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## PREFACE.

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Little appears necessary in the way of explanation or introduction to the present volume.

Genealogy is somewhat extensively dealt with. Mr. Paley Baildon contributes an exhaustive article on the Keighley family, which in its various ramifications traverses a very wide field in West Riding genealogy. The Addys of Darton and elsewhere form the subject of an interesting paper from the pen of Mr. S. O. Addy; whilst Mr. C. T. Clay gives us what is really the first authentic account, founded on record, of the family of Eland. The pedigree is traced from the end of the eleventh century; and the romantic interest attaching to the "Eland feud" in the fourteenth century invests the story with a human side of a special kind.

The manor and church of Woolley, by Dr. J. W. Walker, contains even more of genealogy than of ecclesiology, and there are tabular pedigrees of the Wentworths, the Woodroves, the Biris and the Wheatleys of Woolley, in addition to an admirably drawn series of armorial shields which occur in the church—partly in painted glass and partly carved upon stall ends.

The Rev. Henry Lawrance and the Rev. C. V. Collier record all ancient examples of heraldry in the Bulmer deanery, thus bringing the account to an end as regards the East Riding. The heraldry of the North Riding is now engaging the attention of these authors, and will be commenced in the next volume.

The parliamentary history of Aldborough and Boroughbridge is exhaustively dealt with by Sir Thomas Lawson-

Tancred, Bart. The two "boroughs" were exceptionally favoured as regards parliamentary representation in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and in more recent times they had the honour of returning such distinguished men as Lord Mansfield, William Pitt, Lord Eldon, and Viscount Castlereagh.

Dr. Hamilton Thompson's paper on a monastic settlement at Hackness brings much new material to light; and is supplemented by an architectural description of the parish church by Mr. John Bilson.

H. B. McCALL.

10, Park Street, Leeds,

*February, 1924.*

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THE  
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THE KEIGHLEY FAMILY.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

PART I.—THE KEIGHLEYS OF KEIGHLEY AND UTLEY, YORKSHIRE,  
AND INSKIP, LANCASHIRE.<sup>1</sup>

The Keighleys of Keighley were during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries among the most prominent of the West Riding families of knightly rank, though they never filled the office of Sheriff of Yorkshire. They also played a considerable part in the military and civil service of the country down to about the middle of the fifteenth century, when they retired into comparative obscurity.

After the acquisition of the manor of Inskip, near Garstang, Lancashire, in the reign of Edward I, the head of the house seems to have made it his principal place of residence, Keighley and Utley being generally occupied by younger members of the family. Utley was given to a younger son about the beginning of the fifteenth century, but Keighley was retained until it passed to coheiresses in Queen Elizabeth's time. The main line thus came to be looked on more as a Lancashire than a Yorkshire family, and their pedigrees are entered in the Visitations of the former county. So much was the Yorkshire connection lost sight of that a careful writer has committed himself to the statement that "although it is probable that at some remote period the Lancashire and Yorkshire Kighleys may have had a common ancestor, it is evident that the Kighleys of Inskip were not identical with the Keighleys of Keighley."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Mrs. Tempest of Broughton, Mr. William Farrer of Carnforth, Mr. W. Anderton Brigg and Mr. John J. Brigg of Kildwick for much useful information and assistance generally. My thanks are especially due to Mr. Fred Williams of Keighley, whose extensive and valuable notes for a history of that parish have been generously

placed at my disposal. I cannot speak too highly of his industry in collecting such a mass of valuable material, nor of his kindness in allowing me to steal so much of his thunder.

<sup>2</sup> Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, *History of St. Michael's on Wyre*, Chetham Soc., N.S. 25, p. 174.

It is the more difficult to understand this assertion because a very small amount of research would have produced the fine of 1330 (see below) by which Sir Richard de Keighley settled the manor of Inskip, etc., *and* the manor of Keighley, and would have shown that the same two coheiresses partitioned both Keighley and Inskip in 1598; the last statement appears in numerous printed works.

In the following account of the family I have omitted a good many references to relatively unimportant public services, such as service on various commissions, and the like, attestation of Lancashire documents, especially those from printed sources, except where these give a useful date, or are otherwise of value in the pedigree. I have also had to omit any detailed account of the military and other services of Sir Richard de Keighley and his two cousins, Sir Gilbert and Sir John, in the early part of the fifteenth century; these are quite sufficient to form a separate paper, which I hope Mr. Williams will write. Several members of the family seem to have settled outside Yorkshire and Lancashire; I have not followed these up. Except when quoting from documents, I have used the modern spelling, Keighley, throughout.

I find considerable difficulty in placing the earliest members of the family, and in arriving at any conclusion as to their origin. We may dismiss at once the absurdity of a Gilbert Kighley of Utley in 1022 or 1023, the date inscribed on or ascribed to the tombstone at Keighley, while Morant's suggestion that 1203 is much more probable (*Craven*, 3rd ed., p. 204) is equally untenable. Most of the authorities state that Ralph, or Ranulf (he is called by both names) de Keighley gave the advowson of Keighley Church to Bolton Priory, and either say or assume that he was the first of the name. The date of this transaction is variously given as "sometime in the latter part of the twelfth century" (William Keighley), "at a very early period" (Whitaker and Langdale), "in the reign of Henry I" (Speight). The first presentation of a rector by the Priory is given by Whitaker as 1245.

I have not found any copy of this document, but as Ranulph's son and heir was under age in 1243, it seems clear that the gift to Bolton must have been considerably later than that usually assigned to it. I have not found any evidence of Ranulph's parentage; he was probably born somewhere about 1200. A certain Roger son of Richard de Keighley occurs in several documents, mostly undated, some of which, however, can be dated pretty closely; these show that he must have belonged to an earlier generation than



Ranulph, and that he was apparently in possession of the property subsequently held by Ranulph's descendants. He may very well have been Ranulph's father. If so, we may assume 1150 and 1175 for the approximate dates of the births of Richard and Roger respectively.

It is a curious fact, however, that no person called "de Keighley" appears in the printed Pipe Rolls of the reign of Henry II, in the printed *Rotuli Curie Regis* of the reign of John, or in the Yorkshire Feet of Fines for the same reign. This suggests that Richard, Roger's father, if indeed he was living in England at the time, was known by some other surname, and that Roger was the first grantee of Keighley and consequently the first of the name.

This brings us to the question of the origin of the family. There is a significant absence of any Christian name pointing to a Scandinavian or Anglian descent, such as we find in many cases in the Henry II Pipe Rolls.

The early history of Keighley is by no means clear. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was still in the King's hands. He had two manors in Chichelai, where Ulchel and Thole and Ravensuar and William had held 6 carucates for geld, also a manor of one carucate in Utelai, which William had held. We hear little more of Keighley until we find it as a member of the Honour of Skipton, but the Birkins, and through them the Everinghams, seem to have had a small more or less independent estate there. This consisted of two carucates of land and a mill, which together with one carucate in Horsforth were given by William Paganel to Peter Fitz Essulf. Adam de Birkin, Peter's son, gave these properties to Haverholm Priory before the middle of 1162 (Richard Holmes, *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9, pp. 29, 60; W. T. Lancaster, *Early Hist. of Horsforth*, *ibid.*, vol. 15, p. 225). Haverholm Priory leased both to Kirkstall Abbey, as pleaded below.

RICHARD, ? DE KEIGHLEY, 1.A., appears to be the earliest traceable progenitor of the family. He was probably born about 1150, but no documents have been discovered in which he is personally concerned. He was possibly a Frenchman, and may have borne some other surname. I am inclined to think that he was a dependant of William de Forz, Earl of Albemarle, who became lord of Skipton through his wife Hawise, daughter of William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and his wife Cicely, daughter and heiress of Alice de Romille. The Keighley arms, silver and a fess sable, throw no light on the family origin.

ROGER DE KEIGHLEY, 2.A., was the son of Richard, 1.A. He

occurs in two Curia Regis rolls of the reign of John, but of uncertain years.

Undated; query about 1221.—Assize if Roger uncle of Peter de Birkin was seised in his demesne as of fee of one carucate of land in Horsford and two carucates in Kikel' on the day of his death, and if Peter was his next heir, of which property the Abbat of Kirkestal and Roger son of Richard deforce him (Peter). The Abbat said that he held all the land to farm from the Prior of Haverholm [Haverol'], and that Roger held the land that he had from the Abbat (Assize Roll 1039, m. 3, John, uncertain year). According to Richard Holmes, Roger de Birkin did not die until 1221; if this is correct, the roll must be early Henry III and not John (Thoresby Soc., vol. 9, p. 55).

Undated; query *temp.* John.—A day was given to a considerable number of persons, apparently defaulting jurors, including Roger son of Richard de Kikele (Curia Regis 68, m. 2, John, uncertain year).

Undated; *cir.* 1203–1206.—Roger de Kitheley (should be Kichele) witnessed a confirmation by Thomas de Birkin to Rievaulx Abbey of land and wood called Burdene (should be Hardene) between Hadelton and Cullingworth (Surtees Soc., vol. 83, p. 248). The original is among Col. Parker's MSS. (Record Series, vol. 39, p. 80), which shows the corrections noted above. Thomas de Birkin died before Oct. 10, 1230 (Thoresby Soc., vol. 9, p. 50).

Undated; about 1218–19.—Roger de Kichelay witnessed a quit-claim from Peter son of Alan de Arneford to William de Hertlington of the vill of Arneford (Fountains Chartulary, ed. Lancaster, p. 82).

1222, Purification of B.V.M.—Roger de Kicheleia witnessed an agreement between Fountains Abbey and Bolton Priory as to lands in Malham (*Ibid.*, p. 464).

1230, before April 7.—Roger de Kichelay witnessed a charter of John de Castley relating to land in Harden (Col. Parker's MSS., Record Series, vol. 39, p. 81).

Undated; about 1231.—Roger de Kycleye witnessed a charter of Agnes daughter of John de Uverum relating to land in Bolton in Bolland (Pudsey Deeds, Record Series, vol. 56, p. 113).

1231, Trinity Term.—Godfrey de Alta ripa gave half a mark for license of concord with Robert le Vavasur in a plea relating to 40 ac. of moor and 20 ac. of wood in Elleslak. Robert remitted all his right to Godfrey and Maude his wife, Marmaduke de Arel and Helewise his wife, Roger de Kitchel(ey) and Cicely his wife, and Robert son of Richard and Mary his wife (and others), against



whom he had claimed the moor and wood by an assize of mort d'ancestor (Assize Roll, 1043, m. 19). Apparently the four wives were sisters and coheirs.

1234, Michaelmas.—Roger de Kiggelay witnessed two releases relating to land in Harden (Col. Parker's MSS., Record Series, vol. 39, p. 82).

Undated; about 1235.—Roger de Kikel' witnessed a charter of Jordan de Bingley relating to land in Bolton in Bolland (Pudsey Deeds, p. 117).

He also witnessed certain other undated charters (Record Series, vol. 39, p. 42, where misprinted Kirkeby, and p. 43; Thoresby Soc., vol. 8, p. 185*n*).

He was probably dead in 1243. There is no positive evidence of any children, but I think Ranulph must have been his son, and possibly Roger and Robert.

ADAM DE KEIGHLEY, 2.B., may have been a son of Richard; the only note I have found relating to him is the following, and I am very doubtful if it is correctly dated.

Charter of Robert de Lascy to Adam de Blakeburne, his clerk, of a moiety of the church of Blackburn, etc. Witnesses (*i.a.*) Adam de Kyghelay (*Whalley Coucher*, Chetham Soc., vol. 10, p. 77). The grantor is said to be son of Henry de Lacy, and to have died 12 kal. Feb., 1193.

RANULPH or RALPH DE KEIGHLEY, 3.A., was probably the son of Roger, 2.A.; as his son and heir, Richard, was under age in 1243, we may fairly assume that Ranulph was born somewhere about 1200. Ranulph himself was dead in 1243, and so did not long survive his supposed father, which probably accounts for the fact that I have not found any transactions to which he was a party. He gave the church of Keighley to Bolton Priory, as appears from his son's confirmation of the grant, but the actual deed of gift is not forthcoming.

1243, Easter Term.—Emma widow of Ranulph de Kytheleg' sued the Abbat of Kyrkestal for one third of two carucates of land in Kychelegh, as dower of which Ranulph had endowed her at the church porch. The Abbat denied that she was the wife of Ranulph, because he had a wife, one Amabel, of whom he was seised on the year and the day on which he was alive and dead, and on whom he begat sons and daughters [*de qua fuit seysitus anno et die quo fuit vivus et mortuus et de qua procreavit filios et filias*], and he vouched to warranty Richard, son and heir of Ranulph, who is within age and in ward to John de Eston.

The same Emma sued Amabel de Kychelegh for one third of a carucate of land in the same, as dower, etc. Amabel said that she herself was the wife of Ranulph [*Ranulphus*] and the lawful wife of the said Ralph [*Radulphus*] at the time of his death, as she is prepared to prove in the Court Christian. Emma admitted that Amabel had been married to Ranulph, but alleged that she was afterwards divorced in the Court Christian, and that Ranulph had afterwards married her, Emma, at Toftes in Norfolk. A mandate was issued to the Archbishop of York to examine the parties and to certify the truth of the matter (Curia Regis, 128, East. 27 Hen. III, m. 19).

Of the children mentioned by the Abbat of Kirkstall, above, nothing appears about the daughters, but of the sons we can fix Richard, certainly, Elias, almost certainly, and John, probably.

The *History of Keighley* (1st ed., p. 65, 2nd ed., p. 34) states that Richard, Adam and Peter de Kyghley, "probably brothers and sons [*sic*] of the devout Ralph," witnessed a charter of Robert de Lacy, who died 1193. He does not say to whom the charter was granted nor where the property was, nor does he give any authority; I have not been able to find it. The date seems to me quite impossible. I have not found any reference to Peter; Adam's attestation of a Lacy charter appears above.

ROGER DE KEIGHLEY, 3.B., was probably a younger son of Roger, 2.A.

Undated; about 1250-60.—Roger de Kihelay witnessed a charter from Alan de Kaderton (Catterton), relating to lands in Rimington (Pudsey Deeds, Record Series, vol. 56, p. 121).

Undated; about 1257.—Roger de Kyghelay witnessed a grant by Thomas son of William de Malghum to Fountains Abbey of lands in Malghum [Malham]. Richard de Otterburn released his interest in these lands by a charter dated the octave of SS. Peter and Paul, 1257 (*Fountains Abbey Chartulary*, ed. Lancaster, pp. 474, 475).

He had a son Richard who was living in 1280, see below.

ROBERT DE KEIGHLEY, 3.C., and WALTER, 3.D., were probably younger sons of Roger, 2.A.; I have no personal notes relating to either of them, and their existence is only known through their respective sons.

RICHARD DE KEIGHLEY, 4.A., was the eldest son of Ranulph or Ralph, 3.A.; he was under age in 1243, and was therefore born sometime after 1222, possibly some years after.

He confirmed his father's gifts to Bolton Priory by a deed of



which Dodsworth took an extract from the Leiger Book of Bolton, now missing.

Undated.—I, Richard de Kighley, son of Ralph de K., have remitted and quit-claimed to the monks [*sic*] of Bolton, all my right in a toft in Skipton, 2 bovates of land in Farnhill, and the patronage of the church of Kighley, and in all other lands and tenements which they have of the gift and feoffment of Ralph, my father. Witnesses, Roger Tempest, William de Marton, John Giliot, etc. (Harley MSS. 804, fos. 53, 140*d.*). This is evidently the document cited in Whitaker's *Craven* as "MSS. in Off. Arm. Clifford's Box." The date of this is probably soon after Richard came of age, perhaps 1250–1260.

By another undated charter Richard son of Ranulph de Kicheley granted to Rievaulx Abbey common of pasture for all their animals in Kichelay. Witnesses, Robert Vilayn, John de Marchelay, John Vilayn, Hugh de Ledes, and others. Seal, a lion rampant; legend, S : RIC : DE K[Y]GLAY (Col. Parker's MSS., Record Series, vol. 39, p. 83; Rievaulx Chartulary, Surtees Soc., vol. 83, p. 283). This grant was confirmed (*i.a.*) by letters patent in 1332 (Patent Roll, 6 Edw. III, part 2, m. 23).

1261, Michaelmas Term.—Elias de Kithelegh claimed as his right against the Prior of Boulton a moiety of the advowson of the church of Kithel[egh]. The Prior said that he ought not to answer Elias without his parcener [*sine particepsuo*], Richard de Kithel[egh] who is not named in the writ. Let Richard be summoned for Hilary Term (Curia Regis 171, Mich. 45–6 Hen. III, m. 27*d.*).

Undated; 1262–1265.—Sir Richard de Kighley witnessed a charter of Geoffrey son of Sir John de Hacuneshou to the Abbat and Canons of Cockersand, of lands in Preesall and Hackenshaw (*Cockersand Chart.*, Chetham Soc., vol. 39 n.s., p. 310). I feel grave doubt that this charter is ante-dated, and that the witness is really Richard, 6.A.; if it really does refer to the earlier Richard, it is the only document showing that he was a knight.

1273, Dec. 17 (date of writ).—An extent of the lands of George de Cantilupe at Bingley. Richard de Kihele holds two carucates of land in Kihele at a rent of 8*d.*, and owes suit to the Court of Bingley (Record Series, vol. 12, p. 136).

1277, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Kykelay sued the Abbat of Kirkestall to exonerate him of the service exacted by Eudo la Zuche for the free tenement held of him in Kykelay, the Abbat being between them (De Banco, Mich. 5–6 Edw. I, m. 69; Hil. 6 Edw. I, m. 52 d.).



1279-80, Quindene of the Purification.—Fine between Adam de Everingham, plaintiff, and Brother Simon, Prior of Haverholm, deforciant, of £4 rent in Kyghel' and Horsford, which the Prior receives from the Abbat of Kyrkestall for two carucates of land and a mill in Kyghel' and one carucate in Horsford; to hold to Adam and his heirs; he will warrant to the Abbat and his successors. He granted to the Prior and his successors a messuage and two bovates of land in Dodington near Westburg, co. Lincoln. Richard and Elias de Kythelay put in claims (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 266, file 59, no. 55).

1279-80, Feb. 24.—Elias de Kyghelay, John *de eadem*, and Richard de Kyghelay were jurors at the inquisition taken after the death of William de Hertlington (Record Series, vol. 12, p. 208).

1280, Month of St. John Baptist.—Fine between Richard de Kygheley, by William de Casteley, plaintiff, and Gilbert, Abbat of Kirkestal, by Walter de Grymeston, deforciant. Richard holds of the Abbat two carucates of land and a watermill in Kygheleye, by the service of 62s. yearly; Milisant, widow of Eudo le Zouche, has distrained him to do suit to her court at Byngeleye every three weeks. The Abbat admitted this, and undertook to exonerate Richard and his heirs in respect of the service claimed. Richard thereupon remitted his claim for damages (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 267, file 60, no. 115).

1284-5.—Kirkby's Inquest. Kighley, with its hamlets, Lakac, Utteley, Hakewrith and Neusum [Laycock, Utley, Oakworth and Newsholme]. In the same ville with its hamlets aforesaid there are 11 carucates of land, whereof 9 are of the fee of Skipton Castle, and 2 are of the fee of Cantelue, which *dominus* [Ricardus]<sup>1</sup> *de* Kighley holds of the Abbat of Kirkstall, and the Abbat of Milicent de Cantiluppo, who holds of the King in chief (Surtees Soc., vol. 49, p. 16).

Undated.—We (Kirkstall Abbey) do homage to Sir Adam de Everingham for two carucates in Keighley, which Richard de Keighley holds of us (*Mon. Ang.*, vol. 5, p. 546).

There is no clue to Richard's wife. His children were (1) Henry and (2) William.

ELIAS DE KEIGHLEY, 4.B., was probably the second son of Ranulph or Ralph, 3.A.

1261, Michaelmas.—See Richard, 4.A.

1263, Easter Term.—Fine between Elyas de Kytheleg', by Ralph de Skypton, plaintiff, and Henry, Prior of Boulton, by Ivo de Boulton, tenant, of a moiety of the advowson of the church of

<sup>1</sup> From another MS.

Kytheleg'; Elyas released his claim to the Prior and his successors, who undertook to receive Elyas and his heirs into all benefits and prayers which should thenceforth be in the said church (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 265, file 49, no. 30). Elyas's claim to half the advowson is rather puzzling, and must have been founded on an alleged grant by the father, for otherwise the eldest son, Richard, would be entitled as heir at law, and he had already confirmed the grant to Bolton (*ante*).

1274, Eve of SS. Philip and James, May 1.—Elias de Kyggelay witnessed a charter from Robert de Plumpton to Fountains Abbey, confirming a right of transit in Grassington (*Fountains Abbey Chartulary*, ed. Lancaster, p. 345).

1274–5, Feb. 28.—Elias de Kyghelaye was a juror on an inquisition held at Skipton, relating to Bolton Priory (Record Series, vol. 12, p. 151).

1278, Easter Term.—Elias de Kykelay claimed as his right 3 messuages and 3 bovates in Kykelay against Richard "fiz la persone de Kykelay" (De Banco, East. 6 Edw. I, m. 41 d.). This case was heard at the assizes in 1278–9. Elias said that Matthew le Cerk [? Clerk] of Kigheley held the property of him, and that it ought to revert to him as escheat, because Matthew was a bastard and died without heir of his body. The defendant said that Elias had taken his homage for this and other tenements in the Court of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, at Skipton. Elias denied this. Jury. Judgment not found (Assize Roll, 1055, m. 56; 1058, m. 28).

1279–80; Quindene of the Purification.—See Richard, 4.A.

1279–80, Feb. 24.—Elias de Kyghelay was a juror on the inquisition held after the death of William de Hertlington (Record Series, vol. 12, p. 208).

There is no evidence of any wife or children.

JOHN DE KEIGHLEY, 4.C., was probably a younger son of Ranulph, 3.A.

Undated.—John de Kyghelay witnessed a charter of Christina widow of Richard de Plumland to William de Malghum and Alice his wife relating to lands in Calton (Lord Ribblesdale's deeds, C. 15).

1272–3.—Richard de Skipton of Skipton and John de Kyghlay *de eadem* were jurors on an inquiry as to the holding of Roger Tempest of Bracewell in the Honour of Skipton (Broughton Hall MSS., Record Series, vol. 39, p. 34).

1273, Dec. 17 (date of writ).—John de Kihele was a juror on an



extent of the lands of George de Cantilupe at Bingley (Record Series, vol. 12, p. 136).

1279–80, Feb. 24.—Elias de Kyghelay and John *de eadem* were jurors on the inquisition taken after the death of William de Hertlington (*Ibid.*, p. 208).

1286, Aug. 31.—John de Kyghelay witnessed a charter of John de Dronefeld and Alice his wife, relating to lands at Preston in Craven (*Pudsey Deeds*, Record Series, vol. 56, p. 156).

1292–3, Feb. 28.—John de Kigeley was a juror at the inquisition taken at Skipton after the death of William de Hertlington (Record Series, vol. 23, p. 149); and at other inquisitions taken on May 14 and June 26, 1295 (*ibid.*, vol. 31, pp. 12, 14). He was again a juror at two other inquisitions taken in 1299 (*ibid.*, pp. 106, 110).

He occurs as a juror at numerous inquisitions from 1303 to 1307 (Surtees Soc., vol. 49, p. 189; Inquisitions ad quod damnum, file 64, no. 16; Record Series, vol. 37, pp. 77, 83, 97, 101, 107, 108, 117, 124, 132, 146, 148), mostly taken at Skipton, none of which call for any comment.

He was a witness at two proofs of age in 1304, those of Emma, daughter and heir of Elias de Rilleston, and wife of Richard Fauvel on March 11, and of John, son and heir of Richard Tempest, on Oct. 1 (Record Series, vol. 37, pp. 92, 93). At the first of these his age is given as 50, while at the second, seven months later, he is stated to have been 60. I do not see any reason to doubt that the same man is intended in each case, because similar discrepancies are found in regard to some of the other witnesses; thus Robert Buck is given as 38 and 41, Henry of the Hall as 40 and 43, Adam de Broughton as 54 and 65, Elias de Stretton as 60 and 70, and Robert son of Geoffrey as 64 and 80. If John was in fact, as I have assumed, the son of Ranulph, who was dead in 1243, he must really have been a little over 60 in 1304; a year or two more or less was of no consequence for the purpose of the inquiry.

1310–1, Thursday after the [? Conversion] of St. Paul, 4 Edw. II.—Proof of age of William [? son] and heir of Richard de Eston. He was aged 21 on the Assumption of B.V.M., 4 Edw. II, 1310, and was born at Broghton. John de Kigheley, aged 60, knows this because Master Robert, his son, then first went to the Schools at Oxford (Cal. Inq. post mortem, vol. 5, p. 166).

His wife is nowhere mentioned, nor any son except Robert; in his evidence that John Tempest was of age before Oct. 1, 1304, he states that he had a daughter Alice born on Sept. 4 after John Tempest's birth, probably in 1283 (Record Series, vol. 37, p. 92).



Isabel Keighley, mentioned below in 1300 (5.E.), may have been another daughter.

RICHARD DE KEIGHLEY, 4.D., was the son of Roger, 3.B.

1280, Trinity Term.—Fine between Richard son of Roger de Kygheley, plaintiff, and Adam son of Roger de Apeltrewyk and Maude his wife, in a plea of warranty of charters concerning a toft and a bovate of land in Apeltrewyk; to hold to Richard and his heirs, of Adam and Maude and the heirs of Maude, paying yearly a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist and doing service to the chief lords (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 267, file 60, no. 117).

A Richard de Kygeley was a juror at an inquisition taken at Skipton, Feb. 28, 1292–3 (Record Series, vol. 23, p. 149). There is nothing to show whether he is this Richard or the next.

He had a son Henry, of Appletreewick, 5.D.

RICHARD DE KEIGHLEY, 4.E., son of Robert, 3.C.

1267–8.—Richard son of Margery de Kyelay, and others, were in mercy for not attending the Wapentake Court of Staincliffe (Placita Coronæ, 52 Hen. III, Assize Roll 1051, m. 1.A., d.).

It is doubtful to which Richard this refers; I put it here for what it is worth.

1272–3, Hilary Term.—Richard son of Robert de Kyckeley was in mercy for making default as a juror. The subject matter of the action was a rent in Sneyt [Snaith], but the jury seem to have been drawn from the West Riding generally, and included John and Richard de Stockeld, William de Middelton and Henry de Methley (Coram Rege 3, Hil. 1 Edw. I, m. 3 d.).

JOHN DE KEIGHLEY, 4.F, son of Walter, 3.D.

1273, Dec. 17 (date of writ).—John son of Walter *de eadem* (Kikele) was a juror on the extent of the lands of George de Cantilupe at Bingley (Record Series, vol. 12, p. 136).

1301, Easter Term.—See below, Henry, 5.A.

RICHARD DE KEIGHLEY, 4.G., was the son of Walter, 3.D.

Undated.—Adam son of Jordan de Newsom gave and released to the church [Priory] of Bolton the homage and service of Richard son of Walter de Kighley for all the tenement which he held in Newsom. Witnesses, John Flaundrensis, Symon de Marton, William his son, etc. Out of the Leiger of Bolton. Richard confirmed his homage, viz. 6*d.* a year (Harley MS. 804, fo. 106).

Sir HENRY DE KEIGHLEY, 5.A., eldest son of Richard, 4.A., was probably born about 1260.

1285, Michaelmas Term.—Lancashire. Fine between Henry de Kygheley and Ellen his wife, plaintiffs, and Alice widow of Richard

le Botelir, deforciant, of the manor of Inskyp and two parts [thirds] of the manor of Eccleston; to hold to Henry and Ellen and her heirs by the said Henry, paying yearly a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist, and doing the services due to the chief lords; reversion to Alice and her heirs (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 39, p. 163). The question of Ellen's identity will be considered later.

1286.—Henry de Kychel' witnessed an agreement between Peter de Dutton and Robert le Mascy, and the Abbat and Convent of Stanlaw, relating to two mills, etc., at Acton (Whalley Coucher, Chetham Soc., vol. 11, p. 403).

1288.—Henry de Kyghleye witnessed a charter of Margaret widow of Geoffrey de Neville granting the manor of Hutton Longvillers to Sir John de Luvetot senior (Coram Rege, East. 16 Edw. I, m. 20).

Undated; about 1280–90.—Henry de Kictheley, knt., witnessed a charter of William de Roucestre relating to land in Rimington (*Pudsey Deeds*, Record Series, vol. 56, p. 160).

Undated; ? about 1290.—Sir Henry witnessed a charter from John de Landa, Prior of Bolton, to William de Malghum and Alice his wife relating to lands at Calton (Lord Ribblesdale's Deeds, Calton 26).

1291, June 8.—Henry de Kigheleye, William le Vavasour, William de Stopham, John de Hudleston, and two others, acknowledged a debt of £140 to Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln. Henry acknowledged the same sum to William le Vavasour and the others, to be levied in default on his lands and chattels in Yorkshire and Lancashire (Close Roll, 19 Edw. I, m. 6 d.).

*The History of Keighley* states that Henry "is said to have been the confidential servant of Henry, commonly called the great Earl of Lincoln, and held the offices of Steward and Master Forester of Blackburnshire, under that nobleman, from 1288 to 1294, residing partly at Inskip and partly at Keighley" (p. 65, no authority given).

1291, Michaelmas Term.—Adam de la Grene of Hapton complained of John de Horton, Henry de Kygheley, William de K., and others, for seizing his goods and chattels at Neusum near Patenhale [Newsholme, near Painley, par. Gisburn], value £100 (De Banco, Mich. 19–20 Edw. I, m. 67 d.).

1291–2, 1293.—Henry de Kighele was on two Lancashire juries (*Quo Warranto Rolls*, pp. 229, 372).

1292, May 20.—Henry de Kicheleye and others were sureties for Robert son of John Vyleyn, imprisoned for the death of John son of Ralph le Salter at Cottingley (Close Roll, 20 Edw. I, m. 5).



1292, Trinity Term.—Pleas at Lancaster. William de Sale and Margaret his wife complained of Richard de Culchyth, William le Botyller, Henry de Kyghelee and Ellen his wife, Philip de Sale, [and others], for novel disseisin of one fourth of the manor of Bedeford. Henry and Ellen said that they entered through Philip de Sale, and denied any disseisin. Philip said that William, his grandfather (whose heir he is), was seised of the one fourth, and after his death he, Philip, entered as grandson [*nepos*] and heir, and afterwards demised the same to Henry and Ellen, etc. The plaintiffs were in mercy for a false claim (Assize Roll, 408, m. 7 (8) d.).

1292, Trinity Term.—Pleas at Lancaster. Assize if Henry de Kyghle had unjustly raised a dam at Bedeford, to the nuisance of Adam de Sale's free tenement through the water flowing back and drowning his meadow. Henry said that Ellen his wife ought to be joined as a defendant. The plaintiff was in mercy for a false claim (Assize Roll 408, m. 11. There are several other cases on this membrane in which Henry de Keighley was concerned).

1292, Trinity Term.—Pleas at Lancaster. Margaret widow of Nicholas de Magna Soureby discontinued her writ of dower in a tenement in Inskyppe against Henry de Kygheley and others.

Thomas de Shortleswrth discontinued his writ of novel disseisin in Bedeford against Henry de Kyghley and others (Assize Roll 408, m. 36 (33) ).

1293, Michaelmas Term.—Henry de Kygheley gave  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for license of concord with James de Eyston and Cicely his wife, in a plea of covenant (Assize Roll 1085, m. 15-16).

1293, Oct. 18.—William de Castelay acknowledged a debt of £100 to Henry de Kychelay, to be levied in default on his lands and chattels in Yorkshire (Close Roll, 21 Edw. I, m. 5 d.).

1293.—Henry de Kigheley had quittance of the common summons of the eyre in Yorkshire (Close Roll, 21 Edw. I, m. 9 d.). This was a privilege not uncommonly given to men who were taking a prominent part in public affairs, and exempted them from serving on juries at assize cases; it will be noticed that the exemption only applies to Yorkshire cases, whence we may infer that Sir Henry was for the most part resident in Lancashire.

1293-4, Hilary Term.—Henry de Kygheley admitted a debt of 58s. to Thomas Scot of Pontefract, to be paid at Martinmas next (Assize Roll, 1085, m. 46).

1293-4, Octave of the Purification.—Fine between Henry de Kygheley, plaintiff, and James de Eyston and Cicely his wife, deforciant, of a fourth part of 160 ac. of pasture in Kygheley;



release by the deforciantes for themselves and the heirs of Cicely (Feet of Fines, case 267, file 67, no. 51).

1294, May 11 [?].—William le Botiller of Werington [Warrington] acknowledged a debt of 40 marks [£26 13s. 4d.] to Henry de Kygheleye, to be levied in default on his lands and chattels in Lancashire (Close Roll, 22 Edw. I, m. 9 d.).

1296, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Henry de Kygheleye and Ellen his wife, plaintiffs, and Roger de Kyrkeby and Margery his wife, deforciantes, of one third of a toft and a bovate of land in Great Eccleston; to hold to Henry and Ellen and the heirs of Henry (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 39, p. 181).

1296, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between William de la Donne, clerk, plaintiff, and Henry de Kygheleye and Ellen his wife, deforciantes, of the manor of Bedeford; to hold to William for life, paying 1d. at the Nativity of St. John Baptist and doing the services due to the chief lords; reversion to Henry and Ellen and the heirs of Henry (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 39, p. 182).

These two fines in my opinion clearly relate to purchases by Henry, and have no concern with his wife's property; this is shown by the remainder to the heirs of Henry. An attempt has been made to use the Bedford fine as bearing on Ellen's identity; I deal with this later.

1297, Trinity Term.—Henry de Kuyghelee [*sic*], William le Vavasour, William de Stopham, and others, who acknowledged a debt of £140 to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in 1291 [see above], have not paid it. The Sheriff is ordered to raise the same out of their lands and chattels (Coram Rege, Trin. 25 Edw. I, m. 28).

In this year he was elected Knight of the Shire for Lancashire, and again in 1298 and 1301.

1300, April 25.—Henry de Kyghley, knt., witnessed a charter of Thomas de Lungevilers relating to lands in Glusburn (*Col. Top. et Gen.*, vol. 6, p. 302).

1300, May 10.—Lancashire. Henry de Kygheley and others were appointed to bear and determine complaints of transgressions against Magna Carta and the Forest Charter of Henry III (Patent Roll, 28 Edw. I, m. 14).

There are numerous entries on the Patent Rolls of Henry's appointment as commissioner for various purposes; most of these I omit here.

1300, Trinity Term.—Lancashire. Henry de Kigheleye and Ellen his wife complained of William de la Dune for making waste

and sale of the land, houses, woods and gardens in Bedford near Westleye, which the plaintiffs had demised to him for life (De Banco, Trin. 28 Edw. I, m. 79).

1300, Michaelmas Term.—John de Marcheley, and others, complained of Henry de Kyghlay and William de Hagenworth [Hainworth] and Cicely his wife, for novel disseisin of their free tenement in Bingley (De Banco, Mich. 28 Edw. I, m. 270 d.).

1300, Michaelmas Term.—Nicholas de Langetone sued Henry de Kygheley, the Mayor and Commonalty of York, and William de Whitechyrche, for debts of £14 each (*Ibid.*, m. 346).

1300-1, Monday after Epiphany.—Assizes at Lancaster. Alice widow of Richard le Boteler complained of Henry de Kygheley and Ellen his wife, William de la Donne, and others, for novel disseisin of 6 marks rent in Bedeford near West Ley [Leigh]; she said that while the manor was in the seisin of Henry and Ellen they granted the rent to her for life, with a power of distress, and she produced a writing proving this; she had distrained for the rent in arrear, when the other defendants had rescued the distress and prevented her from making any further levy. The jury found that Henry and Ellen had granted the rent while they were in seisin of the manor, and that afterwards Henry demised the manor to the defendant Donne for life; he refused to pay the rent, and when the plaintiff distrained, his men and tenants, the other defendants, made a rescue. The claim was dismissed as against Henry and Ellen, but as against the other defendants judgment was given for the plaintiff, with 27 marks damages, whereof 40s. was for costs (Assize Roll 1531, m. 6). The amount equals 4 years arrears after deducting the £2 for costs.

1301, Easter Term.—Richard Bustard sued Henry de Kyghelegh for a debt of 10 marks. John son of Walter de Kygheley was a pledge for Henry (De Banco, East. 29 Edw. I, m. 164 d.).

1302, Easter Term.—Henry de Kygheley and William son of Elias de Castelay were bound to Richard Bustard in the sum of 5 marks (De Banco, East. 30 Edw. I, m. 159).

1302-3.—Knights' Fees, 31 Edward I.—Halton and Skipton. Sir Henry de Kighley holds in chief of the lord of the said Castle [Skipton] a carucate and a half, whereof the Prior of Boulton holds one carucate of him in Halton; half a carucate in Skipton is in his [Henry's] own hands, but 2 bovates are held by serjeanty and pay nothing to the wapentake fine (Surtees Soc., vol. 49, p. 191).

1302-3.—Knights' Fees, 31 Edward I.—Heghfeld [Hellifield], Otterburne, Hahmlith [Hanlith] and Malgham. William Malleverer holds 14 carucates in chief of the lord of [Skipton] Castle,



whereof Sir Henry de Kighley holds 3 carucates of him in Otterburne; etc. (*Ibid.*, p. 191).

1302-3.—Knights' Fees, 31 Edward I.—Kighley, Halton and Essheton. John de Essheton holds 10 carucates of the lord of [Skipton] Castle, whereof Sir Henry de Kighley holds of him 4 car. in Kighley; etc. (*Ibid.*, p. 192).

1302-3.—Knights' Fees, 31 Edward I.—Kighley, Skipton, Rilleston and Bracewell. [John son and] heir of Richard Tempest, who is in ward to the King, holds in chief of the lord of [Skipton] Castle 6 carucates and 6 bovates, whereof Sir Henry de Kighley holds of him 2 car. in Kighley and 2 bovates in Skipton; etc. (*Ibid.*, pp. 192, 193).

1302-3.—Knights' Fees, 31 Edward I.—Broughton, Bradley and Skipton. Henry of the Hall [de Aula] holds 3 carucates in chief of the lord of [Skipton] Castle, whereof Sir Henry de Kighley holds 2 bovates of him in Skipton; etc. (*Ibid.*, p. 194).

1303, April 9.—Henry de Kygheley and two others were appointed to select 700 foot soldiers in Lancashire for the Scotch War (Patent Roll, 31 Edw. I, m. 27).

1303, Easter Term.—*Lancashire*. Henry de Kygheley and Ellen his wife complained of William de la Donne for committing waste in the manor of Bedeford, which they had demised to him for life, viz. by pulling down a hall with two chambers adjoining, worth £16, and a chamber for squires [*pro armigeris*], worth 60s., and cutting 300 oaks, worth 2s. each, and 40 apple trees, worth 12*d.* each; they claimed £40 damages. William said that at the date of the demise to him there was only an old hall, with two chambers annexed, unroofed and ruinous, which afterwards fell down; with the consent of the plaintiffs, he took part of the old timber and some new wood growing in the woods of the manor, and therewith he made a new hall, with two chambers annexed, and a new kitchen; as to the waste of wood, he said that in the ville of Bedeford there were 500 acres of wood, whereof he, William, was lord of two parts belonging to the manor, and that he took nothing but reasonable estovers, husbote and heybote, for the houses and other necessary repairs; there was no garden at the date of the demise, and there is none now. The Sheriff was ordered to inquire on the spot, with a jury of 12, and to certify the result on the quindene of Michaelmas (De Banco, East. 31 Edw. I, m. 116).

1303, Oct. 10.—Henry de Kygheley acknowledged an annuity of 10 marks [£6 13s. 4*d.*] to Alice widow of Richard le Butiller for



her life, to be levied in default of payment on his lands and chattels in Yorkshire and Lancashire (Close Roll, 31 Edw. I, m. 3 d.).

1303-4, Jan. 5.—Henry de Kygheley and another appointed to hear and determine the appeal brought by Agnes widow of Robert Atte Brigge in Yorkshire, for the death of her husband (Patent Roll, 32 Edw. I, m. 28 d.).

1304, Oct. 1.—At the proof of age of John, son and heir of Richard Tempest, one of the witnesses, Richard Busk, aged 41, said that he was formerly at school at Clitheroe, at the cost of Sir Henry de Kygheley, and that on June 25 before John Tempest's birth he was so badly beaten that he left the school, and this was 21 years ago (Record Series, vol. 37, p. 92). If the witness's age is to be taken literally, he must have been kept at school until he was 20.

1305, Oct. 18.—Grant to Henry de Kyghelay and his heirs, of a weekly market on Wednesday at their manor of Kyghelay, co. York, and of a yearly fair, on the eve, the feast and the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude; also of free warren in all the demesne lands of the said manor (Charter Roll, 33 Edw. I, m. 3).

1306, June.—Sir Henry de Kyghele, having brought a bill [petition] from the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, who pressed the King outrageously, at the Parliament at Lincoln, was committed to the Tower of London, there to remain until he should repent and until further order; he was not to be put in irons, and was to be mildly used. He was released in Trinity Term, 1306, upon taking an oath not to offend again (Madox, *History of the Exchequer*, vol. ii, p. 109).

1307-8, Thursday after the Purification.—Sir Henry de Kygheley witnessed an assignment by Sir Reyner de Knoll to Sir Henry de Percy of rents and services in Arncliffe (*Fountains Chartulary*, ed. Lancaster, p. 80).

1308, Oct. 4.—Henry de Kyghelay was one of three Commissioners to hear the complaint of Maude widow of Roger de la Wodehall against William FitzWilliam, Edmund his brother, and others for trespass at la Wodehall, near Wombwell (Patent Roll, 2 Edw. II, part 2, m. 22 d.).

1309, Michaelmas Term.—Henry de Kygheley complained of Stephen de Bella aqua and Thomas de Hextildesham, for trespass. No details (Coram Rege, Mich. 3 Edw. II, m. 93 d.).

1310, Sept. 7.—On the King's confirmatory grant of the castle and manor of Skipton to Robert de Clifford, writs were issued to the knights and other tenants, including Henry de Kygheley (Patent Roll, 4 Edw. II, part 1, m. 16).

1311, March 25.—Henry de Kychelay witnessed an indenture dated at Kirkstall between the Abbat of Kirkstall and John de Calverley, relating to common of pasture at Bramley (*Mon. Ang.*, vol. 5, p. 341).

1313, Aug. 16.—*Lancashire*. Thomas de Schutlesworth *v.* Henry de Kegheley, William de la Dowene, Richard son of Henry de Kegheley and William de Athirton, in an assize of novel disseisin. No details (Assize Roll 424, m. 4).

Undated.—Henry de Kygheley, knt., witnessed an agreement between the Abbat of Fountains and the Prior of Bolton settling a dispute as to transit and pasture in Appletreewick (*Fountains Chartulary*, ed. Lancaster, p. 68).

He died before Easter Term, 1314.

Henry de Keighley was married to his first wife, Ellen, in or before Michaelmas Term, 1285. The Fine of that term, by which Alice widow of Richard le Boteler settled the manor of Inskip and two-thirds of the manor of [Great] Eccleston on Henry and Ellen and the heirs of their bodies, with reversion to Alice and her heirs (*ante*), has an important bearing on Ellen's identity.

The Visitation pedigrees of the family do not go back far enough to include this generation, and the printed statements as to Henry's marriage are, I feel certain, entirely wrong. These all appear to be based on Hopkinson's pedigree (Harley MS. 4630, etc.), a most untrustworthy and uncritical account, full of glaring errors. The story that Ellen was the daughter of Sir Hugh Venables has, however, been adopted by numerous writers, such as William Keighley (*Keighley*, p. 65), Morant (*Whitaker's Craven*, 3rd ed.), and William Farrer (*Lancashire Fines*, Record Society, vol. 39, p. 182) in a note to the Bedford fine of 1296, *ante*. This note is as follows: "Ellen is said to have been a daughter of Sir Hugh Venables, knt., Baron of Kinderton. Another daughter, Elizabeth, married Richard de la Donne, lord of Utkinton, Cheshire; probably William de la Donne, the plaintiff [in the Fine referred to], was one of her younger sons. Bedford appears to have been given to Ellen Venables, presumably by her father in marriage. Ormerod's *Cheshire*, ii, 248."

The reference to Ormerod's pedigree of Venables is misleading, to put it mildly. The marriage of Richard Donne [*sic*] is there given, with the statement that he was under age in 44 Henry III, 1259–60, but the date of his birth is not given.

If we turn to Ormerod's pedigree of Venables (vol. 3, p. 199), we find Sir Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton, ob. 4 Edw. II (1310–11); had issue (1) Sir Hugh, a minor in 4 Edw. II (1310–11), ob. 41 Edw. III



(1367-8). (2) Reginald; (3) Roger; (4) John; (5) William; and four daughters, Ellen, wife of John, son and heir of Sir John Arderne, 1 Edw. II, 1307; Isabel, wife of David de Egerton; Avilla, wife of Sir William Brereton; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Done of Utkinton. We find nothing of Ellen's alleged marriage to Sir Henry de Keighley, but, on the contrary, we find her given another husband altogether, and that with a date which absolutely precludes the suggestion of the Keighley marriage, for we know that Henry survived his wife Ellen, and had married again before his own death about 1313-4.

It is hardly likely that a lady whose husband was born before 1259 should have a brother who was under age in 1310 and survived until 1367-8.

Quite apart from this, there is the further negative evidence that so far as appears Sir Hugh Venables at no time had any interest in the manor of Bedford; and the positive evidence that by the Fine of 1296 the reversion after the life interest of William de la Donne was reserved to the heirs of Henry, and not to the heirs of Ellen, as it would have been if the manor had been given to her, points strongly to a purchase by Henry himself.

Finally, when we find that a later Henry de Keighley, 8.A. below, married an Ellen Venables, we may safely assume a confusion between two distinct Henrys and two distinct Ellens.

A probable hypothesis as to Ellen's identity can be gathered from the Fine of Michaelmas Term, 1285 (*ante*). That transaction has all the appearance of being a settlement on the marriage of Henry and Ellen; the manor of Inskip and two-thirds of the manor of [Great] Eccleston<sup>1</sup> were settled on Henry and Ellen and the heirs of their bodies, with reversion to the heirs of Alice, widow of Richard le Botiler, who was apparently the settlor. If this inference is correct, the property had belonged to Alice in her own right.

This is amply borne out by the early history of Inskip. A note in the Cockersand Chartulary (vol. 1, p. 184) tells us that Inskip was held by the Carlton family, and was given by Sir William de Carlton, knt., to Sir Richard le Boteler, knt., of Rawcliffe, in marriage with Alice, daughter of the said Sir William, as appears by the deed of assignment of dower to the said Alice by Sir William le Boteler, eldest son of Sir Richard, immediately after his father's death, viz. in the manor of Mid-Rawcliffe, on Monday, the morrow of St. Laurence, 9 Edward I. The deed is as follows:

1281, Aug. 11.—Dame Alice, late wife of Sir Richard le Botiller,

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Fishwick twice commits himself to the statement that Great Eccleston "is not" and "has never been" a manor. *Chetham Soc.*, N.S., vol. 25, pp. 32, 34.



was assigned dower [*dotata fuit*] on Monday the morrow of St. Lawrence, 9 Edward [I], by Sir William, her eldest son, in the presence of Sir William le Botiller of Werington, [and others], viz. the whole manor of Med Rowcliffe, so that she released her right to one third of the lands which Sir Richard le Botiller, her late husband, gave to his sons, Henry, John, Richard, Edmund, and Geoffrey. [She ?] granted also [? to make] no alienation of the manor of Inskip, which was given to her by her father William de Carleton. Witnesses, Walter de Carleton, etc. (Dodsworth MS. 53, fo. 85; Mr. Farrer's notes).

I think on this evidence there can be little doubt that Ellen wife of Sir Henry de Keighley was a daughter of Alice de Carlton; the only doubt, to my mind, is whether the father was Sir Richard le Boteler or a previous husband. If the gift by Sir William de Carlton, mentioned above, were in the usual form of frank-marriage, the property would descend at Alice's death to her heir-at-law. If Sir William le Boteler was the son of Alice, he would be her heir, and perhaps this accounts for his putting in a claim on the occasion of the fine of 1330, *post*. If the gift to Alice were not in frank-marriage, it may well be that she had a right to settle the property on her daughter, as apparently she did, and this seems to be the probable explanation.

Ellen's children were Richard, Thomas, and perhaps Ranulph. Anabel wife of William de Castley may have been a daughter; see *post*, William, 5.B., 1334.

Isabel, Sir Henry's second wife, who survived him, I take to have been the daughter of Serlo de Westwick and widow successively of Sir Robert de Plumpton and Sir Simon Warde of Givendale and Guiseley. Sir Robert de Plumpton was dead in 1297-8 (Clay's *Dugdale's Visitation*) and rather earlier according to Thomas Stapleton, "about 1295" (*Plumpton Correspondence*, p. xix). Isabel married Sir Simon Warde before Michaelmas Term, 1299, when they sued Robert de Plumpton, Isabel's son by Sir Robert, for a debt of £8 (De Banco, Mich. 27 Edw. I, m. 126). In 1302 Robert de Plumpton, the son, complained of Simon Warde and Isabel his wife for committing waste in certain property in Robert's manor of Grassington, which they held as Isabel's dower (De Banco, Mich. 30-1 Edw. I, m. 91; etc.) Sir Simon Warde died in 1306, between August 1 and November 21, when his son and heir, another Simon, did homage to the Archbishop of York (Surtees Soc., vol. 49, p. 407).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In my book *Baildon and the Baildons*, vol. 1, pp. 235, 245, I have conjecturally suggested that Isabel's second husband was Simon Warde the younger.

I had not then realised the significance of the next note as shown by the Keighley evidence.

The *Nomina Villarum* of 1315-6 gives as the owner of Gersington [Grassington] *Isabella quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Plumpton et domina de Kyghley* (Surtees Soc., vol. 49, p. 355). The editor of that volume very naturally treated this as meaning two persons, and added in a note that the *domina de Kyghley* was "probably the widow of one of the Kyghleys of Kyghley." The double description is very unusual in early documents, but on the evidence here brought forward I think there can be no doubt that Plumpton's widow and the lady of Kyghley were one and the same person.

1314, Easter Term.—Isabel, widow of Henry de Kyghelay, claimed against Richard son of Henry de K. one third of 3 messuages, 10 bovates and 36 acres of land and 5s. 6d. rent in Skypton in Craven, as her dower. Richard admitted her right to one third of the rent, but as to the messuage and lands he said that he could not answer because he was enfeoffed thereof jointly with Joan, his wife, by a charter (produced) of Henry de K., his father. Isabel said that when she issued her writ, on Nov. 2 last, Richard was the sole tenant, and that Henry, her late husband, died seised. It was ordered that Joan be added as a defendant, and she appeared in Trinity Term. Afterwards Isabel made default in Easter Term, 1316, and was amerced for a false claim.

Isabel also claimed dower in 18d. rent in Skypton from Adam Thorbrand, and in 18d. rent there from John de Ketelwell, and in 12d. rent there from William Desert (De Banco, East. 7 Edw. II, m. 144; Mich. 8 Edw. II, m. 102).

WILLIAM DE KEIGHLEY of Skipton, 5.B., was probably a younger son of Richard, 4.A.; there is no actual evidence of his parentage.

1291. Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, Henry, 5.A.

1292, Autumn Assizes.—*Lancashire*. William de Kygheley and Emma his wife claimed one third of several small properties in Cliderhou [Clitheroe] against Adam son of Hugh de Cliderhou, Alexander de Cliderhou and Alice his wife, Hugh son of Ralph de C., and others, as Emma's dower in the property of Adam Baudri [or de Baudry], her first husband. The defendants made default on the Tuesday after St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1), and judgment was given for the plaintiffs (Assize Roll 410, 20 Edw. I, m. 21 (22)).

1314, August.—William de Kigheley was a juror at Kildwick (Inq. ad quod damnum, file 107, no. 11); and again on June 11, 1323, at Skipton (*Ibid.*, file 154, no. 12).

1323.—John de Skipton and others of the neighbourhood of Skipton, including William de Kyghelay, acknowledged a debt of



£10 to Master Adam de Ayremynn, clerk, to be levied of their lands and chattels in Yorkshire (Close Roll, 16 Edw. II, m. 2 d.).

1325, Saturday before the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (July 7).—Inquisition held at Skipton; William de Kigheley a juror (Inquisitions ad quod damnum, file 174, no. 19).

1327, June 20.—William de Kyghlay witnessed a release by William son of William de Skipton of lands in Broughton (Broughton Hall MSS., Record Series, vol. 39, p. 40).

1329, Easter Term.—William de Kighley was fined 40*d.* for a trespass done to John Alman of Ilkeley Wodehouse; pledge, Adam de Middelton (Coram Rege, East. 3 Edw. III, Fines).

1334, Michaelmas Term.—Anabel widow of William de Castelay claimed as her right against William de Kyghleye of Skypton 2 bovates of land in Skypton in Craven, by writ of entry (De Banco, Mich. 8 Edw. III, m. 2 d.). She said that Henry de Kyghleye gave the property to her and her late husband, and that the defendant has no claim except through Adam del Bank, to whom the said William de Castelay demised it. The defendant said that he was not solely seised, because Robert de Ledys held 3½ roods, Thomas de Gergrave 1 rood and Richard de Kyghleye 1 acre (De Banco, Mich. 9 Edw. III, m. 349).

1334–5, Hilary Term.—Anabel widow of William de Castelay claimed against Margaret widow of William son of Adam de Skypton and John and Neil her sons, a messuage in Skypton, which she ought to have by demise from Henry de Kyghelay to herself and the heirs of her body by William her late husband (De Banco, Hil. 9 Edw. III, m. 336).

1335 (?).—William de Kixelay [*sic*] was a juror in a dispute as to certain rights at Barnoldswick (Kirkstall Coucher, Thoresby Soc., vol. 8, p. 334); also on an inquisition at Arncliffe, Friday in Whit-week, 1344 (*Fountains Chartulary*, ed. Lancaster, p. 78).

1346, Eve of SS. Peter and Paul (June 29).—William de Kyghlay of Skipton witnessed a charter of Thomas son of Peter de Middylton relating to the vill of Draughton and lands at Berwick in Craven (Middelton MSS.).

There is no evidence of any children.

ROBERT DE KEIGHLEY, 5.C., is probably identical with the Master Robert, son of John de Keighley, mentioned in 1310–11 (see John, 4.C., *ante*), as having been at the Schools at Oxford.

1312, Dec. 16.—An indulgence of 40 days granted to all persons who shall listen to the sermon of Robert de Quigheley, S.T.D. (Reg. Pal. Durham, vol. 1, p. 195).



1316, May.—Robert de Kygheley collated to the Deanery of the collegiate church of Chester [le Street] (*Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 806).

1340, May 19.—Robert de Kyghelay was presented to the vicarage of the church of Mitton in the Diocese of York, in the King's gift by reason of the voidance of the See (Patent Roll, 14 Edw. III, part 2, m. 34). This is repeated on May 24, 1341 (Patent Roll, 15 Edw. III, part 1, m. 4).

HENRY DE KEIGHLEY of Appletreewick, 5.D., was the son of Richard, 4.D.

1302-3, Knights' Fees, 31 Edward I.—Appiltrewik and Hertlington. Sir Henry de Hertlington holds one carucate and 6 bovates in chief of the lord of the Castle [Skipton], whereof Henry de Kighley holds of him two bovates in Appiltrewik; etc. (Surtees Soc., vol. 49, p. 191).

Appletrewik. William Desert holds in chief of the heir of Moubay half a carucate, whereof Henry son of Richard de Kighley holds of him one bovat ( *Ibid.*, p. 196).

1305, Trinity Term.—John le Mareschal claimed against Henry son of Richard de Kygthleye 4 acres of land in Apeltrewyke, of which Isolda de Wodehouse disseised Alan of the Newhouse, the plaintiff's father, whose heir he is (De Banco, Trin. 33 Edw. I, m. 98).

1305, Oct. 2, and 1306, April 20.—Henry de Kyghelay [of Appeltrewyke in 1305] was a juror on two inquisitions (Record Series, vol. 37, pp. 108, 132).

1306, Michaelmas Term.—John son of Alan le Mareschal claimed 4 acres of land in Appeltrewyk as his right against Henry son of Richard de Kygheleye and Cicely his daughter (De Banco, Mich. 34-5 Edw. I, m. 168; Hil. 35 Edw. I, m. 194 d.).

1306-7, Jan. 21.—William Desert to give 4 tofts and 3 bovates of land in Apiltrewyke to Bolton Priory, together with the service of Henry de Kygheley for one of the bovates there (Inq. ad quod damnum, file 64, no. 16; Record Series, vol. 37, p. 146; Patent Roll, 35 Edw. I, m. 34).

1314-5, Saturday after Epiphany.—Extent of the lands of Robert de Clyfford.

Boxhill in Apiltrewyk: 22 acres of land, containing 2 bovates, held by Henry de Kygheley of Apiltrewyk, and others (Cal. Inq. post mortem, vol. 5, p. 306).

Henry and John de Keighley, who occur later at Appletreewick, were probably his sons.

ISABEL DE KEIGHLEY, 5.E. I have only one note about her, and it gives no information as to her parentage. She possessed property

in Skipton in her own right. I think she may have been a daughter of Richard, 4.E. The father, whoever he was, was evidently dead in 1300, and Amabel, the defendant's wife, was probably his widow.

1300, Trinity Term.—Isabel de Kigheley complained of Alexander Spirhard of Skipton and Amabel his wife for making waste and sale of the houses in Skipton in Craven which they held as Amabel's dower in Isabel's inheritance (De Banco, Trin. 28 Edw. I, m. 79).

RICHARD DE KEIGHLEY, 6.A., son and heir of Henry, 5.A., was probably born about 1285 to 1290.

1313, Aug. 16.—See *ante*, Henry, 5.A.

1314, Easter Term.—See *ante*, Henry, 5.A.

Undated; before Easter Term, 1314.—Alice formerly wife of Sir Richard le Botiller granted to Richard son of Sir Henry de Kethelay all her part of the fishery of Wyre which she had by the gift of Adam, her brother. Witnesses, Sir Henry de Kythelay, Henry le Botiller, Richard le Botiller, etc. (Dodsworth MS. 53, fo. 97 b.; Mr. Farrer's notes).

1314, Monday after the Decollation of St. John Baptist (Aug. 29).—Inquisition taken at Kildwick; it is not to the damage of the King or anyone else if Ranulf de Oterburne has license to assign 8 tofts and 4 bovates of land in Malghum [Malham] to Bolton Priory. There will remain to Ranulf one carucate and 2 bovates of land in Oterburne, held of Richard de Kigheley by knight service, where 14 carucates make a fee, paying yearly 8s. and worth 100s. William de Kigheley was one of the jury (Inq. ad quod damnum, file 107, no. 11).

1314-5, Saturday after Epiphany.—Extent of the lands of Robert de Clyfford.

Skipton: 2 bovates of land, held by Richard de Kygheley; 2 bovates of land with a certain serjeanty, held by Richard de Kygheley, worth 13s. 4d. yearly with his bailiwick in Airdale of fee (Cal. Inq. post mortem, vol. 5, p. 306).

1315-6, Nomina Villarum 9 Edw. II.—*Kygheley*. Ricardus de Kigheley, John del Thwaites, Ricardus de Utteley and John Douaux [de Vaux] (Surtees Soc., vol. 49, p. 357).

1316, Friday after Michaelmas.—Richard de Keighleigh granted to Robert de Shireburn and Alice his wife the yearly rent of a rose which Amery [Almoricus] le Botiller paid for lands and tenements held of Richard for life in Frekilton, and the reversion thereof after Amery's death. Witnesses, William de Clifton, knt., etc. (Dodsworth MS. 53, fo. 90; Mr. Farrer's notes).

1318.—Pardons were granted to many adherents of Thomas,



Earl of Lancaster, including Richard and Thomas de Kyghelay (Patent Roll, 12 Edw. II, part 1, m. 17).

1319, April 14.—Inquisition taken at Skipton after the death of Margaret de Neville. Neusom, 1 carucate of land, held by Richard de Kygheley by knight service (Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Edw. II, file 62, no. 6).

1322, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between William de Hagenworth [Hainworth] and Cicely his wife, plaintiffs, and Richard de Kyghelay, deforciant, of the manor of Hagenworth. To hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of their bodies, of Richard and his heirs, paying yearly a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist for all service. Remainder to Thomas son of Richard de K. and the heirs of his body; remainder to John, brother of Thomas, and the heirs of his body; reversion to Richard and his heirs (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 271, file 97, no. 49).

1323.—Richard de Kyghley granted to Richard son of Robert de Eccleston a selion of arable land in Eccleston in exchange for another selion there. Dated Sunday before Michaelmas, 17 Edw. II (Add. MS. 32106, no. 1194; Dodsworth MS. 142, fo. 52; Mr. Farrer's notes).

1323, Nov. 2.—Richard de Kighlegh was one of four sub-keepers of the peace in the wapentake of Amunderness, Lancashire (Patent Roll, 17 Edw. II, part 1, m. 12 d.).

1326, Trinity Term.—*Lancashire*. Fine between Richard de Kygheley, plaintiff, by Henry de Plumpton, his attorney, and John de Thurstinton and Maude, his wife, deforciant, of a messuage and the moiety of a bovate of land in Great Eccleston in Amunderness; to hold to Richard for life; remainder to Robert, his son, and the heirs of his body; remainder to John, brother of Robert, and the heirs of his body; remainder to the right heirs of Richard (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 46, p. 64).

1330, Trinity Term.—*Lancashire*. Fine between Gilbert son of Richard de Kigheley and Clemencia his wife, plaintiffs, and Richard de Kigheley, chivaler, deforciant, of the manor of Bedeford, which William de la Donne holds for life; to hold the reversion, after William's death, to Gilbert and Clemencia and the heirs of their bodies, of Richard and his heirs, paying 10 marks a year during Richard's life and a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist to his heirs; reversion to Richard and his heirs (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 46, p. 77).

1330, Trinity Term.—Fine between Thomas son of Henry de Kigheley, plaintiff, and Richard de Kigheley, chivaler, deforciant, of the manor of Inskip and a moiety of the manor of Great Eccleston



(except  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bovates of land), co. Lancaster, and of the manor of Kigheley, co. York; to hold to Richard for life; remainder to Gilbert his son and the heirs of his body by Clemencia his wife; remainder to the right heirs of Richard. Nicholas son of William le Botiller put in a claim (Record Series, vol. 52, p. 210). Nicholas Butler was of Out Rawcliff, near Inskip (Fishwick, *St. Michael's on Wyre*, p. 142).

1331-2, Tuesday before St. Benedict (March 21).—Lease by the attorney of the Abbat of Fountains to John de Wykesworth senior and another, to the use of Sir Richard de Kyghley, of the wardship of two parts [thirds] of the lands late of Gilbert de Wennyngton, until the full age of William, Gilbert's son and heir (*Fountains Chartulary*, ed. Lancaster, p. 743).

1334, Trinity Term.—*Lancashire*. Assize if Richard de Kighlay, chivaler, Gilbert, son of Sir Richard, and Clemencia his wife, and Simon de Holand, had unjustly disseised William son of William de Sale of one fourth of the manor of Bedeford. Gilbert and Clemencia said that, the one fourth being in their seisin, William released all his right and claim, by his writing (produced) dated at Wygan, Thursday after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [July 7], 8 Edw. III. William could not deny it, and was amerced for a false claim. Afterwards, on the Thursday before St. Margaret the Virgin [July 20], Sir Richard and Gilbert acknowledged to owe £10 to William, payable 5 marks at St. Andrew's day, 5 marks on the Translation of St. Thomas, and 5 marks on St. Andrew's day following (Coram Rege, Trin. 8 Edw. III, m. 128 d.).

1335, Easter Term.—Richard de Kygheley, chivaler, by Gilbert de Kygheley, complained of William de Warf, and others, for cutting down his trees at Gluseburn to the value of 100s. (De Banco, East. 9 Edw. III, m. 75 d.).

1336, Sept. 26.—Exemption for life of Richard de Kigheley, knt., from being put on assizes, juries, etc., or appointed as mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner, etc., against his will (Patent Roll, 10 Edw. III, part 2, m. 27).

1338, July 28.—Richard de Kyghley was appointed one of the Commissioners of Array in Lancashire (Patent Roll, 12 Edw. III, part 2, m. 15 d.). And again on Sept. 8, 1340 (*Ibid.*, 14 Edw. III, part 3, m. 43 d.).

1340, Aug. 10.—Sir Richard de Kyghley, knt., witnessed two grants to Cockersand Abbey (*Cockersand Chartulary*, Chetham Soc., vol. 43, n.s., pp. 746, 747).

1340, Oct. 10.—Release by Edmund de Boyvill to Adam de Coppe-

lay of all his right and claim to the manor of Sutton in Ayrdale and to all the lands in Collyng, which Adam held of the gift of Richard de Denton, knt. Witnesses, Richard de Kygheley, Peter de Marley, John de Bollyng, John de Styveton, Wm. de Murifeld, clerk (Close Roll, 14 Edw. III, part 2, m. 34 d.).

1340, Michaelmas Term.—Assize if Richard de Kyghelay, knt., and Thomas his son, unjustly disseised Peter de Marthelay [Marley], Ralph de Ilketon, William de Ilketon, Brian de Thornhill, Parson of Bedale, and Robert de Eccleslay, of 20 acres of pasture in Byngelay. The defendants did not appear, but Robert de Gildesburgh answered for them as their bailiff. He said that Thomas was lord of Hanne-worth [Hainworth], a hamlet of the ville of Byngley, in which hamlet Peter and the others were commoners; they had inclosed their common there separately from the ville of Byngelay, by a fosse which Thomas threw down recently. The jury found that William de Hanne-worth was lord of two parts [thirds] of Hanne-worth, and that Peter and the others were and are joint lords of the other one third; William [de Hanne-worth] wished to approve 40 acres of pasture in Hanne-worth, but Peter and the others objected; afterwards it was agreed that William should approve the 40 acres to hold in severalty, and that Peter and the others should approve the 20 acres now in dispute; William de Hanne-worth afterwards granted his said two parts, by Fine, to Richard de Kyghelay and his heirs, and Richard regranted the same to William for life, with remainder to Richard, if he survived, and if not, to Thomas; Thomas disseised the plain-tiffs by throwing down their fosse; damages 10s. Thomas paid a fine of 40*d.* to the King, pledges, John de Carleton, clerk, and John Vavasour (Coram Rege, Mich. 14 Edw. III, m. 106).

1343, May 16.—Richard de Kyghlay, knt., witnessed a release by John de Hoton, knt., relating to lands in Mawdsley, Lancashire (Close Roll, 17 Edw. III, part 1, m. 7 d.).

1346, Trinity Term.—*Lancashire.* Nicholas le Botiller, chivaler, claimed the manor of Ineskip as his right, against Richard de Kyghelay, chivaler (De Banco, Trin. 20 Edw. III, m. 217 d.; Hil. 21 Edw. III, m. 118 d.).

1346.—Aid of 40s. on the marriage of the King's eldest son. Richard de Kygheley paid 11s. 6*d.* for 4 carucates in Kigheley and 4s. 3*¼d.* for one carucate and a half there, in the Honour of Skipton, which Henry de Kigheley formerly held (Exchequer, K.R. Misc. Books, vol. 3, fos. 76 d., 77).

1346.—Aid of 40s. on the marriage of the King's eldest son. Nicholas and Ranulph de Oterburn paid 8s. 7*½d.* for 4 [*sc.* 3] caru-



cates in Oterburn, in the Honour of Skipton, which Henry de Kygheley formerly held (Exchequer, K.R. Misc. Books, vol. 3, fo. 76 d.). It is difficult to reconcile this with the inquisition ad quod damnum in 1314, *ante*.

1346.—Aid of 40s. on the marriage of the King's eldest son. The Prior of Bolton paid 2s. 10½*d.* for one carucate in Halton, in the Honour of Skipton, which he held of Richard Kygheley (Exchequer, K.R. Misc. Books, vol. 3, fo. 76 d.).

1346–7, Feb. 2.—Sir Richard de Kighelaye witnessed a charter of Alesia [de Lacy], Countess of Lincoln and Salisbury, to the Abbat and Convent of Whalley (*Whalley Chartulary*, Chetham Soc., vol. 20, p. 1065).

1349–50.—Thomas de Bartaill held one third of the ville of Great Eccleston in Amunderness of the King, etc.; also ½ bovate of land there, held of Richard de Kyghelay, knt., by military service, paying yearly a pair of gloves or 3*d.* at the term of St. Oswald (Cal. Inq. post mortem, vol. 9, p. 295).

1351, Monday in Whitweek.—Assize at Lancaster. Nicholas le Botiler, chivaler, Richard de Kigheley, chivaler, and others, acknowledged that they owed £40 to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to be paid at Whitsunday next (Assize Roll 431, m. 1 d.).

1354.—Richard de Kighley, knt., Gilbert his son, and William de Torleton, granted to Nicholas le Butiller, knt., fishing in the water of Wyre in their soil in Great Eccleston. Dated Sunday after the Annunciation, 28 Edw. III (Dodsworth MS. 53, fo. 97 b.; Mr. Farrer's notes).

1355, Michaelmas Term.—William de Glasebroke complained of Richard de Kighlay, chivaler, Gilbert his son, Richard son of Thomas de Kighlay, Nicholas brother of Gilbert son of Richard, John Malinson of Kighlay, and others, for assaulting him and breaking his close at Kighlay (De Banco, Mich. 29 Edw. III, m. 92).

1356, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Richard de Kyghlay, chivaler, plaintiff, and William de Glasebroke and Ellen his wife, deforciant, of 10 marks rent in Kyghlay, with the homage and service of (*inter alia*) Nicholas de Kyghlay, Denise and Anabel daughters of Ranulph de Kyghlay, and Joan and Ellen daughters of Thomas de Kyghlay; to hold to Richard and his heirs. The deforciant released for themselves and the heirs of Ellen (Record Series, vol. 52, p. 58).

1356, Michaelmas Term.—Nicholas de Oterburn, chivaler, gave half a mark for license of concord with Richard de Kyghele, as to



one fourth of a knight's fee in Oterburn (De Banco, Mich. 30 Edw. III, m. 149). The Fine to which this refers cannot be found.

1356.—Charter of John le Chappeman of Preston to Sir Adam de Hoghton of messuages and lands in the hamlet of Gt. Saureby in the ville of Inskipp. Witnesses, Richard de Kighlay, Nicholas le Botiller, knts., Gilbert de Kighlay, [and others]. Dated Monday after St. Martin in the winter, 30 Edw. III, 1356 (Add. MS. 32106, no. 3, Townley transcripts).

Richard was dead before Easter Term, 1366.

1366, Easter Term.—Nicholas Kyghlay, executor of the will of Richard Kyghlay, chivaler, sued Robert de Whassington and John Gredlay for a debt of £4 (De Banco, East. 40 Edw. III, m. 318; East. 44 Edw. III, 1370, m. 344).

There is no clue to Richard's wife; her Christian name was Joan, and she was married in 1314 or earlier, probably about 1305 or 1306.

Their children were (1) Gilbert, (2) Robert, (3) John, (4) Thomas, and (5) Nicholas. William de Keighley, 7.F., may possibly have been another son.

Richard Dyneley of Downham is said to have married, as his first wife, Alice daughter of Richard Keighley. Dyneley was aged 48 at his father's death in 1367, so that his wife was probably a daughter of this Richard.

THOMAS DE KEIGHLEY, 6.B., was a younger son of Sir Henry, 5.A. He first occurs in 1318, when he and his elder brother Richard were pardoned for being concerned in the Earl of Lancaster's Rebellion (*ante*). His father, Sir Henry, gave him the manor of Birstall, near Leicester, which is alleged to have been recovered from him in 1320 (see 1397, *post*, Thomas, 7.G.), though either he or his son Thomas was in possession in 1361. I find it impossible to distinguish with any confidence between this Thomas, his son, Thomas, 7.G., and his nephew Thomas, 7.D.; so that several notes are assigned to one or other by guesswork, pure and simple.

Thomas son of Henry de Keighley was plaintiff in the Fine of Trinity Term, 1330, by which the property at Inskip, Great Eccleston and Keighley was settled on Gilbert eldest son of Sir Richard (*ante*).

1341, May 3.—Richard de Hampton of Berlaston acknowledged a debt of £40 to Thomas de Kyghlay of Hawneworth [Hainworth, near Bingley], to be levied, etc., in co. Leicester.

The same Thomas acknowledged 40 marks to Richard de Hampton, to be levied, etc., in co. York (Close Roll, 15 Edw. III, part 1, m. 18 d.). This note seems clearly to connect Thomas of Hainworth with the Thomas who had property in Leicestershire.

1343, Easter Term.—Thomas son of Henry de Kyghlay, knt., sued John de Malghum [Malham], Ralph de M. and William de M., for an account as receivers of his moneys (De Banco, East. 17 Edw. III, m. 218; Hil. 19 Edw. III, m. 163).

1348, May.—Thomas de Kyghlay of Hawneworth [Hainworth, par. Bingley] put in his place Thomas del More and Henry de Haydok of Cotum, to prosecute the execution of a recognisance for £40 made to him in chancery by Richard de Hampton of Berlaston [Barleston, co. Leic.] (Close Roll, 22 Edw. III, part 1, m. 22 d.).

This is the latest note I have for Thomas. He appears to have had three sons, Thomas, Henry and Richard, and two daughters, Joan and Ellen. Henry occurs in 1349 (see Henry, 7.H.) and Richard in 1355 (see under Richard, 6.A.); the daughters had some property at Keighley in 1356 (see under Richard, 6.A.).

RANULPH DE KEIGHLEY, 6.C., may have been another son of Sir Henry, 5.A. I have not found anything relating to him except the following note.

1356, Michaelmas Term.—Denise and Anabel, daughters of Ranulph de Kyghlay, had property at Keighley (*ante*, under Richard, 6.A.).

HENRY DE KEIGHLEY of Appletreewick, 6.D., was probably a son of Henry, 5.D.

1327.—Henry de Kygheley paid 3s. subsidy at Appletreewick (Lay Subs., 206, no. 14).

1343-4, Hilary Term.—The Prior of Boulton complained of Henry de Kighley for entering his free warren at Apeltrewyk without leave, and taking hares, rabbits, pheasants and partridges, to his great damage (De Banco, Hil. 18 Edw. III, m. 393; East. 18 Edw. III, m. 23).

1344, Friday in Whitweek.—Henry de Kyghley was a juror at an inquisition held at Arncliffe (*Fountains Chartulary*, ed. Lancaster, p. 78).

1346.—Aid of 40s. on the marriage of the King's eldest son. Henry de Kygheley paid 2¼*d.* for one bovate of land in Appiltrewyk, in the Fee of Moubray, where 14 carucates make a knight's fee; also 4½*d.* (?) for one (? two) bovates there, in the Honour of Skipton (Exchequer, K.R. Misc. Books, vol. 3, fos. 73, 76 d.).

1347, Michaelmas Term.—The Prior of Bolton sued Henry de Kighley, John de K. of Apeltrewyk and Richard de K. of Apeltrewyk, for debts of 100s. each (De Banco, Mich. 21 Edw. III, m. 263 d.).

1347, Michaelmas Term.—The Prior of Bolton complained of Henry de Kighlay and John his brother, Richard son of Henry de



K. and John his brother, and Adam son of Simon le Clerc of Apeltrewyk, for breaking his close at Apeltrewyk and consuming his grass there to the value of 100s. by depasturing their cattle therein (De Banco, Mich. 21 Edw. III, m. 311 d.).

1347, Michaelmas Term.—The Prior of Boulton complained of Henry de Kighlay, John his brother, Richard son of Henry de K. and John his brother, for felling and taking away his trees at Apeltrewyk, to the value of 60s. (*Ibid.*). Also against Henry son of John de K., for entering his free warren at Apeltrewyk and taking hares, coneys, pheasants and partridges (*Ibid.*).

I imagine that the Richard and John de Keighley, mentioned above, were sons of this Henry.

JOHN DE KEIGHLEY of Appletreewick, 6.E., was probably a son of Henry, 5. D. Some of the following notes may refer to some other John.

1316.—John de Kyghelay witnessed a charter of Richard son of Richard de Buttrewyk as to a messuage in Nether Dunsford [Dunsforth, par. Aldborough, near Boroughbridge] (Close Roll, 12 Edw. II, m. 23 d.).

1321, Dec. 6.—John de Kyghley witnessed a demise by Richard de Bosco of land in Great Ouseburn (Sizergh Deeds, Record Series, vol. 39, p. 20).

1327.—John de Kygheley paid 2s. subsidy for lands at Appletreewick (Lay Subs. 206, no. 14).

1347, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, Henry, 6.D.

I have no further notes that can safely be attributed to this John.

Sir GILBERT DE KEIGHLEY, 7.A., son and heir of Sir Richard, 6.A., was probably born about 1310. He was married in or before Trinity Term, 1330, when the manors of Keighley, Inskip and Bedford were settled on Gilbert and Clemencia his wife and the heirs of their bodies (see above, Richard, 6.A.).

He is the first Gilbert in the pedigree, as far as I am aware, and consequently the date "about 1260" suggested for a grant of land made by him to Selby Abbey is much too early (*Hist. of Keighley*, 1st ed., p. 65; 2nd ed., p. 35). The fact of the grant, but without any date, is recorded by Burton (*Mon. Ebor.*, p. 403), and is stated to have been of a toft at Stallingburgh, co. Lincoln. He is frequently confused with his nephew, Gilbert (below); Margaret, the wife of the later Gilbert, for instance, is nearly always assigned to the uncle instead of to the nephew.



1334, Trinity Term, and 1335, Easter Term.—See *ante*, Richard, 6.A.

1353, Monday the morrow of the close of Easter.—Pleas at Preston. Gilbert de Kygheleye was in mercy for many defaults at the suit of William de Waverton, who claimed to pull down a mill in Bedeford, which William de Atherton had unjustly put up, to the damage of the free tenement of John de Waverton, whose son and heir the plaintiff is (Assize Roll 435, m. 5, 32).

1354.—See Richard, 6.A.

1355, Michaelmas Term.—See Richard, 6.A.

1356.—See Richard, 6.A.

1357–8.—Gilbert de Kyghlay granted to Robert de Hornby and Margaret his wife and William their son all his part of the weir [*gurges*] and fishery in the water of Wyre in the vill of Eccleston. Dated 31 Edw. III (Dodsworth MS. 149, fo. 95; Mr. Farrer's notes).

1360, Nov. 28.—Gilbert Kyghlay released to William de Tarleton and Margaret his wife all his right to a piece of turbary at Great Eccleston. Witnesses, Nicholas le Butiller, knt., etc. (Dodsworth MS. 142, fo. 58 b.; Mr. Farrer's notes).

1363, Michaelmas Term.—The Prior of Bolton sued Gilbert son of Richard de Kyghley to acquit him of the service which Sir Roger de Clifford requires for the free tenement, held by the Prior of Gilbert, in Halton near Emmesay (De Banco, Mich. 37 Edw. III, m. 107 d.).

1368, Easter Term.—Gilbert de Kyghlay complained of Roger de Bradeshagh for committing waste in the lands, etc., demised to him in Kyghlay (De Banco, East. 42 Edw. III, m. 277 d.).

1368–9, Hilary Term.—John de Byrton, Vicar of Sandale, executor of the will of Joan de Lyndlay, executrix of the will of William de Lyndlay, sued Gilbert de Kyghelay, William de Lewenthorpe and Nicholas de Kyghelay for a debt of £24 (De Banco, Hil. 43 Edw. III, m. 450 d.).

1370, Trinity Term.—Gilbert de Kyghlay, knt., sued Hugh de Coplay to give up the wardship of the land and heir of Joan de Coplay, which belonged to him because Joan held her land of him by knight service; also for abducting at Kighelay Ellen daughter and heir of Joan widow of Thomas de Coppelay, an infant, whose marriage belonged to Gilbert (De Banco, Trin. 44 Edw. III, m. 305; Mich. 44 Edw. III, m. 158 d.; Hil. 45 Edw. III, m. 282 d.; Mich. 45 Edw. III, m. 382).

1371, June 12.—Gilbert de Kygheley was one of three commis-

sioners to collect a subsidy in Lancashire (Patent Roll, 45 Edw. III, part. 2, m. 34).

1375, Michaelmas Term.—The Prior of Bolton sued Gilbert de Kyghlay, chivaler, to exonerate him of the service required by Roger de Clifford for the lands held by the Prior of Gilbert at Halton on the Hill (De Banco, Mich. 49 Edw. III, m. 177 d.); probably East Halton, near Skipton.

1377–8, Hilary Term.—*Yorkshire*. John de Preston sued Gilbert son and heir of Richard de Kyghlay, chivaler, for 12 marks, the arrears of a yearly rent of 13s. 4d. (De Banco, Hil. 1 Ric. II, m. 138; Mich. 2 Ric. II, m. 480 d.).

Sir Gilbert probably died soon after 1378.

His only known wife was Clemencia, to whom he was married in or before Trinity Term, 1330. There is no evidence as to her identity. She appears to have survived him, as shown by the following note.

1400–1.—Adam de Whittingham granted to Robert de Urswick junior 2 messuages and 5 acres of land in Mickle Eccleston, which . . . . . Burlay formerly held of Gilbert de Kighlay, knt., and which Thomas de Whittingham, uncle of Adam, formerly had of the gift and feoffment of Clemencia, formerly [*quondam*] relict of the said Gilbert de Kighlay. Witnesses, Richard de Hoghton, etc. Dated 2 Henry IV (Dodsworth MS. 149, fo. 92 b.; Mr. Farrer's notes).

This does not imply that Clemencia was living at the date of the deed, and it is improbable, considering that she was married in or before 1330. The use of the word "relict" is of the highest importance when we come to deal with the grave-stones still remaining at Keighley.

There is no positive evidence of any children other than Henry, the son and heir, but it seems probable that Thomas, a priest, was another son.

ROBERT DE KEIGHLEY, 7.B., a younger son of Sir Richard, 6.A., is mentioned in the Fine of 1326 (*ante*) by which his father settled on him lands in Great Eccleston.

JOHN DE KEIGHLEY, 7.C., was a younger son of Sir Richard, 6.A.

1322, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, Richard, 6.A.

1326, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, Richard, 6.A.

1349, Nov. 28.—Grant, during pleasure, to John de Kigheleye of the office of keeper of the smaller piece of the seal for the recognisances of debts at Kingston on Hull, as deputy to John de Colleye (Patent Roll, 23 Edw. III, part 3, m. 11). The identity of this John is doubtful.



1361, Oct. 26.—Commission of oyer and terminer on complaint of Edmund of Langley, the King's son, against a large number of persons, both of Yorkshire and Lancashire, including John de Kygheley, for hunting, fishing, etc., in various parks, warrens, etc., in Yorkshire (Patent Roll, 35 Edw. III, part 3, m. 29 d.).

He may possibly be the John mentioned in 1372, below, Thomas, 7.D.

THOMAS DE KEIGHLEY, 7.D., was a younger son of Sir Richard, 6.A.

1322, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, Richard, 6.A.

1336, May 6.—Commission to hear and determine a complaint by Sir Richard le Waleys that Thomas de Kyghley, John son of Robert de Eklesley, Richard de Benlandes [Beanlands], Adam son of Ralph de Utteley, and others, had broken his houses and park at Cottyngleye, hunted there, carried away his goods and deer, and assaulted his men and servants (Patent Roll, 10 Edw. III, part 1, m. 17 d.). This may refer to Thomas, 6.B., there is nothing to give any indication, save that it seems more likely that the defendants were young men.

1340, Michaelmas Term.—Sir Richard de Kyghelay and Thomas his son were defendants in a complaint of novel disseisin at Bingley; *ante*.

1344, Trinity Term.—Thomas son of Richard de Kigheley complained of Robert de Northwode, and others, for breaking his close at Gloseburn (De Banco, Trin. 18 Edw. III, m. 141 d.).

1367–8, Hilary Term.—*Yorkshire*. John Skynner, chaplain, for certain trespasses presented against him, of which he was convicted on his own confession, was amerced half a mark; pledges, William Fairfax and Thomas de Keghelay.

Thomas de Keghelay for the like was amerced half a mark; pledges, William Fairfax and William de Calthorn (Coram Rege, Hil. 42 Edw. III, Fines, m. 1.).

1372, Michaelmas Term.—Sir William de Neville complained of Thomas de Kyghlay, John de K., and others, for hunting in his park at Cottingley and cutting down his trees there (De Banco, Mich. 46 Edw. III, m. 330 d.).

NICHOLAS DE KEIGHLEY, 7.E., younger son of Sir Richard, 6.A.

1355, Michaelmas Term, and 1356, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, Richard, 6.A.

1363, Nov. 20.—Commission to hear and determine the complaint by Nicholas de Kyghlay and Joan his wife against Richard de Tounlay, with regard to the conduct of an assize of novel disseisin



of tenements in Hapton [near Burnley] (Patent Roll, 37 Edw. III, part 2, m. 14 d.).

1366, Easter Term.—See *ante*, Richard, 6.A.

1368–9, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, Gilbert, 7.A.

1370, Michaelmas Term.—*Lancashire*. Fine between Michael de Tatersale and Alice his wife, plaintiffs, and Nicholas de Kyghlay and Joan his wife, deforciant, of a messuage and 3 bovates of land in Worsthorpe and Hirstwood; to hold to Michael and Alice and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of Michael (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 46, p. 178).

1374, Easter Term.—Nicholas de Kigheley was on a jury of Staincliffe Wapentake which presented that Robert Rabas and others had feloniously killed Elizabeth de Maydenwell at Rymyngton (Coram Rege, East. 48 Edw. III, m. 1 d. Rex).

1378, Hilary Term.—*Lancashire*. Fine between Robert [de Ursewick?], plaintiff, and Nicholas de Kyghley and Joan his wife, deforciant, of 5 messuages and lands in Great and Little Eccleston, Inskip and Elswick; Nicholas and Joan released all right to Robert and his heirs (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 50, p. 4).

1378–9.—Poll Tax. Kyghlay. *Nicholaus de Kyghelay, armatus*, iijs. iiijd. (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 7, p. 147). The description *armatus* occurs rarely in the Poll Tax returns, but there are several others in Staincliffe, viz., James de Gasegill of Rimington, Nicholas Grandage of Flasby, Perot Tempest of Bracewell, who all paid 3s. 4d., the normal rate for franklins, and one in Yewcross, John de Redmane of Ingleton, who paid 6s. 8d., the esquire's rate. I am at a loss to suggest what exactly is signified by the word. It is clearly something less than the usual esquire, *armiger*, but apparently some distinction not enjoyed by the usual franklin. The primary meaning is, of course, simply "armed," an armed man, which would apply to any soldier, but this is too wide, for the ordinary soldier would not pay at the same rate as a franklin. The dictionaries do not help at all, so one can only guess. I think the word must mean one of two things, either an esquire in the military sense, as opposed to *armiger*, a civilian esquire, or a man-at-arms.

1386, Ascension Day.—Nicholas de Kyghlay witnessed a charter of Thomas de Wodesome relating to the manor of Oterburn, etc. (Lord Ribblesdale's Deeds).

1391, eve of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 23.—Alice wife of John Okelsthorpe put John Okelsthorpe in her place against James Botiler, Earl of Ormond, William de Baildon, Nicholas, Gilbert and John

Kyghlay, and others, in an assize of novel disseisin (Assize Roll 1500, m. 19).

1395.—*Lancashire*. Fine between John de Tounlay, plaintiff, and Nicholas de Kyghlay and Joan his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Brittwysell (except, etc.); Nicholas and Joan released all right for themselves and the heirs of Joan (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 50, p. 45).

I have no further notes of Nicholas. There is neither will nor administration at York. There is no evidence of his wife's identity; she appears to have had property at Britwistle in her own right. Their children were (1) Gilbert, (2) John.

WILLIAM DE KEIGHLEY, 7.F. I am inclined to think that he was another son of Richard, 6.A., but there is no evidence of his parentage. The next note shows that he probably lived not far from Bingley.

1379, June 27.—Commission to hear and determine the complaint of William son of Ralph de Neville of Raby, knt., that numerous persons (including William de Kyghley) had broken his park at Cottingley, and taken his deer, etc. (Patent Roll, 3 Ric. II, part 1, m. 45 d.).

1402-3, Hilary Term.—Ellen widow of William de Kyghley of York claimed dower in Brampton against John de Baynbrygg of Brampton and Thomas Robynson of Thorpe, and dower in Kyghlay against Thomas de Thwaytes (De Banco, Hil. 4 Hen. IV, m. 203).

THOMAS DE KEIGHLEY, 7.G., was the son of Thomas, 6.B. Judging from the notes in 1341 and 1348 (*ante*, Thomas, 6.B.), he appears to be identical with Thomas of Hainworth near Bingley. He succeeded to his father's rights or claims to the manor of Birstall, near Leicester.

1361, July 16.—Order to deliver to Maude, one of the daughters of Henry, late Duke of Lancaster, as her property assigned to her by the King (*inter alia*), the third part of one knight's fee in Burstall [co. Leicester], held by Thomas de Kygelegh (Close Roll, 35 Edw. III, m. 17).

1391, Michaelmas Term.—*Notts*. Thomas de Kyghlay claimed against Thomas West, chivaler, and Joan his wife the manor of Burstall near Leicester, which Henry de K., chivaler, gave to Thomas his son and the heirs of his body, and which, after the death of Thomas son of Henry, ought to descend to the plaintiff as son and heir of the said Thomas son of Henry. The defendants said that Joan was under age, which the plaintiff denied. The Sheriff was ordered to bring Joan before the Court, so that it might be judged



whether she was under age or not (De Banco, Mich. 15 Ric. II, m. 543 d.).

The claim was renewed six years later, when the venue was given as Leicestershire; the delay may have been owing to Joan's minority.

1396-7, Hilary Term.—Thomas de Kyghley complained of William Herryson, John his son, and John Michel, for seizing 4 horses, 4 mares, and 5 cows, value 100s., at Haweworth (probably Hainworth near Bingley) (De Banco, Hil. 20 Ric. II, m. 425). The identity of this Thomas is doubtful.

1397, Easter Term.—*Leicester*. Thomas de Kyghlay claimed against Thomas West, chivaler, and Joan his wife, the manor of Burstall near Leicester, as before. The defendants said that in Michaelmas Term, 14 Edw. III, 1320, one John la Warre and Joan his wife claimed the manor from Thomas de K., the plaintiff's father, alleging that Gerard de Furnyvall gave it to Joan de Furnyvall and the heirs of her body, who was seised of it in the time of Edw. I, and that the right descended to Robert, her son and heir, and from him to Thomas, as son and heir, who died without heirs of his body, and then to Joan wife of John la Warre, as sister and heir; Thomas de K. the father could not deny this, whereupon John la Warre and Joan his wife recovered seisin, which estate they, Thomas West and Joan his wife, now have; and further that the gift which Henry de K. was supposed to have made was between the said recovery and Gerard's gift to Joan de Furnyvall. The plaintiff denied Gerard's alleged gift altogether. Jury. The case was adjourned several times and finally to Michaelmas Term, 1399 (De Banco, East. 20 Ric. II, m. 164 d.). I have not found any judgment.

HENRY DE KEIGHLEY, 7.H., was another son of Thomas, 6.B.

1349.—Henry son of Thomas de Kighley released to Richard de Tonge and his heirs, all his lands in Newbiginge near Cowling (Tonge Muniments, from Mrs. Tempest's notes).

1349, Easter Term.—*Yorkshire*. Henry son of Thomas de Kighlay and William de Wyntryngnam appeared to answer for divers felonies and trespasses said to have been presented against them. The rolls and indictments having been searched and nothing found against them so far, they were respited until the quindene of Trinity on the pledge of Hugh de Lancastre, Neil de Slene, Thomas de Bukbroke, John de Nesse and Laurence de Dronsfield, who undertook to produce them (Coram Rege, East. 23 Edw. III, m. 6 Rex).

RICHARD DE KEIGHLEY, 7.I., was another son of Thomas, 6.B.

1355, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, Richard, 6.A.

RICHARD DE KEIGHLEY, 7.K., son of Henry, 6.D.

1334, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Kyghleye held land in Skipton. See *ante*, William, 5.B.

1346.—Aid of 40s. on the marriage of the King's eldest son. Richard de Kygheley paid 17¼*d.* for half a carucate in Skipton, which Henry de Kigheley [and] Adam del Bank formerly held, and apparently another 17¼*d.* for another half carucate; in the latter entry he is called Richard son of Henry de Kyghelay (Exchequer, K.R. Misc. Books, vol. 3, fos. 73, 76 d.).

1347, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, Henry, 6.D.

1384–5, Jan. 27.—Pardon, at the instance of Thomas Clifford, the King's kinsman and knight of his chamber, to William Eltoftes and Thomas son of Thomas Perkynson of Estburn, co. York, for the death of Richard de Kyghley (Patent Roll, 8 Ric. II, part 2, m. 32, 35). The identity of this Richard is doubtful.

JOHN DE KEIGHLEY, 7.L., son of Henry, 6.D.

1347, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, Henry, 6.D.

SIR HENRY DE KEIGHLEY, 8.A., eldest son of Sir Gilbert, 7.A., was probably born about 1335. There is comparatively little information about him, doubtless owing to the long lives of his father and grandfather.

1374–5, Hilary Term.—*Lancashire*. Adam son of Robert de Buckley complained of Roger de Bradeshagh of Westlegh, Hugh de B., Henry son of Gilbert de Kyghley, and others, for seizing and imprisoning him at Pynyngton, breaking his close and houses there, mowing his corn and grass, and taking his corn and hay value £20 (De Banco, Hil. 49 Edw. III, m. 34 d.).

1380–1.—Certificate by Adam de Birkenhead, mayor of Wygan, and Thomas de Orell, Clerk of the Recognisances, that Thomas de Walton, chaplain, Hugh de Bradshagh of Westley, Henry de Kighley of Leigh, and others, on Friday the feast of St. John Baptist, 2 Ric. II, admitted that they owed William de Chyseldyne, parson of the church of Tychemerch, and John de Coulchester, £200. Dated Monday after St. Valentine, 4 Ric. II (Add. MS. 32108, no. 1657; Townley transcripts).

1381–2, Hilary Term.—Thomas de Strangways and Ellen his wife *v.* Richard de Hoghton and Peter de Bradeshagh, claimed one third of the manor of Kyghley as Ellen's dower in the estate of her late husband, Henry de Kigheley, knt. After various adjournments, judgment was given for the plaintiffs in consequence of the defendants' default. A special inquisition by the Sheriff found that Henry had in fact died seised of the manor. Damages £15 6s. 8*d.*



(De Banco, Hil. 5 Ric. II, m. 200 d.; East. 5 Ric. II, m. 36 d.; East. 6 Ric. II, m. 430 d.).

The 4th edition of Whitaker's *Whalley* has the following: Richard de Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, who died 14 Edw. III, 1340, had issue Adam de Hoghton, who married Ellen daughter of Hugh Venables; she remarried (2) Henry de Conway, and (3) Henry de Kighley.

The Chantry of the Blessed Virgin in Ribchester Church was founded by Sir Richard de Hoghton, who succeeded his father, Sir Adam, in 10 Richard II, 1386. In that year his mother, Ellen, daughter of [Hugh] Venables, Baron of Kinderton, was described as a widow; she afterwards married Sir Henry Conway and Sir Henry Kighley (Chetham Soc., vol. 60, p. 194*n*; from Baines' *Hist. of Lancashire*, vol. 1, pp. 312-4).

Henry's children were Richard, John and Hugh.

THOMAS DE KEIGHLEY, 8.B., priest, is shown by his will (below) to have been nearly related to the main line of the family. There is no evidence as to his parentage, but I think he was probably a younger son of Sir Gilbert, 7.A.

1376, Michaelmas Term.—Thomas de Kyghlay of York, chaplain, was plaintiff in a Fine of a messuage in York (Record Series, vol. 52, p. 192).

1388, Nov. 20.—Thomas de Kighleye was presented to the church of Eglisros [Cornwall] in the diocese of Exeter (Patent Roll, 12 Ric. II, part 1, m. 9).

1391, May 6.—Presentation of Thomas de Kyghlay, parson of Eglisros in the diocese of Exeter, to the vicarage of Ledes in the diocese of York, in the King's gift by reason of the Priory of Holy Trinity, York, being in his hand on account of the war with France; on an exchange with Ralph Brun (Patent Roll, 14 Ric. II, part 2, m. 15). Apparently Thomas was never instituted to the vicarage of Leeds. On July 15, 1391, William Mirfield was presented, and on August 13 in the same year John Snytall (Patent Roll, 15 Ric. II, part 1, m. 35, 10), while the next note shows that Thomas still remained Rector of Eglisros.

1392, Oct. 17.—Presentation of John Isot, parson of Kyngton in the diocese of Salisbury, to the church of Eglisros in the diocese of Exeter, on an exchange with Thomas de Kyghlay (Patent Roll, 16 Ric. II, part 2, m. 22).

1395, feast of St. Brice the Bishop, Nov. 13.—Will of Thomas Kighlay, Rector of the church of Kyngston in Somerset. To be

buried in the church of St. Oswald of Nostell. To the Prior and Convent of St. Oswald 5 marks and all my books, with a breviary [*portiforium*]. To Beatrice, my kinswoman [or cousin, *consanguinea*]. To Robert dwelling at Kighlay Hall 40s. To my mother, brothers and sister 20 marks and all my lands and tenements in Kighley and elsewhere. William, my servant, is to have a reward by the ordinance of the Prior of St. Oswald's and Thomas del Thwaytt. To my hosts [*hospitantibus meis*] for my expenses and their great labour 26s. 8d. The residue of all my goods to my mother and my brothers [? namely,] at Kingeston and Kighlay and elsewhere, to dispose of for my soul, and I appoint them executors under the supervision of the said Thomas [? del Thwaytt]. Dated at Wragby. Proved March 9, 1395-6, by Alexander Kyghley, his brother (York Wills, vol. 1, fo. 93).

Sir GILBERT DE KEIGHLEY, 8.C., son of Nicholas, 7.E., is frequently confused with his uncle, Sir Gilbert, 7.A.

1390, Oct. 20.—Pardon, at the instance of John de Cantiran, to Gilbert de Kyghlay for the death of William de Eltoft of the parish of Bingley, killed at the grange of the Prior of Drax between Bingley and Rissheford [Rishworth], on Thursday, Midsummer Day, 8 Richard II, 1384 (Patent Roll, 14 Ric. II, part 1, m. 17). This looks very like a vendetta, William de Eltofts having killed Richard de Keighley about 1384; see *ante*, Richard, 7.K.

1391.—See *ante*, Nicholas, 7.E.

1399, April 3.—Writ of aid for the King's esquire, Gilbert Kyghley, whom the King has appointed to go as his messenger to the city of York on certain business, and to take as many horses called "hakeneyes" as shall be required for the journey of himself and a yeoman and a groom (Patent Roll, 1 Hen. IV, part 6, m. 14).

1402.—*Leicestershire*. Gilbert Kyghle, knt., holds in Barrow, Querndon and Wodehouse, co. Leicester, the moiety of a knight's fee, held of the King in chief (*Feudal Aids*, p. 104).

1407, Oct. 28.—Gilbert Kyghley, knt., locum tenens of Henry, Lord de Bemont, Sub-admiral and general locum tenens in the office of admiralty in the south and west parts of England and Ireland of Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Steward and Admiral of England and Lieutenant of Ireland, put John Kighley, knt., in his place in the said office, during pleasure (Patent Rolls, Ireland, Cal., p. 181 b.).

1407-8, Jan. 27.—Protection for one year for John de Kyghley and Gilbert Kyghley, knights, going on the King's service to Ireland in the company of the King's son, Thomas of Lancaster, Steward of



England, Lieutenant of Ireland, on the safe keeping of that land (Patent Roll, 9 Hen. IV, part 1, m. 14).

1407-8, Hilary Term.—Fine between William de Wettewang, clerk, Robert Thorumby, chaplain, and Thomas Collun, chaplain, plaintiffs, and Gilbert de Kyghelay, knt., and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of 6 tofts, 144 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow and 10s. rent in Wilitoft and Spaldyngton; release and warranty by the deforciant, for themselves and the heirs of Margaret, to the plaintiffs and the heirs of William (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 279, file 151, no. 3).

Gilbert's wife, Margaret, here mentioned, is the only one of whom there is any evidence, but it is nevertheless not quite clear whether there may not have been another. In his will (below) he mentions a son Thomas, who was certainly not the son of this Margaret, and who may have been the son of an unknown earlier wife, or possibly illegitimate.

This Margaret is in most of the pedigrees ascribed to his uncle, Sir Gilbert, 7.A., a manifest error, and as a considerable amount of litigation arose after her death, it will be useful to give a short account of her family and property. She was the daughter of William de Hornby and his sole heir, but her mother, who inherited the manor of Saxton and other property, had, by a second husband, a son, Robert de Salley, who was her heir-at-law. The story is thus rather complicated, but can be cleared up and the subsequent litigation explained by a slight divergence into the history of other families.

Margaret's paternal grandfather, Robert de Hornby, was of Hornby, near Bedale; he was married before Michaelmas Term, 1330, but apparently had no children at that time. The following Fine has all the appearance of being a settlement made shortly after the marriage of Robert and Christiana.

1330, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Robert de Horneby and Christiana his wife, plaintiffs, and Philip Bekard and John de Croft, chaplain, deforciant, of 3 messuages, lands and rent in Horneby, Northotryngton, and Thornton in la More. To hold (subject to a life interest in Northotryngton) to Robert and Christiana and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to Thomas de St. Quintin and Margaret his wife and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of Robert (*Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 42, p. 30). North Otterington and Thornton le Moor are near Northallerton; Hornby is probably the one near Bedale. Glover's pedigree of St. Quintin does not give any Thomas at this period.

Christiana does not appear to have been the mother of Robert's

children; he married a second wife, Margaret, maiden name unknown, and had issue five sons, William, John, Robert, Thomas and Richard. This marriage must have taken place considerably before 1363, when Margaret first appears, for William, the eldest son, was married in or before that year.

1356-7, Hilary Term.—Fine between Robert de Horneby and Olive daughter of Edmund de Kirketon, plaintiffs, and John son of Roger Giffard, deforciant, of the manor of Saxton, which Margaret, widow of Roger de Ledes, chivaler, holds for life, of the inheritance of John: To hold, after Margaret's death, to Robert and Olive and the heirs of Robert. Peter de Holt, brother and heir of John de Holt, put in a claim (*Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 52, p. 59).

The manor of Saxton belonged to Roger de Leeds in 1315-16, as recorded in the *Nomina Villarum*, and Margaret, his widow, held it for life, either in dower, or by virtue of some settlement; it had apparently been sold to the Giffards. Roger seems to have acquired it, either directly or indirectly, from Alesia, daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. In 1346, when an aid of 40s. was levied from every knight's fee for the marriage of the King's eldest daughter, Lady Margaret de Ledes paid 8s. 7½d. for 3 carucates in Saxton, where 14 carucates make a fee, which Lady Alesia de Lascy formerly held (*Exchequer, K.R. Misc. Books*, vol. 3, fo. 77 d.).

The remainder in the above Fine, to the heirs of Robert de Hornby, is difficult to explain; it was probably part of a conveyancing device to clear the title, since the subsequent documents show clearly that Saxton belonged to the Kirktons.

1358, Trinity Term.—Fine between Robert de Horneby, William de Horneby, parson of the church of Riblecestre, John de Dynlay, Hugh de Brerelay, John de Horneby, parson of the church of Tatham, and Olive daughter of Edmund de Kirketon, plaintiffs, and Peter de Holt, deforciant, of the manor of Saxton; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of William (*Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 52, p. 66).

William and John de Hornby were probably brothers of Robert; they and John de Dyneley and Hugh de Brereley were feoffees or trustees. The Holts evidently had some interest in or claim to the manor, which was assigned by the second Fine. These transactions seem to have been in connection with a settlement on the marriage of Olive to Robert's eldest son William, which took place in or before Easter Term, 1363.

1363, Easter Term.—Fine between Robert de Horneby and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and William de Horneby, parson of the church of Riblecestre, and John de Horneby, parson of the church



of Tatham, deforciant, of the manor of Saxton; to hold to Robert and Margaret for their lives, remainders in succession to William their son and Olive his wife, John, Robert, Thomas and Richard, also sons of Robert, various entails, and ultimately to the right heirs of Olive (*Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 52, p. 92).

William and John de Hornby were apparently the survivors of the four feoffees in 1358. William de Hornby, the son, was dead before Michaelmas Term, 1371, and his widow, Olive, had married William de Salley or Sawley.

1371, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between John de Acastre, citizen of York, and William de Quixlay, clerk, plaintiffs, and William de Sallay and Olive his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Asthorpe [Aisthorpe or Easthorpe], co. Lincoln, and of 2 bovates and 24 acres land and meadow in Bentelay near Doncaster and Little Smetheton [Smeaton] near Wentbrig, co. York. To hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of John; release and warranty by the deforciant for themselves and the heirs of Olive (*Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 52, p. 230). William de Hornby was clearly dead, and his widow, Olive, had married again. This Fine was probably a settlement of some of Olive's unsettled property, made shortly after her second marriage.

Olive was dead in 1380-1, as appears from the following:

1380-1.—Honour of Pontefract, Feodary's Account, 4 Ric. II. From the manor of Saxton, coming to the lord's hands by the minority of Margaret, daughter and heir of William de Horneby, after the death of Olive, who was wife of the said William and mother of the said Margaret, demised to Robert de Urswicke during the minority, £6 13s. 4d. (Additional MS. 32108, fo. 324).

1384, Easter Term.—Fine between Margaret daughter of William, son of Robert de Horneby, plaintiff, and William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael's on Wyre, and John de Horneby, parson of Tatham, deforciant, of 2 bovates, 17 acres of land and 7 acres of meadow in Bentlay near Doncaster and Little Smetheton [Smeaton], co. Yorks., and the manor of Asthorpe, co. Lincs.; to hold to Margaret and the heirs of her body; remainder to Robert, son of William de Sallay and Olive his wife, and the heirs of his body; cross remainders in moieties to Robert's sisters, Katherine and Ellen, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of Olive (*Feet of Fines, Divers Counties*, case 289, file 53, no. 99). Margaret, Olive's daughter by her first husband, was evidently now 21 years old or more, when she could levy a Fine; she was not yet married, and she confirms the family settlements previously made, with remainders to her half-brother and sisters. It is clear from this that she was the

sole heir of William and Olive, and that Robert, Katherine and Ellen de Salley were her half-brother and sisters. William de Hornby, the feoffee, had been transferred to the rectory of St. Michael's on Wyre; according to Fishwick's list, he was rector from 1375 to 1389 (Chetham Soc., N.S., vol. 25, p. 105).

The next document gives us the name of Margaret's first husband. Robert de Urswick, who had leased Margaret's wardship from the crown, married her to his son, as was so often done in such cases.

1387, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Roger Dunnyng of Skarthyngwell and Agnes his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Toueton and others, deforciant, of 24 acres of land in Saxton, Barston [Barkston] and Skarthyngwell; to hold to the plaintiffs for life; remainder to Robert, son of Sir Robert de Ursewyk, knt., and Margaret his wife, daughter of William de Hornby, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of Robert (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 278, file 144, no. 36).

1391, Trinity Term.—Fine between Robert son of [Sir] Robert de Urswyk, knt. [*militis*], and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and William Wike of York, goldsmith, and Beatrice his wife, deforciant, of 10 tofts, 10 bovates of land, and 16s. rent in Wylightoft and Spaldyngton, to hold to Robert and Margaret and the heirs of Margaret (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 278, file 146, no. 11). It was evidently part of this property that was assigned in Hilary Term, 1407-8, *ante*.

1401-2.—Robert Urcewyk and Thomas de Ledes<sup>1</sup> held half a knight's fee in Saxton, Scarthingwell and Woodhouse (Duchy of Lancaster, Knights' Fees, bundle 1, no. 18, p. 167).

Robert Urswick died or was divorced<sup>2</sup> before Hilary Term, 1407-8, when his widow, Margaret, was the wife of Gilbert de Keighley, as shown by the Fine which started this digression. Margaret herself died in the following year, and thereupon her half-brother, Robert de Salley, claimed to succeed to Saxton and other property, by virtue of the Fine of 1384, *ante*, on the footing that she left no issue.

1409, Michaelmas Term.—Robert, son of William de Sallay and of Olive formerly his wife, claimed the manor of Asthorpe, co. Lincoln, and property in Bentley and Little Smeaton, from Gilbert de Kyghley, chivaler. After setting out in full the Fine of 1384 (*ante*) the plaintiff alleged that Margaret was dead without heir of her body and that Gilbert had entered on the manor, contrary to

<sup>1</sup> For further particulars of the Leeds property see *post*, p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> Townley MS. states that he was divorced (V.C.H., Lancs., vol. 7, p. 269).



the tenor of the Fine. Gilbert did not appear and a writ of *scire facias* was issued to the Sheriff of Lincolnshire to warn Gilbert to appear and show cause in Hilary Term, and a further writ to appear in Easter Term; he did not appear, and judgment was given against him by default. In the meantime the plaintiff alleged that two other persons, Roger Burgeys of Bentley and John de Dronsfield, had entered on parts of the property in Bentley and Little Smeaton. It does not appear what their claim was, if any (De Banco, Mich. 11 Hen. IV, m. 457; Trin. 11 Hen. IV, m. 101).

1411, Trinity Term.—Writ of Error by Gilbert de Kyghley, chivaler, in an action brought against him by Robert, son of William de Sallay and Olive his wife. He said that the writ of *scire facias*, to summon him to appear to answer Robert, and on which his default was founded, was bad and insufficient, inasmuch as it did not allege that Margaret had died without heir of her body.<sup>1</sup> This being so, the Court annulled the previous judgment, and ordered that Gilbert should be restored to possession, together with the issues from the date of that judgment (Coram Rege, Trin. 12 Hen. IV, m. 31).

1412, June 28.—Grant to the King's knight, Gilbert de Kyghley, of £20 a year from the petty customs in the port of Southampton (Patent Roll, 13 Hen. IV, part 2, m. 16).

1416, May 19.—Protection to Gilbert Kygheley, knt., in the retinue of John, Lord de Clifford (French Rolls, Dep. Keeper's Rep. 44, p. 579).

1416, Michaelmas Term.—Gilbert Kyghlay, chivaler, sued John del Wode of Kyngeston on Hull, mariner, and others, for seizing his goods and chattels, value 10 marks, at Kyngeston on Hull (De Banco, Mich. 4 Hen. V, m. 381).

1416, Michaelmas Term.—Gilbert de Kyghley, chivaler, *v.* Beatrice de Remyngton, Prioress of Clementhorpe; he claimed chattels value £10, and a strong box [*forcerum*] containing charters, writings, and other muniments, also a bond, which she unjustly detains (De Banco, Mich. 4 Hen. V, m. 365 d.).

1424, Easter Term.—Gilbert de Kyghlay, chivaler, sued Robert Wilson of Kyghlay, yeoman, for a debt of £20 (De Banco, East. 2 Hen. VI, m. 298 d.; Mich. 4 Hen. VI, 1425, m. 36).

1425, Trinity Term.—Sir Gilbert and Sir John de Kyghlay, knts., and others, as surviving feoffees of Katherine, daughter and heir of William Cranwell and wife of Richard Goldyng, under a deed dated

<sup>1</sup> This seems to be a clerical error; the writ did allege that Margaret died without heir of her body. Gilbert's pleading

in 1427 (below) states that she had two daughters by her first husband; in which case Robert Salley's claim was clearly bad.

Sept. 16, 1403, recovered possession of the manor of Stow Bedon, co. Norfolk, which had been claimed by Hugh Camoys, as heir of Sir Thomas de Camoys (Coram Rege, Trin. 3 Hen. VI, m. 114).

1427, Friday before St. Matthew, 6 Hen. VI.—Assizes at York. Robert Salley, esq., *v.* Gilbert de Kyghley, knt., for novel disseisin of the manor of Saxton and of 6 tofts, 4 bovates and 200 acres, 1 rood of land, 12 acres of meadow, 60 acres of wood, 100 acres of pasture and 40s. rent. Gilbert said that long before the plaintiff had any interest in the property, one Robert Ursewyk the elder was seised by the grant of Olive de Hornby, and being so seised, he gave it to Margaret de Hornby and the heirs of her body; Margaret married Robert Ursewyk the younger, and had issue Joan and Elizabeth; Elizabeth married John Kirkby, and had issue Margaret and Joan; after the deaths of Elizabeth Kirkby and of Robert Ursewyk junior and Margaret his wife, the property descended to Joan Ursewyk and to Margaret and Joan Kirkby, as coheirs of Margaret Ursewyk; he, Gilbert, now has the estate of the said coheirs. He said further that the plaintiff, acting on the supposition that Robert Ursewyk senior had no interest in the property except through a disseisin done to Olive, the plaintiff's mother (as Olive continuously claimed all through the life of Margaret wife of Robert Ursewyk junior) entered upon the possession of [*i.e.* ousted] Gilbert, one John Grene entered upon the possession of Robert, the plaintiff, and Gilbert entered upon the possession of John. The plaintiff did not admit any of this. He said that before Margaret had any interest, Robert Ursewyk senior enfeoffed Olive, his, the plaintiff's mother, and her heirs, and that she died seised; she married William Salley, and after their deaths the plaintiff entered as their son and heir; while he was in possession Robert Ursewyk junior (father of Joan and Elizabeth and grandfather of Margaret and Joan) released all his interest by the following deed (produced): I, Robert de Ursewyk, have released to Robert de Sallay, son and heir of William de Sallay and Olive his wife, his heirs and assigns, all my claim to the manor of Saxton and all lands, etc., in Saxton Wodhous, Grymston, Bentla and Little Smetheton, and to the manor of Asthorpe, co. Lincoln, which my father had of the gift of Olive, mother of the said Robert de Sallay; witnesses, Henry Wyman, Mayor of York, etc. Dated at York, Nov. 29, 1405, 9 Hen. IV<sup>1</sup>; he continued in possession until Robert Ursewyk junior died, when Gilbert amoved him, claiming on behalf of the said Joan, Margaret and Joan. Gilbert did not admit that the

<sup>1</sup> There is something wrong about this date; it should be either 7 Hen. IV, or 1407.



release was Ursewyk's deed, and said that the plaintiff had no interest in the property at the date of the release. The jury found that the plaintiff was seised at the date of the release, and all Robert Ursewyk's life and afterwards until Gilbert ousted him; they assessed his damages at 40 marks (Assize Roll, 1530, m. 1).

1428.—Feudal Aids. *Dorset*. From Gilbert Kighley for the fourth part of a fee in Corf Molyn [Corfe Mullen], which Giles de Hardyngton and John de la Voille formerly held, 20*d.* (Feudal Aids, vol. 2, p. 64). The identity of this Gilbert is quite uncertain; it will be noticed that he is not called knight.

1431-2, Feb. 20, date of will.—Codicil (undated) to the will of Nicholas Blackburn the elder, citizen and merchant of York. I wyll that myne executours send for Sir Gilberd Gyghlay, knyght, for to be at myne enterynge, and for his gude labor I wyll he have a pipe of wyne or els the valewe. Proved April 10, 1432 (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 2, p. 20).

1432, June 9.—Will of Gilbert Kighley, knt., of Cawode, sound of mind, but sick of body. To be buried in the church of St. Andrew at Kyghley. My best animal for my mortuary. To every chaplain coming to my funeral 12*d.* To the parish chaplain of the church of Cawode 6*s.* 8*d.* To Thomas, my son, all my ordinary clothing [*omnes vestes meas usuales*] and two swords. To Thomasine, my daughter, all the utensils of my house, by the disposition of my executors and supervisor. The residue of all my goods to my executors, viz. John Paslewe, Hugh Kighley, Walter Coupland, Vicar of Stillingflete, John Wilde, and John Normand. John Kighley, knt., to be supervisor of my testament and of this my will. Witnesses, William Wightman, Robert Hornclyff and Ralph Birtwisell of Hasulwodd. Proved Oct. 16, 1432, by John Paslewe and John Wilde; power reserved to the other executors (York Wills, vol. 2, fo. 620).

Gilbert's only known wife was, as already stated, Margaret daughter of William de Hornby, and widow of Robert de Urswick. She is stated in 1409 (above) to have died without issue, but in 1427 (above) and 1434 (below) she is said to have had two daughters by her first husband. It seems impossible to determine which of these stories is correct, but it seems clear that she had no issue by Gilbert.

Margaret de Hornby is said to have married as her third husband Alexander de Leeds (*Ducatus*, p. 105, etc.). It seems to me quite clear that she died as wife of Sir Gilbert before Michaelmas Term, 1409. It is possible that Leeds was the second husband and

Keighley the third, but, if so, it is remarkable that the fact of the Leeds marriage is not mentioned in any of the legal proceedings relating to the Hornby property. Alexander, however, had a wife named Margaret, and property at Saxton.

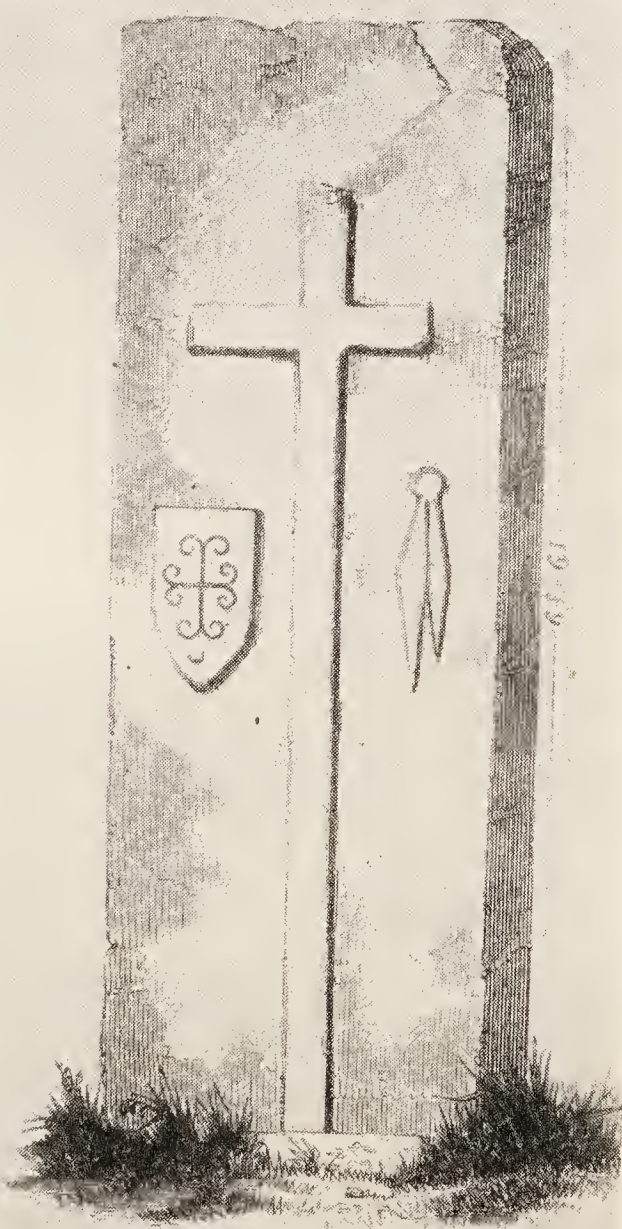
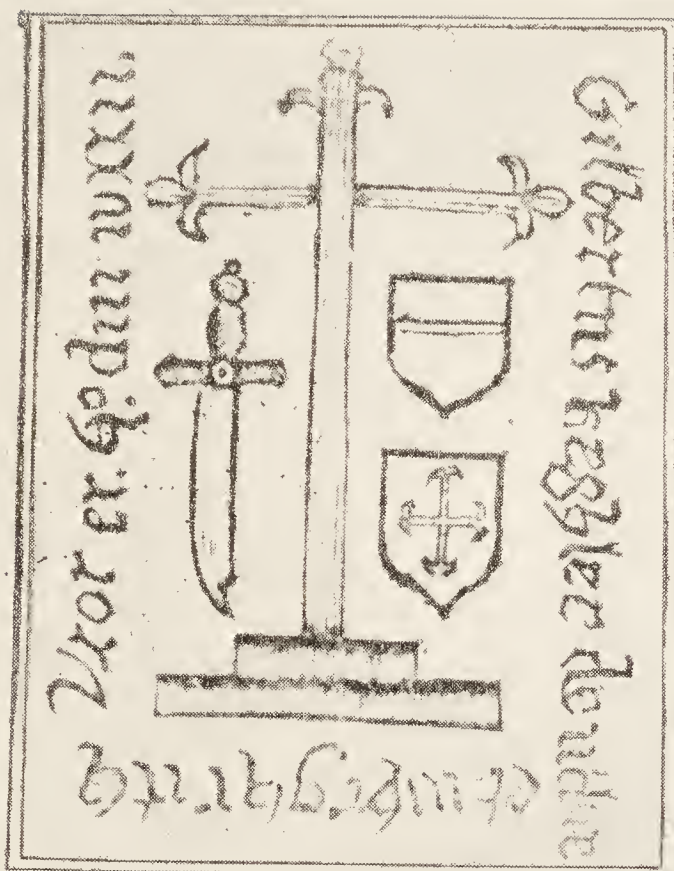
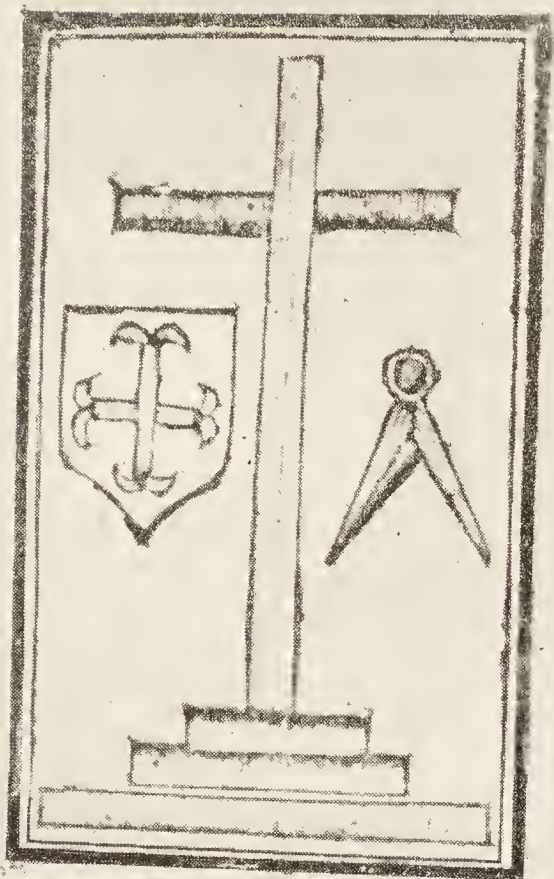
1408, Easter Term.—The Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, complained of Alexander de Ledes of Saxton, for rescuing certain cattle seized by the Master's servants at Saxton for customs and services due (De Banco, East. 9 Hen. IV, m. 360 d.).

1437, Michaelmas Term.—Ranulph Pygot complained of Alexander de Ledes for novel disseisin of 6 messuages, 180 acres of land and 20s. rent in Saxton. Alexander said that he held jointly with Margaret his wife by the gift and feoffment of Gilbert Kyghley, chivaler, and Thomas Neuby. Pygot replied that, long before Gilbert and Thomas had any interest in the property, one Richard son of Richard de Ledes died seised thereof without heir of his body; Thomas de Ledes, Alexander's father, claimed to be his son and heir, though he was really a bastard, and entered on the land, and enfeoffed Alexander, who in turn enfeoffed the said Gilbert and Thomas; they thereupon entered and gave the property to Alexander and Margaret and the heirs of Alexander; Pygot claimed as kinsman and heir of Richard. He afterwards released all his interest in Saxton and Towton to Alexander and his heirs (De Banco, Mich. 16 Hen. VI, m. 583). The property here referred to is evidently that which Thomas de Ledes held in 1401-2 (*ante*), and has nothing to do with the Hornby property. Perhaps Alexander's wife was the Margaret daughter of John de Kirkby mentioned in 1427 (*ante*), and if so she was a granddaughter of Margaret Hornby.

The son Thomas, mentioned in Gilbert's will, is rather a puzzle. He may have been the issue of an earlier wife of whom there is no evidence, but in that case he must have been dead in 1434 when John de Keighley claimed to be Gilbert's heir, and there is no trace of any other wife than Margaret de Hornby. On the other hand, Thomas may have been illegitimate, and I am inclined to think that he was. At any rate, I find no further trace of him or the daughter Thomasine.

The grave-stones at Keighley must here be considered; they present some very difficult problems. I had better first give the several versions of the inscriptions, no two of which agree absolutely. Dodsworth omitted to note it when he visited Keighley church, and the earliest description is by Hopkinson, or whoever compiled the pedigrees which go by his name (Harley MS. 4630; Wilson MSS., Leeds Library; and many other copies). The pedigree there given









was inserted by Morant in the third edition of Whitaker's *Craven*. The exact words of Harley MS. 4630 (fo. 337) are as follows: "This Sir Gilbert [who is here called son and heir of Henry] is buried in the north quire of Kighley church, under a stone inscribed, *Gilbertus Kighley de Utley, Miles, jacet hic tumulatus*, etc., and upon this Stone, upon an Escotcheon, a crosse moline, which I see in June, 1667." The date is misprinted in Whitaker as 1664.

The next account is in 1733, 66 years later, and is to be found in "A journey into some Parts of Yorkshire," by Thomas Gent (issued with his "History of Ripon," but separately paged), at p. 39. "An Account of the Town of Kighley . . . . . In the North Isle (belonging to Mr. Starkey of Riddlesden Hall, in which at the East End, both on the Main Timber and in the Stone in divers Places, are the Arms of the Pasleys [*sc.* Paslews], who constantly repaired the same) are two old Stones, under which were bury'd Gilbert Keghley of Utley and Margaret his Wife, who dy'd (as I suppose) in 1022. The following are Representations." Two very crude wood-cuts are given, which I here reproduce, of the stones referred to. That on the left shows a plain cross standing on three steps, on the dexter side of the shaft is a shield charged with a cross moline, and on the sinister side a pair of shears; no inscription. The stone on the right has a cross with the top and ends floriated, standing on two steps; on the dexter side of the shaft is a sword of the falchion or scimitar pattern, and on the sinister side two shields one above the other, the upper one charged with a fess and the lower one with a cross moline. Round the sides and bottom runs the following inscription in rather clumsy black letter: *Gilbertus Keghlee de Utlee et Margarita uxor ej'*. *A° dni MXXII*.

The first edition of Whitaker's *Craven* (1805, p. 147) gives the inscription thus: "—— ——— *Gilbertus Kyghlay de Utlay et Margaria uxor ej' a'o D'm*" *MXXIII*." The version in Langdale's "Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire" is the same as this, except that the wife's name is spelt *Margeria*.

In 1849 Mr. J. A. Busfield wrote on these and other stones at Keighley (*Archæological Journal*, vol. 6, p. 79). He says—"this interesting stone is decayed and broken, parts of the inscription being defaced; but the following is legible, *Gilbertus Kyghley de Utlay et Margeria uxor . . . . . A° D'ni M . . . . .* He gives engravings of the two stones, here reproduced, from which their condition when he wrote can be judged.

The version given in the *History of Keighley* in 1858 (1st ed., p. 23) runs thus: *Gilbertus Kyghley de Utlay et Margaria uxores*,

*A.O. Dm. 1023.* The description of the stones is not very accurate; it runs—"each of which has a cross and a sword and two shields of arms, the higher nearly effaced, the lower charged with a cross fleury . . . . . The nearly effaced shield is clearly the arms of the Keighley family, . . . . . and the other shield is charged with a cross moline and crescent in middle base." A footnote states that there was a crescent "on his shield"; it is not mentioned anywhere else. Here are several inaccuracies; only one of the stones has a sword, and only one has two shields, while the cross on the lower shield of the one and the only shield of the other cannot be both fleury and moline. *Uxores* is probably a misreading for *uxor ej'*.

Morant, in his edition of Whitaker's *Craven*, after giving the inscription as in the earlier edition, says, "these two stones are now, 1876 . . . . . placed against the east wall of the churchyard and are nearly defaced; the date has been read MCCIII, which is much more probable" (p. 204). The stones, and two others without arms or inscriptions, appear to have been thrown out of the church at the rebuilding in 1846, as is (alas!) so often done; they have since been placed in the south porch, I believe at the suggestion and cost of Mr. John J. Brigg, of Kildwick.

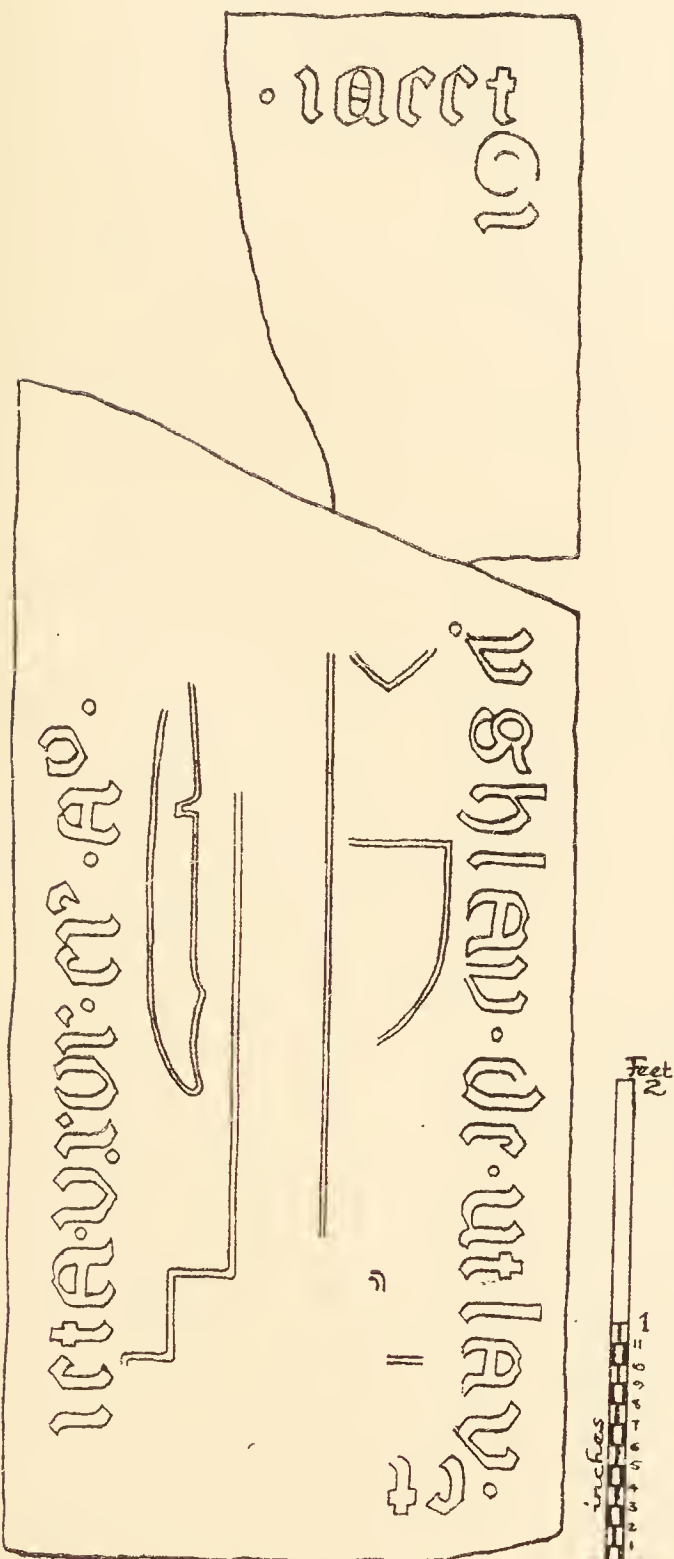
Now if these stones were ruthlessly cast out and narrowly escaped destruction, it is not unlikely that there were others which shared their ejection, but have not been preserved.

Mr. J. J. Brigg informs me that the missing portion of the inscribed stone has been found. It had apparently been broken off before the drawing was made for Gent's block in 1733, but the line of fracture shows clearly that it formed the upper edge of the stone. It bore the words *Hic jacet*, as the beginning of the inscription, which therefore ran, *Hic jacet Gilbertus Kyghlee de Utley et Margarita uxor ejus*, etc. Now this is important, for it shows clearly, I think, that this is not the inscription noted in 1667, which ran, *Gilbertus Kighley de Utley, Miles, jacet hic tumulatus*, etc. Assuming, as I think we are entitled to do, that each transcriber copied what he saw, or thought he saw, on the stone, it seems quite impossible that these two records can refer to the same inscription; Hopkinson would not have omitted the name of the wife, Gent and the others would not have omitted *Miles*. I therefore arrive at the conclusion that there were *two* stones to *two* Gilberts, one of which also records a wife Margaret, while the other makes no mention of any wife.

But even this assumption will not solve all the difficulties, for the 1667 version, which does not mention any wife, expressly states that there was "upon this stone, upon an escotcheon, a crosse moline,"



but says nothing as to any other shield; while the existing stone, which does give the wife's name, has the remains of the two shields shown in the 1733 drawing. Moreover this stone, which describes Gilbert as "of Utley," does not call him a knight, and Gilbert the knight is not called "of Utley" in any document known to me.



F. WILLIAMS · MENS · et DEL. 1919

The only explanation that I can suggest is admittedly rather far-fetched, and I give it, with all reserve, for what it is worth. It is this: That the 1667 transcriber made somewhat hurried notes of *two* stones, and that in writing out his notes later on he mixed them up. On this footing the one inscription would run: *Gilbertus Kighley, Miles, jacet hic tumulatus*, omitting *de Utley* and the shield with the cross moline; while the other would run: *Hic jacet Gilbertus Kyghley de Utley et Margareta uxor ejus*, omitting *Miles*. The former inscription would refer to Sir Gilbert, 8.C., who died in 1432, and directed to be buried in Keighley Church; the latter inscription would refer to Gilbert Keighley of Utley and Margaret his wife, of whom some account will be found below.

JOHN DE KEIGHLEY, 8.D., son of Nicholas, 7.E.

1391.—See *ante*, Nicholas, 7.E.

1394-5, Feb. 22.—Adam Skyp-ton, staying in England, has letters nominating John Kighley and John Warton his attorneys in

Ireland for one year (Patent Roll, 18 Ric. II, part 2, m. 27).

1395, June 13.—Grant to John Kyghley and William Cheyne, for their good service in the wars in Picardy and in relief of their great losses therein, of the goods and chattels which John Coupere of Caley's forfeited as an alien for concealing them from the King, contrary to the statute and ordinance of the town, saving to the

King £130 of the said goods, which have been arrested to his use and are in the custody of the treasurer (Patent Roll, 18 Ric. II, part 2, m. 7).

1397, Dec. 7.—Pardon, at the supplication of the King's cousin, the Duke of Hereford, to John brother of Gilbert son of Nicholas de Kyghlay, and restitution to him of his goods forfeited on divers indictments, viz., burglary in the 17th year [1393-4] at John de Townley's house at Clivacher; etc. (Patent Roll, 21 Ric. II, part 2, m. 17).

1398, Oct. 8.—John brother of Gilbert son of Nicholas de Kyghlaye received a general pardon (Pardon Roll 662, 22 Ric. II).

1399, Nov. 4.—Grant for life to the King's esquire, John de Kyghley, of the office of bailiff of the skivinage of the town of Calais and the island of Colne, with due fees, etc. (Patent Roll, 1 Hen. IV, part 2, m. 5).

1400, Dec. 16.—Inspeximus and confirmation of letters patent of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland and Constable of England, dated at Newcastle on Tyne, Aug. 4, 1 Hen. IV, witnessing that on Aug. 2, before him and Sir Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland and Marshal of England, sitting in the court of chivalry in the Moothall of Newcastle, a case was heard in which John Kighlee, esq., charged Sir Stephen le Scrope with having in December last, at the manor of Byngbury in Kent, plotted to restore Richard II, and Scrope charged Kighlee with having tried to murder him in June last, in his chamber in his manor of Bynbury; and judgment was given for the said Stephen (Patent Roll, 2 Hen. IV, part 1, m. 7).

1400-1, Feb. 6.—Pardon to John de Kyghley, esq., against whom judgment was lately given in military court, in a case between him and Stephen Lescrop (Patent Roll, 2 Hen. IV, part 2, m. 31).

1402-3, Feb. 17.—Order to arrest John Kyghlay and John Kent, banished from England, and others (named) banished from France and Flanders, who are at sea committing divers robberies, by which war may possibly arise between England and France (Patent Roll, 4 Hen. IV, part 1, m. 3 d.). The identity of this John is doubtful, but see below, March 4, 1403-4.

1403, Nov. 12.—Protection for one year to John son of Nicholas de Kygheley, esq., staying on the King's service in the company of the King's son, Thomas of Lancaster, Steward of England, Lieutenant of Ireland, for the safe custody of that land (Patent Roll, 5 Hen. IV, part 1, m. 31).

1403-4, March 4.—Commission to inquire into a charge by certain merchants against John Kygheley, esq., and other evil-doers,



for seizing at Weymouth and carrying off a barge, laden with wine, iron and other goods (Patent Roll, 5 Hen. IV, part 2, m. 34 d.).

1405, Oct. 23.—Protection for one year for John de Kyghley *alias* Kyley, knt., administrator of the goods late of William Mirresoun (Patent Roll, 7 Hen. IV, part 1, m. 39).

1405–6, Jan. 26.—The King, considering that the petition of John Kyghley, knt., and Richard Wodevyle (to whom Thomas of Lancaster, Lieutenant of Ireland, had granted the office of collector of customs and scrutator in certain ports in Ireland, for their lives), cannot rightly be granted, yet wishing to act graciously to the said John, has committed to him the office of collector of customs aforesaid, to hold during pleasure, at the accustomed fees (Cal. Rot. Pat., Ireland, p. 182).

1406, Nov. 24.—Protection for one year to John Kyghley *alias* Kyghlay, knight [*miles*] *alias* chivaler, on the King's service with the King's son, Thomas of Lancaster, in Ireland (Patent Roll, 8 Hen. IV., part 1, m. 24).

1407, May 19.—Revocation of the same, because he delays in London (*Ibid.*, part 2, m. 14).

1407, Oct. 28.—See *ante*, Gilbert, 8.C.

1410, April 20.—Pardon to John Kyghle, knt., of his outlawry for not appearing to answer Thomas Eyr, citizen and draper of London, touching a debt of £9 6s. 3d. (Patent Roll, 11 Hen. IV, part 1, m. 26).

1414, May 20.—Inspeximus and confirmation to John Kyghley, knt., and Richard Wydeville, esq., of letters patent under the seal of Ireland, witnessed by Thomas of Lancaster, Steward of England, Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Sept. 16, 9 Hen. IV [1408], granting to them for life the office of Customer and Collector of Customs and Cokets in all ports of Ireland, etc.; receiving £50 a year, etc. (Patent Roll, 2 Hen. V, part 1, m. 22).

1414, Dec. 10.—Grant to John Keggley, knt., and John Brygge, esq., of the office of admiralty of Ireland (Cal. Patent Rolls, Ireland, p. 206, 2 Hen. V).

1415, June 5.—Grant to the King's esquire, John Kyghlay, for his good and gratuitous service to the King's father and to the King, of £20 yearly from the issues of Kent (Patent Roll, 3 Hen. V, part 1, m. 5).

The identity of this John is doubtful.

1417.—In the yere 1417 anno domini, Kinge Henry the Vth conquered theis townes in Normandy and in France, and made the noble men capetaynes of the same towns and castelles:

At Tongue, Capetayn Sir John Kykelley.

At the Citie of Lisieux in the Contre of Anjoey, Sir John Kykeley.

At the Citie and Castell of Rouen, the Duc d'Excester et son lieutenant, Monssieur de Willoughby, et Sir John Kykelley baylli en dit lieu (Horley MS. 782, fo. 49).

1422, Dec. 17.—Inspeximus and confirmation of letters patent, dated June 4, 3 Hen. V, granting to John Kyghlay, King's esquire, for life, £20 a year out of the issues of the County of Kent (Patent Roll, 1 Hen. VI, part 1, m. 12). The identity of this John is doubtful.

1424, July 18.—Appointment of John Kyghley, the King's knight, and Master John Haygate, LL.B., to be guardians of the temporalities of the bishopric of Bangor (Patent Roll, 2 Hen. VI, part 3, m. 9). Reappointed, with the addition of Roger Appulton, esq., July 6, 1425 (*Ibid.*, 3 Hen. VI, part 2, m. 11).

1425, Trinity Term.—See above, Gilbert, 8.C.

1426, May 2.—Confirmation of the appointment, May 20, 2 Hen. V, of John Kyghley, knt., and Richard Wydeville, as customers and collectors, etc., in Ireland (Patent Roll, 4 Hen. VI, part 2, m. 9).

1426–7, St. Gregory the Martyr.—Letters of attorney from Margaret Dyneley and Robert Dyneley, her son and heir, to John Fynle and John Stokkele, to deliver seisin to John Kyghelegh, knt., and others, including Oliver Dyneley, clerk, and Walter Horneby, esq., of the manor of Hakeleston, co. Wilts., etc. (P.R.O., Ancient Deeds, C. 82).

1428.—*Surrey*. Aid. From John Kyghle, chivaler, for one fee which Philippa, sometime Queen of England, held of the King in the manor of Banstede, 6s. 8d. (Feudal Aids, vol. 5, p. 125). This is the earliest of several notes relating to Sir John in Surrey. There is no evidence of any other knight of the name, and I assume they all relate to the same person.

1429, Dec. 12.—Commission to William Fitz Henry and William Baron to take at Winchelsea the muster of John Kyghley, knt., and of his 29 men at arms and 500 archers about to proceed in his company on service abroad, and to certify the King and Council of the form and sufficiency of their array (Patent Roll, 8 Hen. VI, part 1, m. 7 d.).

1429–30, Feb. 7.—Revocation of the protection granted on Dec. 1 last, to William Davey, mariner, of Bristol, as about to proceed to France in the company of John Kyghley, knt., because he tarries at Bristol (Patent Roll, 8 Hen. VI, part 1, m. 6).



1431.—Knights' Fees. *Herefordshire*. John Kyghley, knt., holds one knight's fee in Burley in the Hundred of Stratford. John Kyghley, knt., and Alice Burghull hold half a knight's fee in Whitewyk and Hurtesley in the Hundred of Radlowe (Feudal Aids, vol. 2, pp. 416, 421).

1432, June 9.—Sir John was appointed supervisor of the will of his brother Sir Gilbert; see *ante*, Gilbert, 8.C.

1432 and 1433.—John Kyghley, knt., was on the Commission of the Peace in Surrey (Patent Rolls, 1429–36, p. 625).

1434, Easter Term.—John de Kyghley, knt., claimed from Robert Salley the manor of Saxton, of which Robert disseised Gilbert de K., knt., whose brother and heir John is, Gilbert having died without heir of his body. Robert said that he formerly brought an assize of novel disseisin against Gilbert, which was tried before Robert Tirwhit and John Preston, Justices of Assize, on the Friday before St. Matthew the Apostle, 6 Henry VI [1427]. Gilbert then pleaded that long before one Robert Ursewyk was seised of the manor, by grant of Olive de Horneby, and he granted it to Margaret de Horneby and the heirs of her body; Margaret afterwards married Robert Ursewyk the younger, and they had issue Joan and Elizabeth; Elizabeth married John Kyrkeby, and had issue Margaret and Joan; after the deaths of this Elizabeth and of Robert Ursewyk the younger and Margaret his wife, the manor descended to the said Joan Ursewyk and Margaret and Joan Kyrkeby, the daughters of Elizabeth Ursewyk; he, Gilbert, then had the estate of the said Joan, Margaret and Joan; Robert Salley, supposing Robert Ursewyk the elder to have had no interest except through a disseisin done to Olive, mother of Robert Salley, entered on Gilbert's possession, one John Grene entered on Robert, and Gilbert entered on John Grene. In reply to this Robert Salley, the plaintiff in the said assize (the now defendant), said that long before Margaret wife of Robert Ursewyk the younger had any interest in the property, Robert Ursewyk the elder enfeoffed Olive, his (Salley's) mother, and her heirs, that she married William Salley, and that he, Robert, is their son and heir, and he produced a deed dated at York, Nov. 29, 1405, by which Robert *de* Ursewyk [the younger] released to Robert *de* Sallay, son and heir of William and Olive, all his claim to the manor of Saxton and to lands, etc., in Saxton Wodehows, Grymeston, Bentla, and Little Smethton, which his [Ursewyk's] father had of the gift and feoffment of Olive, and also to the manor of Asthorpe, co. Lincoln. Robert Salley said further that he continued in possession until Robert Ursewyk the younger died, when Gilbert,

claiming on behalf of the said Joan, Margaret and Joan, ousted him. Gilbert did not admit the release, and said that Robert Salley had no interest in the property at the date of the deed. The jury in the assize found for the plaintiff, Salley, with 40 marks damages. Salley now claimed that the judgment was binding in the present case. John de Kighley, the now plaintiff, said that after the date of the former judgment, Robert Salley had enfeoffed Gilbert, his heirs and assigns. Robert denied it. Jury (De Banco, East. 12 Hen. VI, m. 302).

It will be noticed that both parties put forward pleas quite inconsistent with the allegations in the former litigation. Robert Salley abandoned his claim as heir of entail under the Fine of 1384 (*ante*), while Keighley claims a grant from Salley to Gilbert. It seems impossible to say which story was true, perhaps neither of them.

However this may be, the honours, represented by Saxton and the other property, remained with Robert Salley, and in the same year, 13 Hen. VI, 1434 or 1435, he paid a relief of £1 5s. in respect of it (Add. MS. 32108, fo. 329). His granddaughter and coheir, Margaret, married William Hungate of Burnby, and carried a moiety of the manor into that family (Glover's pedigree of Hungate; Clay's Dugdale. Glover states that Robert Sawley married—da. and h. of ——— Saxton of Saxton, and that he was of Saxton *jure uxoris*. This seems to be a bad guess.) The other coheir, Agnes, married William Amcoats of Lincoln. There was apparently a partition in 1547, by a Fine in Easter Term, between William Hungate junior, gent., plaintiff, and John Amcotts and Joan his wife, deforciant, of a moiety of the manor of Saxton and of lands in Saxton and Saxton Woodhouse.

1434, May 1.—John Kighele of Waweton [Walton], knt., William Kyghle of Waweton, esq., and John Kyghle of Waweton the younger were three of those in Surrey who were ordered to take the oath not to maintain peace-breakers (Patent Roll, 12 Hen. VI, part 2, m. 26).

1436, Oct. 28.—Commission to John Feryby and others to make inquisition in Surrey as to the waste, sale and destruction said to have taken place in divers manors and lands of the King's inheritance held for life by Alice, late wife of John Kyghley, knt., herself being now dead (Patent Roll, 15 Hen. VI, m. 38 d.).

I assume, rightly or wrongly, that there was only one John Keighley, knight, at this period, and that all the notes refer to the same man, but there is nothing to show when or why he settled in Surrey, as he appears to have done, before 1428 (see above).



If I am right in my identification of Sir John K. of Walton, it is a fair assumption that William K. of Walton, called esquire in 1434, was his eldest son, and that John K. the younger of Walton was a younger son, but there is no evidence to prove it. Gilbert K. of Utleby was probably another son, but again there is no evidence. There is nothing to show who Sir John's wife, Alice, was, nor whether she was the mother of his children.

RICHARD DE KEIGHLEY, 9.A., eldest son of Sir Henry, 8.A., was probably born about 1360 to 1365.

1385.—See below, John, 9.B.

1396, Aug. 4.—Fine between Richard son of Henry de Kyghlay, knt., plaintiff, and Nicholas son of Henry Blundell of Crosseby and Ellen his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Lyghtshagh and a messuage and lands in Pemburton; release to Richard and his heirs (Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. 50, p. 49).

1398, June 3.—Grant, for life or until further order, to Richard Kyghley, esq., of 20 marks a year at the Exchequer (Patent Roll, 21 Ric. II, part 2, m. 7).

1399, May 18.—Protection for one year for Richard de Kyghlay, going on the King's service to Ireland (Patent Roll, 22 Ric. II, part 3, m. 18).

1399, June 11.—Richard Kighley, settled his estates in Goldburne, Bedford and Inskip . . . . . The lands in the two latter places were held in socage from Sir William Botiller at a rental of 4s. 3d. a year. (Recited in the Inquisition post mortem below.)

1403, May 28.—Pardon of outlawry to Richard Kyghlay of Yorkshire, esq., for not appearing to answer Roger Benyngton, citizen and tailor of London, touching a debt of 8 marks (Patent Roll, 4 Hen. IV, part 1, m. 30).

1403, June 2.—Pardon to Richard son of Henry de Kighley, knt., of 130 marks [£86 13s. 4d.], the value of his goods, etc., forfeited for a murder committed by him (Duchy of Lancaster Register, vol. 2, p. 54).

1405, Nov. 26.—Richard de Kyghleye, knt., otherwise called Richard de K. son of Henry de K., knt. [*militis*], had a general pardon (Pardon Roll, 1-14 Hen. IV).

1408-9.—Commission to Richard Kigley to take the appointment of attorneys by John del More of Halewood and others. Dated Mar. 7, 10 Hen. IV (Add. MS. 32108, no. 1595). There are three other similar commissions in the same volume, the last of which is dated March 8, 1410-11 (*Ibid.*, nos. 1533, 1554, 1625).

1409, July 23.—Richard de Kyghlay, knt., witnessed a charter

of Sir John de Puddesay, relating to lands in Rimington (Pudsey Deeds, Yorks. Record Series, vol. 56, p. 249).

1409-10.—Sir Richard de Kyghley, knt., and Katherine his wife, widow of Sir Peter Mauleverer, paid for a writ (no details) (Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. 50, p. 69).

Sir Richard Keighley was killed at the Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415. He had undertaken by agreement with Sir Robert Urswick, Sheriff of Lancashire, to bring 50 archers, and he was paid £113 15s. as prest money. By a separate indenture with the King, he brought in addition 5 men-at-arms and 18 more archers. Two members of his own family were among this retinue; Thomas de Kighley, man-at-arms, died at Harfleur, three days after the town was captured; Robert de Kighley, also a man-at-arms, was at the battle, and returned by Calais to England (Joseph Hunter, *Agincourt*; see also Nicholas, *Agincourt*). I cannot say who Thomas and Robert were, except that they do not appear to have been Richard's brothers. Thomas may possibly have been the Thomas Kighley, knt., who, on April 20, 1415, had protection for a year, as he was staying in Ireland on the King's service with John Talbot, Lord de Furnival, the Lieutenant (Patent Roll, 3 Hen. V, part 1, m. 34).

We must not overlook the reference to Sir Richard in the play of *Henry V*. The scene in Act IV, scene 8, is "before King Henry's pavilion"; the Battle of Agincourt is over, and an English Herald enters with the lists of the slain on both sides. After the list of those killed on the French side, the King asks, "Where is the number of our English dead?" And then he reads from the list,

"Edward the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk,  
Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam, esquire:  
None else of name; and, of other men,  
But five-and-twenty."

An old ballad, probably contemporary, also refers to Sir Richard, with a more easily recognisable spelling of his surname:

"The Erle of Suthfolk gan hem [them] assaylle,  
And Syr Richarde Kyghle in that stede,  
Here [their] lyves thei losten in that bataile,  
Wit dyntes sore ther were thei dede.  
Gif eny man byde eny good bede  
Unto God wit good entent,  
To tho [those] two sowles it mote be mede,  
Gracius God Omnipotent."



See Kingsford's *Chronicles of London*, p. 121, from Cotton MS., Cleopatra C. IV; Nicolas, *Agincourt*, 2nd ed., p. 282.

1415-6, Jan. 28.—Inquisition taken at Warrington, Wednesday after the Conversion of St. Paul, 3 Henry V. Richard Kighley, chivaler, did not die seised of any lands in Lancashire, because long before his death he enfeoffed John de Holand, chaplain, Thomas de Bradshagh of Hagh and Gilbert de Adburgham in all his lands, etc., in the vills of Goldburne, Bedford and Inskip, by a charter dated Wednesday after St. Barnabas the Apostle [June 11], 22 Richard II [1399]. The lands in Bedford and Inskip are held of the heirs of William Botiller, chivaler, in socage, by a rent of 4s. 3*d*. Richard died on Friday before All Saints last. Henry is his son and heir, aged 24 years and more (Chetham Soc., Lanc. Inq., vol. 1, p. 116).

Sir Richard was twice married. Nothing is known of his first wife, not even her Christian name; she was the mother of his son, Henry; Thomas, 10.B., may have been another son.

He married secondly Katherine, widow of Sir Peter Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer and Beamsley. Sir Peter appears to have died in 1399.

1416-7.—Computus of Bolton Priory, 5 Henry V. The Prior held one carucate of land in Halton of Sir Richard de Kyghtley and his heirs, *ut patet per cartam* (Whitaker, *Craven*, p. 442).

JOHN DE KEIGHLEY, 9.B., son of Sir Henry, 8.A. I think he is probably the John who settled at Salmanby near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, but there is no evidence of it. I have, however, included here the notes of the Lincolnshire John.

1385.—Fine between Thomas de Strangways and Ellen his wife, plaintiffs, and Henry de S., deforciant of the manor of Nicholasmanor [in Tyldesley]; part was held in dower by Amice widow of William de Bradeshagh, chivaler, and part by . . . . . and Alice his wife as Alice's dower; to hold the reversion to Thomas and Ellen and their heirs male of their bodies; remainder to John son of Henry de Kyghley, knt., and the heirs of his body; remainder to Hugh, John's brother, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Richard, Hugh's brother, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Cicely, daughter of the said Thomas and Ellen, and heirs male of her body; etc. (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 50, p. 25).

John, Hugh and Richard de Keighley were the sons of Ellen by her first husband, Sir Henry de Keighley. The property dealt with evidently belonged to her, and was settled, in certain contingencies, on the sons of her first marriage; the two younger ones, John and

Hugh, were given priority over Richard, their elder brother, who had succeeded to his father's estates.

1415, May 8.—License for Thomas Dymmok, knt., and others (named), to enfeof Thomas de Wylughby, knt., and others, including John de Kyghley, of the manor of Candelesby [Candlesby, co. Lincoln], held of the King in chief (Patent Roll, 3 Hen. V, part 1, m. 16).

1419–20, March 1, and 1420, April 15.—Two deeds relating to the estate of William de Copuldyk, son of Sir John de Copuldyk, in Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Suffolk; John Kighley of Salmondby was one of the feoffees (P.R.O., Ancient Deeds, A. 5987, 6000).

1421–2, Feb. 11.—Commission to (*i.a.*) John Kyghley to inquire as to falsifiers and counterfeiterers of weights in the parts of Holand, co. Lincoln (Patent Roll, 9 Hen. V, part 2, m. 5 d.).

1423, May 29.—Appointment, during pleasure, of John Henage and John Kyghley, to let to farm or approve the temporalities of the Bishopric of Carlisle in the County of Lincoln, in the King's hands by the death of Roger, the last Bishop (Patent Roll, 1 Hen. VI, part 4, m. 22).

1424, July 4.—John de Kyghley of Salmanby was one of the feoffees of Ralph, Lord Cromwell of Tattersall, for the manor of Candlesby, co. Lincoln (Patent Roll, 2 Hen. VI, part 3, m. 10).

1428.—*Lincolnshire*. Knights' Fees. John Kyghley of Salmanby holds in Salmanby, Scrayfeld and Hamerynham the fourth part of a knight's fee, three parts and one eighth part, formerly of John Bouhun and Philip Chauncy, of the fee of the Countess of Bullyngbroke, etc. (Feudal Aids, vol. 3, pp. 263, 298).

1431.—*Lincolnshire*. Knights' Fees. John Kyghley of Salmanby, gent., was seised of lands and tenements in Salmanby, which are held by the service of one eighth part of a knight's fee (Feudal Aids, vol. 3, p. 341).

1462.—Thomas Knaresburgh, the miller, died in Sept., 1462, when his son and heir, Richard, was admitted to his estates at Knaresburgh, Screvyn and Fernyngesby [Ferrensby], late of John Kyghlay of Salmondby, co. Lincoln (Wheater, *Knaresburgh and its Rulers*, p. 176).

HUGH DE KEIGHLEY, 9.C., son of Sir Henry, 8.A., was included in the settlement of his mother's property in 1385, above (John, 9.B.).

I feel some doubt as to whether there was not a later Hugh; but there is no clear evidence of another, and I have included all the notes under this heading.



1417, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Hugh de Kyghley, plaintiff, and Thomas Coppelay and Alice his wife, and John Wilkynson and Amice his wife, deforciant, of two thirds of 10 messuages, 240 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood, 300 acres of moor and 4s. 2d. rent, in Kyghley, Uttelay, Cullyngworth and Skipton; to hold to Hugh and his heirs. Release and warranty by the deforciant for themselves and the heirs of Alice and Amice (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 280, file 153, no. 45).

1421, Dec. 15.—Will of Lionel Dawtre of Elslack. He settled property in Elslack, Rimmington and Glusburn on his daughter Alice and the heirs of her body, with remainder as to the lands in Rimmington to Hugh Kyghlay, esq., and his heirs (*Col. Top. et Gen.*, vol. 6, p. 313).

1422, June 16.—Hugh Kyghley was one of the jurors on the inquisition held at Skipton after the death of Sir John, Lord Clifford (Record Series, vol. 59, p. 182).

1424, Sept. 19.—Hugh de Kighley witnessed a charter relating to the Dautry property (*Col. Top. et Gen.*, vol. 6, p. 314).

1429, Trinity Term.—Hugh Kyghley of Kyghley, gent., and others, were manucaptors for William Halle of Kyghley, webster, and others, who were appealed by Isabel, widow of Thomas Haldworth, for the murder of her husband (Coram Rege, Trin. 7 Hen. VI, m. 4).

1432, June 9.—Hugh Kyghley was appointed one of the executors of the will of Sir Gilbert, 8.C.; *see above*.

1432-3, Hilary Term.—Robert Gilberd, Dean of York, sued John Strensall, Vicar of Brayton, Hugh Sherley, priest of the chantry of Haddlesey, and Richard Lascy, brother of Robert L. of Gateforth, gent., executors of the will of the said Robert, and Hugh Kyghley of K., gent., and Joan his wife, co-executrix of the said will, for a debt of £20 (De Banco, Hil. 11 Hen. VI, m. 260).

The will of Robert Lascy of Gaytford, *domicellus*, was dated Feb. 12, 1426-7, and proved Dec. 3, 1429. He mentions his father, John Lascy, deceased, his brothers, Richard and William Lascy, his wife Joan, and his children, John, William and Joan, and apparently a younger son John; the eldest son and heir, John, was under age; property at Selby, Acomb and Holgate; to be buried in Brayton Church (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 2, p. 1). The will gives no clue to the wife's identity; she evidently married Hugh Keighley as her second husband.

1434, Easter Term.—Richard son of John Brynand [Burnand] of Knaresborough, esq., sued John Passelewe of Ridellesden, esq.,

Hugh Kyghlay of Kyghlay, esq., Robert Broune, Parson of Kyghlay, and Henry Mathewe, Parson of Thornton in Craven, for a debt of 20 marks (De Banco, East. 12 Hen. VI, m. 181).

1437, Easter Term.—Hugh Kyghlay of Uttelay sued Robert Wryght of York, wright, for a debt of 50s. (De Banco, East. 15 Hen. VI, m. 389 d.).

1437, Easter Term.—William Newesom and Alice his wife claimed against John Passelewe, Hugh Kyghley and William Thornton, a messuage and 4 bovates, 4 acres of land in Alverton [Allerton] near Bradford, as the right of Alice, by the King's writ *dum non fuit compos mentis*, as daughter and heir of John de Allerton, in which the defendants have no entry except through William Allerton, to whom John de Allerton, Alice's grandfather (whose heir she is) demised it while he was *non compos mentis*; from him it descended to John, his son and heir, and from him to Alice as daughter and heir (De Banco, East. 15 Hen. VI, m. 389 d.; Hil. 16 Hen. VI (1437-8), m. 334 d.; Mich. 19 Hen. VI (1440), m. 333).

1438-9, Hilary Term.—John Passelewe and Hugh Kyghley sued William Allerton to warrant a messuage, 4 bovates and 4 acres of land in Allerton near Bradford, which William Newsome and Alice his wife claimed as the right of Alice by writ of entry *dum fuit non compos mentis*. Judgment that the land of the defendant be seized to the value of the property claimed. In Michaelmas Term, 1440, William Allerton pleaded that William Rotheley of Pudsey, John Mortymer of Clayton and Thomas Holyns were formerly seised of the property, and granted it to John de Allerton for life, with remainder to him (William) and the heirs of his body. He denied the alleged demise to him (De Banco, Hil. 17 Hen. VI, m. 322 d.; Mich. 19 Hen. VI, m. 333).

Undated; about 1430-40.—Thomas Haldeworth of Ovenden, Yorks., husbandman, complained that one Heugh Kyghley in the same county, gent., continually threatens to kill him and his brothers, is a great maintainer and malefactor, and has divers illdoers of his affinity to do his will; they broke the plaintiff's house, and entirely wasted (*entierement devasta*) his goods and chattels (Early Chancery, file 68, no. 164).

There is no clue to the identity of Hugh's wife, Joan, beyond the fact that she was the widow of Robert Lascy, of Gateforth; there is no evidence of any children.

JOHN KEIGHLEY, 9.F., of Walton on the Hill, Surrey, I take to have been a younger son of Sir John, 8.D. The elder son, William, 9.E., called esquire in 1434, apparently as the eldest son of a knight,



probably died young; at any rate there is no further information about him. John the younger, mentioned in the same document as of Walton, appears to have succeeded to the Surrey property.

1441, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Nicholas Wyfolde, Robert Horne, and others, plaintiffs, and John Kyghle and Isabel his wife, deforciant, of 60 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood in Benchesham in the parish of Croydon, to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Robert Horne. Release and warranty by the deforciant for themselves and the heirs of Isabel (Feet of Fines, Surrey, case 232, file 72, no. 38).

1441-2, Feb. 4.—Pardon to John Kyghle, late of Wauton [Walton] on the Hill, Surrey, yeoman, for not appearing before the King [*i.e.* in the King's Bench] to answer Richard Lovelas and William Lovelas, executors of the will of Beatrice Hayton late of Merton, Surrey, widow, in a plea that he took 500 of her sheep at Walton, worth £40 (Patent Roll, 20 Hen. VI, part 1, m. 31).

1442, Easter Term.—Fine between William Fitz Water, Thomas Warham, and others, plaintiffs, and John Kyghle and Isabel his wife, deforciant, of 23 acres 3 roods of land and 6 acres of meadow in Croydon and Adiscombe, to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Thomas Warham. Release and warranty by the deforciant for themselves and the heirs of Isabel (Feet of Fines, Surrey, case 232, file 72, no. 43).

GILBERT KEIGHLEY, 9.G. There is no evidence of his parentage; I think he was probably a younger son of Sir John, 8.D., and nephew of Sir Gilbert, 8.C.

1412, Easter Term.—Richard Whitwham complained of John Coplay of Utlay, Thomas his son, Gilbert de Kyghlay, and others, for entering his close at Ke bruk [Kelbrook, par. Thornton in Craven] and taking 7 cows, price 70s., etc. (De Banco, East. 13 Hen. IV, m. 280).

1424-5, Hilary Term.—Fine between Richard de Coppelay of Batley, esq., plaintiff, and Gilbert Kyghlay and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of a messuage, 60 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of wood, in Sutton near Glosburn; to hold to the plaintiff and his heirs. Release and warranty by the deforciant for themselves and the heirs of Margaret (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 280, file 155, no. 28). This can hardly refer to Gilbert, 8.C., who was knighted before 1402.

1434, Easter Term.—Richard Pecke of Halifax sued Gilbert Kyghley of Hutley [Utley], gent., for a debt of £10 (De Banco, East. 12 Hen. VI, m. 20 d.; Trin. 13 Hen. VI, m. 405).

1439, Trinity Term.—*Yorkshire*. Robert Proctour complained of Gilbert de Kyghley of Utley, gent., William Bullok of Halton and Thomas Dykson of Calton, husbandmen, for trespass; no details (Coram Rege, Trin. 17 Hen. VI, m. 23).

I have no evidence when this Gilbert died. There is a document referring to a Gilbert in 1478, and another mentioning a Gilbert and Margaret his wife in 1479 (see below); it is just possible that these refer to Gilbert 9.G., but in view of the length of time I am inclined to think that there must have been a later Gilbert of Utley, perhaps the son of this Gilbert.

At this period the evidence as to the Yorkshire branches of the family is very incomplete, and consequently the various affiliations are mostly guesswork.

I have already given my reasons for supposing that the grave-stone at Keighley refers to this Gilbert.

The question as to the identity of Gilbert's wife, Margaret, still remains. Mr. Busfield's suggestion that she was a daughter of one of the Wardes of Guiseley and Givendale is based on the erroneous statement that the arms on the two stones are a cross fleury, whereas his own sketch confirming Gent's, shows quite clearly a cross moline. Now the Copleys, whose arms are silver with a cross moline sable, were near neighbours of the Keighley's Yorkshire residence; they held property at Oxenhope, about 5 miles from Keighley, and about 1340 they acquired the manor of Sutton in Airedale, about the same distance away. We have seen that there were two transactions in which this Gilbert was concerned with the Copleys; these, coupled with the arms on the grave-stone, strongly suggest that Margaret was a Copley. The stone bearing the same cross moline and the shears, but having no inscription, seems to me somewhat earlier in date than that to Gilbert and Margaret; it probably commemorates some lady of the Copley family, quite possibly Margaret's mother. Margaret may have been a daughter of John de Copley who had land at Sutton in Airedale in 1378, and who is mentioned in conjunction with Gilbert in 1412 (*ante*).

HENRY DE KEIGHLEY, 10.A., son of Sir Richard, 9.A., was aged 24 and more at his father's death in 1415, and was therefore born in 1391 or earlier. His father appears to have purchased the manor of Lightshaw in 1396 (*ante*, Richard, 9.A.), and we may therefore safely identify this Henry with a Henry Keighley of Lightshaw who occurs in several documents down to 1434. Inskip may have been in the occupation of Sir Richard's widow.

1426-7, Feb. 9.—Pardon to Henry Kigheley of Lightshawe, co.



Lancaster, esq., for not appearing before the Justices of the Bench to answer Richard Rysheton in a plea of debt of £40 (Patent Roll, 5 Hen. VI, part 1, m. 25).

1428.—Henry de Kyghley holds 4 carucates in Kyghley, which Richard K. formerly held, where 14 carucates make a knight's fee (Feudal Aids; Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 70).

1431.—*Lancashire*. Henry de Kighley was one of the jury for the wapentake of Derbyshire. Henry de Kighley of Lightshagh, esq., was one of a number of joint owners of a moiety of the manor of Neuton (Feudal Aids, vol. 3, p. 94). Inskip and Bedford are not mentioned in this return.

1432, Aug. 13.—Fine between Thomas, Bishop of Durham, James de Langton, Henry son of Ralph de Langton, knt., and Henry de Kighley, esq., plaintiffs, and Laurence de Standissh, esq., and Alexander his son, deforciant, of the advowson of the church of Wygan; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of James (Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. 50, p. 99).

1434, May 1.—Henry de Kighley was one of those in Lancashire who were ordered to take the oath not to maintain peace-breakers (Patent Roll, 12 Hen. VI, part 2, m. 26).

1445–6, March 16.—Fine between Thomas Stanley, knt., Henry Kyghley, Henry Byrom and Robert More, plaintiffs, and Geoffrey Rygby and Cicely his wife, and John Fauroshawe, deforciant, of a messuage and lands in Raynford; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Thomas (Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. 50, p. 113).

1455, Michaelmas Term.—The Abbat of Kirkstall sued Henry Kyghley for novel disseisin of a rent of 62s. in Kyghley, and had judgment by default of the defendant. The usual inquiry as to collusion was ordered, and took place at York in Hilary Term. The jury found that the Abbat was seised of the rent as rent-service for 2 carucates of land and a water-mill in Kyghley, as were all his predecessors from time immemorial, including Gilbert, who was Abbat in the time of Henry III, by the hands of one Richard K.; that there was no fraud or collusion; and that the rent was in arrear for 17 years, amounting to £52 14s. 0d., and they awarded £10 in addition for damages (De Banco, Mich. 34 Hen. VI, m. 32).

1459.—Rent Roll of Kirkstall Abbey. Kighley, free rents; 62s. from the heirs of Henry Kigheley, by rent service, at Pentecost and Martinmas (Thoresby Soc., vol. 2, p. 7).

This note suggests that Henry was then dead. He certainly died before 1468 (see below, Richard, 11.A.). He left a widow, Constance by name; there is no clue to her identity. He made a

will, but I have not been able to find it; probably it was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Richmond, and is among the numerous missing wills of that registry. His executors, in 1473, were, Constance, the widow, James, Ralph and Christopher Keighley (V.C.H. Lancs., vol. 7, p. 280).

He had issue four, possibly five, sons:—Richard, James, Ralph, Christopher, and possibly Laurence—and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married in 2 Henry VII [1486–7] Richard son and heir of Robert Travers of Nateby near Garstang. Laurence of Newhall (see Part II) is called in Flower's Visitation a sixth son out of the house of Lincolnshire, an error for Lancashire; there may easily have been yet another son whose name has not been preserved.

THOMAS KEIGHLEY, 10.B., may have been another son of Sir Richard, 9.A. I have only the following note referring to him.

1446–7.—Thomas Kighley, and others, were appointed commissioners to inquire as to the amount of the 15th chargeable in Lancashire (Hist. MSS. Com. Reports, vol. iv, p. 409).

JOHN KEIGHLEY, 10.C., is a very puzzling individual. He may have been the son of Gilbert, 9.G. The scanty evidence suggests that he was the eldest son of his father, otherwise he would hardly have made such a good marriage, and that he died in early manhood; he was probably born about 1435 or soon after. He was dead before Michaelmas Term, 1473.

He married Isabel, one of the three daughters of William Hartlington of Hartlington, the other two were Agnes, who married (1) John Redman and (2) Robert Pudsey; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Metcalfe of Nappa.<sup>1</sup>

William Hartlington, by his will dated April 8, mcccclxiij (*sic*, but obviously an error for 1463), left the residue of his goods to his children, Robert, Roger and Alice, whom he appointed executors, together with Thomas Metcalfe, Thomas Otyr and John Kighley. The will was proved on June 30, 1473, by Robert and Roger (York Wills, vol. 4, fo. 194). He left a widow, Isabel, and six children, namely, the three daughters mentioned above, and the two sons and one daughter mentioned in the will. The subsequent litigation can only be explained on the assumption of two marriages. The three daughters were clearly the issue of the first marriage, and succeeded to the family property under the terms of a settlement executed on that marriage; while the children named in the will were evidently the issue of the second marriage, and were excluded from the property by reason of the earlier settlement.

<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Tempest's notes have been particularly valuable at this point.



1473, Michaelmas Term.—Isabel, widow of William Hartlington, claimed against Robert Pudsey and Agnes his wife, Isabel Kyghley, and Thomas Metcalfe and Elizabeth his wife, one third of the manors of Hartlington, Hawkswick, Kirkby Malham, etc., as dower (De Banco, Mich. 13 Edw. IV, m. 364 d.).

John Keighley, Isabel's husband, was evidently dead, or he would have been joined as a defendant, as the other husbands were. Isabel herself died before Trinity Term, 1475, leaving Agnes or Anne Keighley, her daughter and heir.

1475, Trinity Term.—Thomas Metcalfe and Elizabeth his wife sued Robert Pudsey and Agnes his wife, and Agnes Kyghley, for the partition of the manors of Hartlington, etc., which formerly belonged to William de Hartlington, and now to Elizabeth Metcalfe and Agnes Pudsey as daughters and coheirs and to Agnes Kyghley as granddaughter and coheir (De Banco, Trin. 15 Edw. IV, m. 368 d.; Mich. 15 Edw. IV, m. 541 d.).

1475, April 13.—Dispensation for the marriage of Robert Tempest (of Stainforth) and Agnes Kighley, twice related in the fourth degree (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 3, p. 343). He was dead before August, 1486, when his widow took the veil (*Ibid.*, p. 351). There was no issue of the marriage.

Undated; 1493–1500.—There was a further Chancery bill by Dame Agnes Pudsey, widow, against Thomas Metcalfe, as to his detention of charters and other documents relating to the Hartlington property (Early Chancery, file 235, no. 72).

1494.—Court of Kirkby Malham and Hanlith, of Thomas Metcalfe, Agnes Pudsey and Agnes Tempest (Whitaker's *Craven*, p. 194).

She died without issue before February, 1499–1500, when her aunt, Agnes Pudsey, called upon the feoffees of Dame Anne Tempest, viz., Sir Thomas Tempest of Bracewell and William Preston, chaplain, to make an estate of half of Anne Tempest's one third of the manors of Hartlington, etc., to her, Agnes Pudsey, who was sister to Elizabeth (*sc.* Isabel) Kyghtley, mother of the said Anne Tempest. Judgment was given to that effect in May, 1503 (Early Chancery, file 214, nos. 35, 40, 44).

GILBERT KEIGHLEY, 10.D. I feel some doubt whether the notes here given do not really belong to Gilbert, 9.G.; there is no positive evidence either way. The lapse of time points strongly to there having been two Gilberts, and if that were so, the younger one was probably the son of the elder one, and he would succeed to Utley and any other property on the death, without issue, of his presumed elder brother, John, 10.C.

1478, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff of Yorkshire was ordered to arrest Gilbert Kyghley late of Kyghley, gent., and many others, to answer for divers trespasses whereof they have been indicted. No details (Coram Rege, M. 18 Edw. IV, m. 34 Rex).

1479, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and others, plaintiffs, and Gilbert Kyghley and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Utteley and lands there and in Kyghley, to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of the Duke. Release and warranty by Gilbert and Margaret, for themselves and the heirs of Margaret (Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 281, file 165, no. 7).

I have not found any inquisition after the death of Gilbert; the following note suggests that there may have been one.

Gilbert Kighley, esq. Utley, 2 messuages, Kighley, 2s. 6d. rent; sold to the said Duke (Richard, Duke of Gloucester) and his heirs, and worth £4 (yearly). The same Duke afterwards unjustly assumed the royal crown, and died August 22, 1 Hen. VII (B.M., Addit. MS. 26722, fo. 117 d.).

RICHARD KEIGHLEY, II.A., eldest son of Henry, 10.A., was probably born about 1415 or perhaps a few years earlier.

1467, Oct. 10.—Richard Kyghley, esq., was appointed one of the supervisors of the will of John Paslew of Riddlesden (Bradford Antiquary, vol. 2, p. 20).

1467–8.—Richard Kygheley, son and heir of Henry de Kighley, gave a bond in £40 to submit to the award of Thomas Curwayn all quarrels between himself and Dame Custance, sometime wife of Henry Kyghley, and John Kirkeby of Rawcliffe and William his son and heir (Dodsworth MS. 149, fo. 101 b.; Mr. Farrer's notes).

1478.—See *post*, Henry, 12.A.

1499, Trinity Term.—Richard Kyghley, gent., complained of John Bryg of K., yeoman, for depasturing cattle on his land at Kyghley; he claimed £100 damages (De Banco, Trin. 14 Hen. VII, m. 399).

1501–2, Hilary Term.—John, Abbat of Rivaux, complained of Richard Kyghley of Byngley, yeoman, for breaking his close at Halton Grange in the parish of Bingley and depasturing cattle there; he claimed 5 marks damages (De Banco, Hil. 17 Hen. VII, m. 83).

1504, July 5.—Richard Kyghley and others released to John Radclyf of Hewyke, all lands in Elvelake [Elslack], Glusborne and Hewyke [? Copt Hewick, near Ripon], which they had by the feoffment of Nicholas Radclyf, John's father (*Col. Top. et Gen.*, vol. 6, p. 323).

1506, Michaelmas Term.—Richard Kighley, esq., sued Thomas



Philip of Welstayne in the parish of Allerton in Bradfortendale, chapman, for a debt of 100s. (De Banco, Mich. 22 Hen. VII, m. 249).

This is the last note I have of Richard.

There is no clue to his wife.

His son and heir was Sir Henry Kighley, knt., of Inskip (Fishwick, p. 169); there is no evidence of any other children, but Thomas, Richard and John (see below) would fit so far as dates are concerned.

SIR HENRY KEIGHLEY, 12.A., eldest son of Richard, 11.A., was probably born about 1440 to 1445. He was knighted by Lord Stanley during the Scotch expedition of 1482 (Metcalf, *Book of Knights*).

1468-9, Feb. 8.—License for Thomas Hoo, esq., and others, including Henry Kyghley, esq., to grant the manor of Welyngton Hay, etc., co. Salop, held in chief (Patent Roll, 8 Edw. IV, part 3, m. 16). The identity of this Henry is doubtful.

1478, Nov. 11.—Peter Legh conveyed to Thomas Molyneux, Henry Kighley, Thomas Kighley, and others, lands at Newton in Mackerfield, as an endowment for a chantry at Winwick. Richard Kighley, esq., a witness (Chetham Soc., vol. 59, p. 71).

1486, Sept. 23.—Sir Henry Kyghley, knt., was granted an annuity of 20 marks out of the issues of Lancashire, in consideration of his good and faithful service (History of Henry VII, Rolls Series 60, vol. 2, p. 35).

1488, Monday, St. William the Archbishop [June 8].—Henry Kighley, knt., son and heir apparent of Richard del [*sic*] Kighley, esq., released to John Bryge, son of Richard Bryge, and Henry Cokcroft, all actions and claims relating to a piece of land in a certain common in Kighley, containing 24 acres, and lying between the vill of Kighley, on the east side, and a cross called Lacokecrux, on the west side, etc., which they have of the gift of Richard, my father. Seal lost. (Mr. W. Anderton Brigg's deeds.)

1513.—Sir William Stanley, Sir William Molyneux and Sir William Kikeley were three of the commanders of the Lancashire and Cheshire archers, who assisted so much towards the English victory at Flodden. (Ridpath, *Border History*, p. 493.)

1514, March 27.—Fine between Richard Bolde, knt., John Masy, esq., Robert Rysley and Simon Birom, plaintiffs, and Henry Kyghley, knt., and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, of 11 messuages, lands and rents in Bedford and Golburn; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Simon (Lancs. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 60, p. 3).

1516, Nov. 14.—Sir Henry Kyghley paid to Sir Thomas Boteler of Bewsey 33s. 4d. for the relief of his lands at Bedford, held of Sir

Thomas as one third of a knight's fee. His homage was respited in consideration of the payment of 8*d.* a year. Henry Kyghley, cousin [*i.e.* grandson] and heir apparent of Sir Henry, was present (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 12, p. 37).

1516-7, Jan. 27.—Bond of George, Abbat of Cockersand, Henry Kyghley, knt., and others, to Richard, Abbat of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, in 200 marks. Sir Henry's seal is a small square signet, with a dragon's head erased, to the sinister (B.M., Add. Charter 20513).

1518, Oct. 30.—Inquisition after the death of Henry Sayvell of Copley. He held (*inter alia*) the moiety of a messuage and lands in Kyghley, held of the heirs of Henry Kyghley, knt., in socage, worth 10*s.* yearly (Record Series, vol. 39, p. 192). The reference to the heirs of Sir Henry suggests that he was dead, which was not the case.

1523.—Kyghtley; Sir Henry Kyghtley, chief lord there; several tenants of his (Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 116, fo. 14 d.).

He died April 11, 1526, seised of the manor of Inskip, and lands in Great Eccleston, which he held of the heirs of William Eccleston in socage, and [? at] an annual rent of a barbed arrow. His heir was his grandson Henry, son of his deceased son Richard, then over 20 years of age (Inq. post mortem, Lancs. Henry VIII, vol. 6, p. 44).

Sir Henry Kighley married Margaret daughter of Robert Hesketh of Rufford, esq. (Misc. Gen. et Her., Howard, vol. 2, p. 145), by whom he had a son Richard, who predeceased him. He married a second wife, Elizabeth, before March 27, 1514; see above.

Sir Henry also had a daughter Alice, who married George Newsom, son and heir of John N. of Newsom Hall; George was aged 14 at his father's death in 1516 (*Misc. Gen. et Her.*, N.S., vol. 1, p. 264). Judging by the husband's age, Alice must have been a daughter of Sir Henry's second marriage.

THOMAS KEIGHLEY, 12.B., may have been a younger son of Richard, 11.A. It is doubtful if the following notes all refer to the same person.

1478.—See *ante*, Richard, 11.A.

1484-5, Hilary Term.—Margaret Pigot, widow, complained of John Slyngesby of Scriven, esq., his elder son John, his younger son John, Thomas Slyngesby of Camsall, and Thomas Kyghley of Scriven, husbandman, for assault and robbery (Coram Rege, Hil. 2 Ric. III, m. 56; Mich. 4 Hen. VII, m. 31; Mich. 13 Hen. VII, m. 26).



1485, Easter Term.—William Raskyll sued Thomas Kyghley of Skrevyn, yeoman, for a debt of 40s. (De Banco, East. 2 Ric. III, m. 252).

JOHN KEIGHLEY, 12.C., may have been a younger son of Richard, 11.A.

1484-5, Feb. 3.—Grant for life to the King's serjeant, John Kighley, esq., of the offices of Constable of the Castle of Oakhampton, co. Devon, etc., and 100s. yearly for the occupation of the offices from the issues of the Lordship, manor and town of Oakhampton, and an annuity of £15 (Patent Roll, 2 Rich. III, part 2, m. 6). The identity of this John is uncertain.

1497-8, first week in Lent.—John Kighley, esq., and Richard Kighley were two of the jurors who presented John Ingleby of Ripley, esq., for the murder of Peter Batresby. He was acquitted (Patent Roll, 17 Hen. VII, part 2, m. 19).

He may perhaps be the "John Kighley of Inskyp in Com. Lancaster" who heads the pedigree of Kighley of South Littleton, co. Worcester, in the 1569 Visitation of that county (Harl. Soc., vol. 27, p. 84).

RICHARD KEIGHLEY, 13.A., son and heir of Sir Henry, 12.A., was probably born about 1475. He died before Nov. 14, 1516. He is perhaps the Richard K. mentioned in the last note.

1500, 3rd week of Lent.—Richard Kyghley, esq., was one of the jurors for an assize of novel disseisin brought by Sir William Gascoigne, knt., against Sir John Sayvyle and others, concerning a tenement in Campsall, Barmby on Don and Ouston near Campsall (Patent Roll, 15 Hen. VII, part 2, m. 22).

His wife's name has not been discovered; he had a son Henry, who was found heir to his grandfather in 1526. Richard and Ralph, mentioned in 1522 (below), may also have been Richard's sons.

HENRY KEIGHLEY, 14.A., son of Richard, 13.A., was aged 20 and more at the death of his grandfather, Sir Henry, in 1526, to whom he was heir.

1527-8, Feb. 15.—Henry Kyghlay, esq., lord of Kyghlay, granted to William Bryg of Calversykehyll, his heirs and assigns, 1½ acres of my waste in the township of Kyghlay, between Laycokcrosse on the west and a lane called Blynd-lone on the east, paying yearly 6*d.*, and doing suit at my court of Kyghlay as often as it is held, and doing suit to my mill there, for all service. Seal lost (Mr. W. Ander-ton Brigg's deeds).

1532, Hilary Term.—Complaint of Thurstan Tildisley, esq., servant to Edward, Earl of Derby, and deputy to him in the office

of Master Forester of the King's Forests of Amunderness and Myerscough, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, that Henry Kyghley of Inskip, esq., his servants and other persons, on Dec. 20, 1531, killed a hind and her calf in the Forest of Amunderness, and during the last two years had caused Richard K., Ralph K., and others to kill deer in the Forest and Park of Myerscough (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 32, p. 228).

1542, Michaelmas Term.—John Lambart of Calton, senior, late of Skipton, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, complained that William Boterfeld of Kyghley, smith, Thomas Shaa of K., husbandman, and others, had rescued certain cattle recently seized by the plaintiff's servants on the manor of Kyghley, belonging to Henry Kyghley, esq., for the arrears of a yearly rent of 20s. a year, granted to the plaintiff for life by the said Henry, by a bond dated Aug. 20, 1531, and not paid for 9 years. He also sued Henry Kighley of Inskip, esq., for the arrears (C. P. Plea Roll, Mich. 34 Hen. VIII, m. 648; Mich. 38 Hen. VIII, 1546, m. 492; East. 2 Edw. VI, 1548, m. 201 d.).

1547, Easter Term.—Henry Kighley, esq., complained of Francis Paslowe of Kighley, gent., for depasturing cattle in his land at Kighley; he claimed 100s. damages (P.C. Plea Roll, East. 1 Edw. VI, m. 86).

Henry died at Inskip in April, 1551; he left a will, which was proved by his widow Isabel, but which cannot now be found; it was probably one of the numerous missing wills of the Archdeaconry of Richmond.

He was twice married; his first wife was Cicely daughter of Thomas Botiler of Bewsy (Visitation of Lancashire, 1533), by whom he had issue—

- (1) Henry; see below.
- (2) Richard, Rector of Wigan, 1534 to his death in 1545.
- (3) George; married Ann daughter of Laurence Warren of Poynton, and left issue; he was taxed for lands in Inskip in 1545.
- (4) William; living 1553.
- (5) John; living in Inskip in 1553.
- (6) Margaret.

Henry's second wife, was named Isabel; there is no evidence of her identity. She survived him, and married shortly afterwards Nicholas Tempest of Wakefield, third son of Sir Richard Tempest of Bracewell. In 1551, as wife of Nicholas Tempest, she claimed from Henry Keighley, her step-son, payment for certain goods belonging



to her at Inskip (Duchy of Lanc. Pleadings, vols. 29, K. 3, 32 T. 7). By an agreement dated at Lancaster, Aug. 22, 1552, Henry and his trustees settled on Isabel for life a rent-charge of £30 a year out of lands at Inskip and Eccleston, etc. (Duchy of Lanc., inq. post mortem, vol. 10, no. 49). She was living, again a widow, in June, 1573 (Mrs. Tempest's notes).

HENRY KEIGHLEY, 15.A., son and heir of Henry, 14.A., was probably born about 1515 to 1520; he was married in or before 1533 (Visitation).

His disputes with his step-mother, Isabel, have already been mentioned; some further details are given in Fishwick's *History of St. Michael's on Wyre* (Chetham Soc., vol. 25, p. 170).

1552, Aug. 22.—Fine between Henry Osbaldeston and Alexander Risshe worth, plaintiffs, and Henry Kighley, esq., and Nicholas Tempest, esq., and Isabel his wife, deforciant, of 21 messuages, and lands in Inskip, Eccleston, Lightshaw and Golborne; to hold thereout a yearly rent of £30 to Isabel for life, and subject thereto, to Henry Kighley and his heirs (Lancs. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 60, p. 99).

1553, May 12.—John Kighley of Inskip, gent., one of the sons of Henry K, late of Inskip, esq., deceased, granted to William K. of Inskip, his brother, all his child's part of the goods, etc., in the custody of Henry K. of Inskip, esq., his eldest brother (Dodsworth MS. 142, fo. 53; Mr. Farrer's notes).

Henry died Sept. 10, 1553.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston.

The inquisition taken after his death states that he held 20 messuages, 6 cottages, a water mill, lands, and 20s. rent in Kighley, held of the King and Queen in socage, by fealty and a rent of 62s.; worth yearly £8. Also 20 messuages, 6 cottages, a water fulling mill, lands, and 10s. rent there, held of Lancelot Marten in socage, by fealty and a rent of a pair of gloves; worth £8. He died Sept. 10, in the first year [1553]; Henry is his son and heir, aged 12 (Inq. p. m., C., Ser. II, vol. 102, no. 56). There was also an inquisition as to the Lancashire property (D. of Lanc., inq. p. m., vol. 10, no. 49).

He had issue an only son Henry, aged 11 at his father's death, and two daughters, Margaret, married before June, 1567, to William Hulton, and Anne, who was living and unmarried in that year. In Burke's *Landed Gentry* Margaret Hulton is called co-heir of Henry; she was not a co-heir. Anne, who is also wrongly claimed as a co-heir, married (1) Thomas Houghton of Houghton Tower, and (2) about

1590, as his second wife, Richard son and heir of Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst; she died at Leigh, Oct. 30, 1609, aged 60 (Chetham Soc., vol. 31, p. 141; Betham, *Baronetage*, vol. 1, p. 36; Whitaker, *Craven*, p. 25).

HENRY KEIGHLEY, 16.A., son and heir of Henry, 15.A., was aged 11 at his father's death in 1553. In Watson's *Earls of Warren and Surrey* (vol. 2, p. 128) he is stated to be the son of George K., who was in fact his uncle.

1554, Nov. 18.—Henry Kighley, son and heir of Henry K., deceased, granted to Thomas Carus, esq., an annuity out of the manors of Inskip, Golborne, Highshawe and Bedford, and out of lands in Eccleston, Crosse more, and elsewhere, with the wardship and marriage of the heir (Fishwick, p. 28, citing Duchy Records, Special Liveries in Henry VI and James I, b. fol. 114 b.).

There is something wrong, either in the age as given in the inquisition, or else in the date of this deed.

1567, June 28.—Will of Henry Kyghley of Inskip, co. Lancaster, esq., being sick in body. To be buried in the parish church of St. Michael upon Wyer, "nygh unto the place wheare my father was buried." Mentions his wife Mary [daughter of Thomas Carus]. Feoffment of all manors, etc., to use of his wife and his daughter Anne, until his son, if he should have one, should come of age, and then to pay daughter Anne £200 for her portion, but if the then expected child should be another daughter then until the two daughters should come to the several ages of 16. Executors to stand seised of the capital messuage or manor of Inskip during the life of Isabel Tempest, late wife of Henry K., my grandfather, and they to pay her £30 a year in recompense of her dower and jointure; then to come to my wife, Anne my daughter, "and my sonne or other daughter, if God send me one." Mother Elizabeth K.; sister Anne K. and sister Margaret ux. Wm. Hulton. Mentions his servants, Thomas and Robert K., relationship not stated. Also various cousins and brothers-in-law, etc. Inventory dated July 10, 1572 (Richmondshire Wills, Surtees Soc., vol. 26, p. 198).

Executors "Marye my welbeloved wyef and my trustie and welbeloved cosen Mr. Cuthbert Clifton, esquier."

Father in-law Mr. Justice Carus and his wife to be supervisors. He died July 4, 1567.

1568, April 1.—Inquisition taken at Lancaster Castle, after the death of Henry Kighley, esq. Henry K., esq., grandfather of the said Henry, was seised in fee tail to him and the heirs of his body, of the manor of Inskipp, and of 10 messuages, 4 cottages, etc., in



Inskipp, Eccleston and Crossemore, and of the manor of Lightshawe, etc.; and by his charter, dated April 15, 14 Henry VIII [1523], granted certain lands in Goldeburne, etc., of the yearly value of £10, to Thurstan Tildesley, esq., and others, to the use of Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Osbaldeston, knt., or of any other daughter of his who should marry the son and heir of the said Henry, for her life; and by another charter, dated March 8, 17 Henry VIII [1525-6], in pursuance of articles of marriage, dated April 12, 14 Henry VIII [1523], he granted certain lands in Pemberton and Bedford, etc., to Thurstan Tildesley and the others, to the use of Elizabeth Osbaldeston, then the wife of the said Henry Kighley the younger, son and heir apparent of the said Henry the elder, for her life. Elizabeth still survives, and is living at Lightshaw. After the death of Henry the grandfather, Henry the father was seised in right of Elizabeth his wife of the property settled by the said charters and of other manors, etc., in Lancashire in fee tail. A fine was levied, Aug. 22, 1552, between Henry Osbaldeston and Alexander Ryssheworth, plaintiffs, and Henry K. the father and Nicholas Tempest and Isabel his wife, late wife of Henry K. (the grandfather), deforciant, of 21 messuages and lands in Inskippe, Eccleston, Lightshawe and Goldburne, by which a yearly rent of £30 was secured for the life of Isabel, payable half-yearly in the parish church of Whalley. Isabel still survives, and is living at Wadland, co. York. Henry K. the father, by his will gave the manor of Lightshaw to his wife Elizabeth, together with certain messuages, etc., in Goldburne, Inskip, Bedford and Pemberton, of the yearly value of £30 os. 8d., for her life, in satisfaction of her jointure and dower and towards the bringing up of his children; also messuages, etc., in Goldburne (part of which were in the occupation of William and Richard Kighley) and in Lawton (part of which were in the occupation of John Kighley), and in Newton and Bedford, and certain messuages, etc., in Kighley, co. York, in the occupation of John Lupton, Christopher Bothomley, Robert Thackrawe, Miles Hole, and John Magsie, to his daughter Margaret for 20 years after his death, or until she should have received 200 marks out of the rents and profits, for her marriage portion; also messuages, etc., in Eccleston, and a water-mill, messuages, etc., in Kighley in the occupations of Geoffrey Scherkleton's wife, John Hargreves, Adam Hanson's wife, Edmund Eltoftes (the mill), John Fell and Isabel Widoppe, to his younger daughter, Anne K., for 20 years, or until she should have received 200 marks, as before; 20s. to his servant, Robert Kighley, for life. Margaret and Anne K., the daughters, survive, and are living at Lightshawe, and Robert

K. at Goldburne. By an indenture, dated June 28, 9 Eliz. [1567], the said Henry K. granted to Edward Osbaldeston, and others, the manors of Inskip and Bedford, and other property there and in Eccleston, Crossmore and Kighley, to the use of his last will and testament. Will set out at considerable length. The manor of Inskip, called Inskippe Hall, and the messuages, etc., there and in Eccleston and Crossemore, are held of the heirs of Richard son of Roger de Eccleston in socage, by the yearly rent of a barbed arrow at Christmas, and are worth yearly 40 marks. The manor [*sic*] of Goldeburne and Lightshaw, etc., are held of the heirs of Thurstan de Holland in socage, by the yearly rent of a pound of cumin, and are worth yearly £20. The manor of Bedford, etc., are held of Thomas Butler by knight service, and are worth yearly £10. Other property in Claughton, Newton in Mackerfeld and Wigan. He died July 4 last [1567]. Anne and Katherine are his daughters and heirs, and were aged at the taking of the inquisition, Anne 4 years and more, Katherine 4 months and 14 days (Duchy of Lancaster inquisitions, vol. II, no. 10).

He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Carus of Halton, a Judge of the King's Bench; she survived him, and married (2) Edward Myddleton, who in 1580-1 paid 8s. subsidy on £3 lands at Inskip (Lay Subs., bundle 131, no. 234), probably held in right of his wife's dower or jointure.

Henry had issue two daughters and coheirs.

(1) Anne, aged 4 years and more on April 1, 1568; and

(2) Katherine, then aged 4 months and 14 days, who was thus born after her father's death.

Anne, the elder, married (by licence dated March 21, 1580-1) William Cavendish, esquire, son of Sir William Cavendish of Hardwick, afterwards created Baron Cavendish of Hardwick in 1605, and Earl of Devonshire in 1618; their descendant, the present Duke of Devonshire, is the lord of the manor of Keighley. She died in February, 1598, and was buried in Ault Hucknall church, Derbyshire, where there is a fine monument to her memory. There was no inquisition taken after her death.

The younger coheir, Katherine, married Thomas, eldest son of Robert Worsley of Booths, Lancashire.

The following fines show the dealings of the coheirs and their husbands with the Keighley property.

1580, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between William Charnock, gent., plaintiff, and Thomas Worsley, gent., and Katherine his wife, deforciant, of a moiety of the manor of Kyghley, and 200 messuages,



100 cottages, 4 water-mills, 4 wind-mills, 20 dove-cotes, lands and £8 rent there, to hold to William and his heirs. Warranty against the heirs of Katherine. Cancelled in Trinity Term, 31 Eliz. (Record Series, vol. 5, p. 158).

1585, Trinity Term.—Fine between Hugh Pylkyngton and Humphrey Edmondson, plaintiffs, and William Cavendishe, esq., and Ann his wife, deforciant, of a moiety of the manor of Kyghley and 200 messuages, 100 cottages, 5 water-mills, 4 wind-mills, 6 dove-cotes, a fair, a market, £20 rent, and view of frank-pledge, in Kyghley, to hold to Hugh and Humphrey and the heirs of Hugh. Warranty against the heirs of Anne (Record Series, vol. 7, p. 40).

1586, Easter Term.—Fine between William Cavendishe, esq., and Ann his wife, plaintiffs, and Nicholas Curwen, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, and Christopher Carus, esq., deforciant, of 2 messuages and lands in Kyghley, to hold to William and Ann and the heirs of William. Warranty by the Curwens for themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth (Record Series, vol. 7, p. 51).

1593, Easter Term.—Fine between John Woodcocke and Peter Kighleye, plaintiffs, and Thomas Worsley, esq., and Katherine his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Kighley, and 200 messuages, 5 water-mills, 4 wind-mills, 6 dove-cotes, lands, £10 rent, a fair, a market, and view of frank-pledge in Kighley, to hold to John and Peter and the heirs of John. Separate warranties against heirs of Katherine and Thomas (Record Series, vol. 7, p. 192).

1593, Easter Term.—Fine between John Woodcocke and Peter Kighley, plaintiffs, and William Cavendishe, esq., and Anne his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Kighley, 200 messuages, 5 water-mills, 4 wind-mills, 6 dove-cotes, lands and £10 rent, fair and market; to hold to John and Peter and the heirs of John. Warranties against heirs of Anne and separately against heirs of William (Record Series, vol. 7, p. 192).

1595, Trinity Term.—Fine between James Smythe and Thomas Woller, plaintiffs, and Thomas Worsley, esq., and Katherine his wife, deforciant, of 2 messuages and lands in Kighley, to hold to James and Thomas and the heirs of James. Warranty against the heirs of Katherine (Record Series, vol. 8, p. 28).

1596-7, Hilary Term.—Fine between Henry Ekenfeild and James Hallom, plaintiffs, and Thomas Worsley and Katherine his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Kighley, 60 messuages, 3 water-mills, lands, one dove-cote, £5 rent, fair, market, and frank-pledge there, except one messuage and certain lands, to hold to Henry and James and the heirs of Henry. Separate warranties by Thomas for himself

and his heirs, and by Thomas and Katherine for themselves and the heirs of Katherine (Record Series, vol. 8, p. 64).

Two Recoveries were suffered of the manor of Keighley and the other property there (the details vary slightly in each case); the first in Easter Term, 1598, in which Humfrey Edmondson and William Lawnte were plaintiffs, Henry Ekenfeild and James Hallam, defendants, and Thomas Worsley, esq., and Katherine his wife, vouches (Recovery Roll, East. 40 Eliz., m. 34); the second in Easter Term, 1599, in which William Lawnte and Robert Wainewright were plaintiffs, Henry Travice and Roger Brunston defendants, and William Cavendishe, esq., vouches (*Ibid.*, East. 41 Eliz., m. 33 d.).

There was a good deal of litigation between the coheirs and their husbands and also with others, before the partition was finally settled; with this and the subsequent descent of the manor of Keighley this paper is not concerned.

The 1567 Visitation of Lancashire (Chetham Soc., vol. 81) gives but two generations in the pedigree of Keighley (p. 130), and no arms. Two married daughters, whom I am unable to place, are there recorded. Thurston Tyldesley of Wordley is said to have married . . . . . da. of . . . . . Keighleigh of K. co. Lancaster [*sic*], ar. (p. 44); and George Barton of Barton is said to have married . . . . . da. of . . . . . Kighley of Ingekippe [*sic*], ar. (p. 57).

The 1569 visitation of Worcestershire gives a pedigree of Kighley of South Littleton, six generations, headed by John Kighley of Inskyp in Com. Lancaster (Harl. Soc., vol. 27, p. 84). I cannot identify this John.

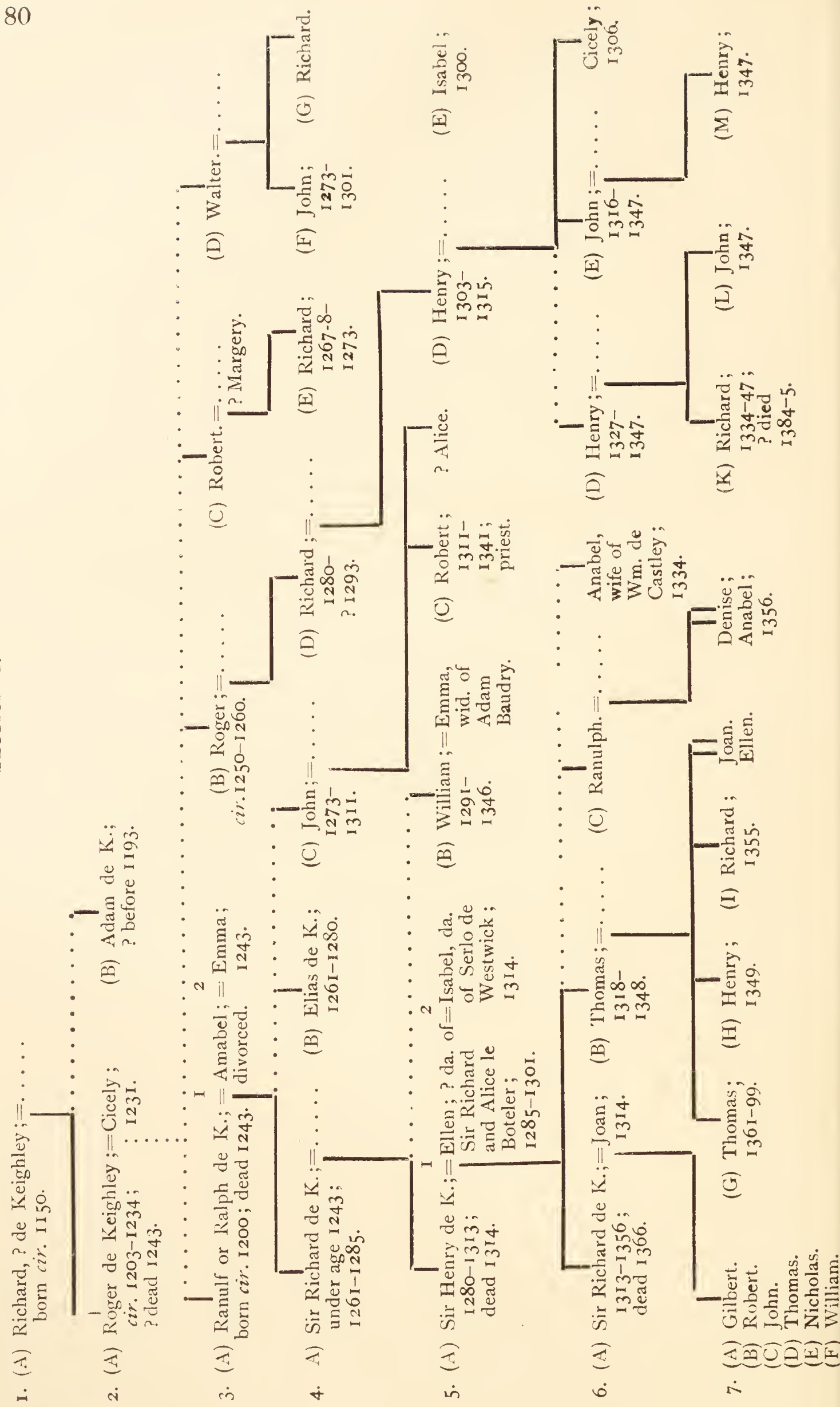
The 1634 Visitation of Essex gives a pedigree of Kighley of Grays, four generations, headed by Thomas Kighley of Grayes Thorock, descended from the K's of Littleton, co. Worcester (Harl. Soc., vol. 13, p. 431).





# KEIGHLEY OF KEIGHLEY AND INSKIP.

## SECTION I.







## KEIGHLEY OF KEIGHLEY

## SECTION II.

6. (A) Sir Richard de Keighley.=Joan.  
(See Section I.)

7. (A) Sir Gilbert de K.;=Clemencia; 1330-1378. (B) Robert; 1326. (C) John; 1326-61. (D) Thomas; 1336-72.

8. (A) Sir Henry de K.;=Ellen, da. of Hugh Venables. 1375-1381; dead 1382. (B) Thomas; priest, 1376-95.

9. (A) Sir Richard de K.;=. . . . .=Katherine, wid. of Peter Mauleverer. 1385; died Oct. 25, 1415. (B) John; 1385-1431. (C) Hugh;=Joan; 1385-1433.

10. (A) Henry de K.;=Constance; born *cir.* 1391. (B) Thomas; 1447.

11. (A) Richard K.;=. . . . . (B) James. (C) Ralph. (D) Christopher. (E) Elizabeth. (F) Laurence K. of Newhall. (See Part II.)

12. (A) Sir Henry K.;=Margaret Hesketh. 1469; d. 1526. (B) Thomas; 1478-1485. (C) John; 1485-1498.

13. (A) Richard K.;=. . . . . (B) Alice, ux. Geo. Newsom.

14. (A) Henry K.; born *cir.* 1506; died 1551. (B) Richard; 1532. (C) Ralph; 1532.

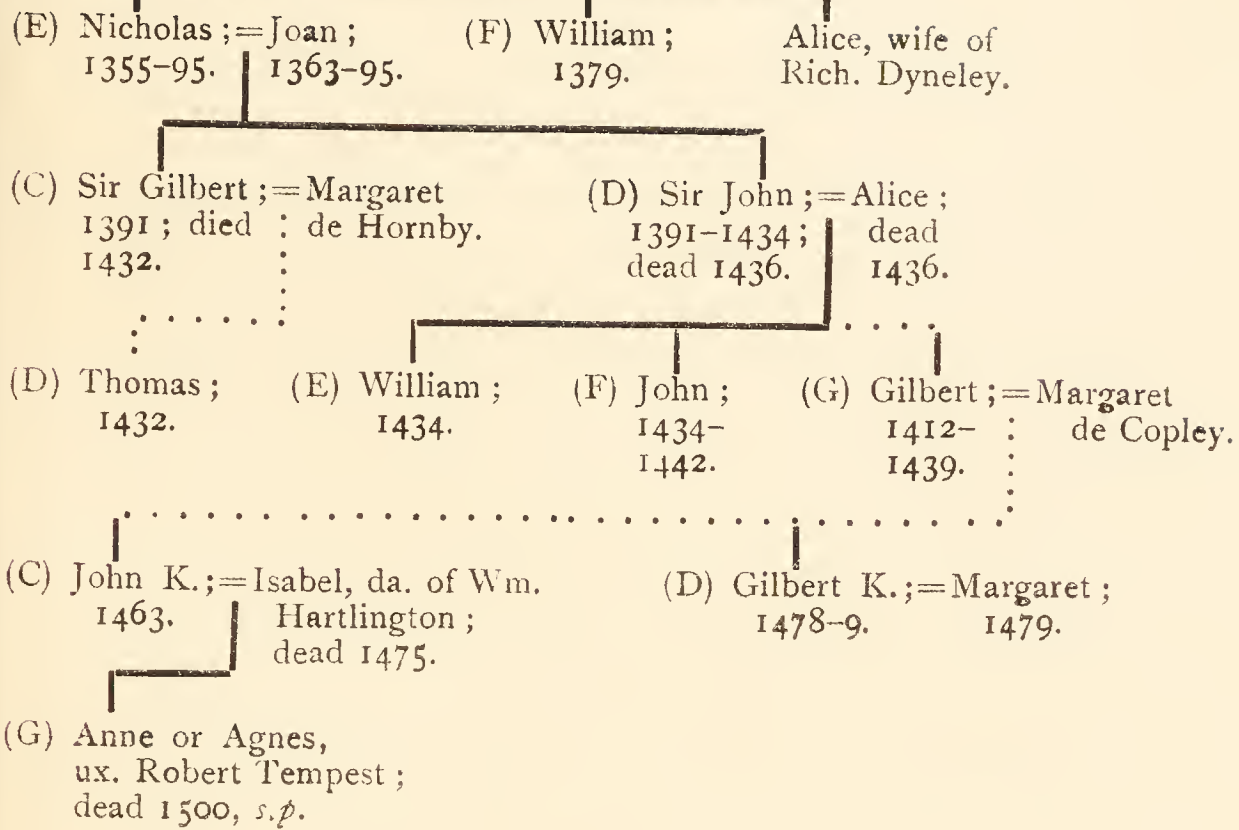
15. (A) Henry K.;=Elizabeth, da. of Sir Alex. Osbaldeston; 1553. (B) Richard. (C) George. (D) William.

16. (A) Henry K.;=Mary, da. of Thos. Carus. born 1542; died 1567. (B) Margaret, mar. William Hulton; 1567. (C) Anne, mar. Thos. Hoghton, and (2) Richard Sherburne; 1567.

17. (A) Anne K.; b. 1564; m. Wm. Cavendish; d. 1598. (B) Katherine; born 1567; mar. Thomas Worsley.



## AND INSKIP.



(E) John. (F) Margaret.

## PART II.—THE KEIGHLEYS OF NEWHALL, NEAR OTLEY.

The connecting link between the Keighleys of Newhall and the main line of the family has unfortunately not been proved. There is a short pedigree of the Newhall branch in Flower's Visitation, which, though inaccurate in some respects, may afford a clue; Glover has nothing. The earliest note I have found of any Keighley of Newhall relates to Lawrence of Newhall, gent., in 1442, and he seems clearly identical with a Lawrence de Kyghley of Kyghley who occurs in 1437 (see below). This Lawrence I take to have been the first at Newhall, and I suspect that he obtained the property there, and also his Christian name (which never once occurs in the main line) from his mother's family, but as to who she was and what family she belonged to, I have no suggestions to make.

Hopkinson's pedigree (Harley MS. 4630, and numerous copies), it is true, says that "William Kighley of Kighley, esq., lived about the 36th Edw. III [1362], and did homage for his lands in Kighley and Newall," but no authority is given. He is there stated to have been the head of the family, the son of Sir Richard and the father of Sir Henry. He was certainly not the father of Sir Henry, nor was he the head of the family, but there was a William who might have been a younger son of Sir Richard. Whether there is any ground for the assertion that William had property at Newhall I cannot say. Newhall is not separately set out in the Poll Tax of 1378-9, but is included in Otley, where there were two persons called John de Kygheley, who, with their wives, paid 4*d.* each. This was the lowest rate, and does not point to a man having property at Keighley and Newhall.

In 1428 the Archbishop of York was returned as holding 3 carucates in Newhall (Feudal Aids).

Flower's pedigree in 1563-4 starts with a "Larance Kyghley of Newell," who is described as "a 6 brother owt of the howsse of Lyncolnshyre." It is unfortunate that the editor of this Visitation for the Harleian Society did not collate the MS. he used with other copies, some of which have Lancashire in place of Lincolnshire, and Lancashire is undoubtedly meant.

Now the Lawrence who is thus described by Flower, was not the first Lawrence at Newhall, and therefore the description cannot apply to him, though it might possibly have been transferred to him from the earlier Lawrence, his grandfather. If that be so, then the most likely father for Lawrence the first is Henry de Keighley,



10.A., in the previous section; the dates would fit, four sons are recorded, and there may well have been two younger sons whose names do not appear in any documents found so far.

LAWRENCE DE KEIGHLEY. 1.A., apparently the first at Newhall, was probably born about 1420. As suggested above, he may well have been the sixth and youngest son of Henry de Keighley (10.A. in the first section of these notes), who was born about 1391.

The earliest note I have found relating to him is the following:—

1437, Easter Term.—Thomas Pekard complained of Lawrence de Kyghlay of K., gent., Henry Scalwra of Newhall, franklin, and many others of Otley and Bingley, for assaulting him at Otley (De Banco, East. 15 Hen. VI, m. 207). Lawrence was not then of Newhall, but a few years later we find him so described.

In 1438, Christopher Conyers, esq., sued Lawrence Kyghley of K., gent., for a debt of 10 marks (De Banco, Mich. 17 Hen. VI, m. 286; Hil. 17 Hen. VI, m. 31 d.).

1440, Michaelmas Term.—Lawrence de Kyghlay sued John Illyngworth of Owyndene, husbandman, for the balance due on a bond for 100 marks, dated at Kyghlay, the eve of St. John Baptist, 11 Henry VI, 1433. The bond was executed by the defendant, and William de Haldeworth of Owyndene, William Awmbeler of Northowrum, and John Holynrake of Culyngworth (De Banco, Mich. 19 Hen. VI, m. 329 d.).

In 1442, Walter Calverley, esq., sued Lawrence Kyghlay of Nowell [Newhall], gent., and Robert Cawdrey of Bramhope, yeoman, for a debt of 20 marks (De Banco, Mich. 21 Hen. VI, m. 296).

Walter Calverley had a large family of daughters, ten are mentioned, one of whom, unnamed, is said to have married a *Richard* Keighley of Newhall, but as I have pointed out elsewhere (*Calverley Charters*, Thoresby Soc., vol. 6, p. lxii), the husband of Calverley's daughter was probably *Lawrence* Keighley, and the Richard K., who first appears about 1480, was probably a son of this marriage. Several contracts or settlements for the marriages of these daughters are preserved, ranging in date from about 1431 to about 1446, but the one in respect of the Keighley marriage is unfortunately missing. It is quite possible that Calverley's claim for 20 marks was in connection with the marriage contract; the date of 1442 would fit very well, as the eldest son, Richard, as I take him to be, was born about 1450.

Henry Vavasour of Hazlewood appointed Lawrence Kyghlay one of his executors; the will was dated Nov. 20, 1447, and proved Jan. 15, 1451-2 (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 2, p. 162).

1453, June 5.—Licence for Elizabeth Sewardby, William Vavasoure and Henry [*sic*] Kyghley, executors of the will of Henry Vavasoure, esq., to found a chantry for one chaplain in the chapel of St. Leonard at Haslewood, for the good estate of the King and Queen, and the said Elizabeth, William and Lawrence [*sic*], after their deaths, and for the souls of Henry Vavasour and Joan his wife and their ancestors (Patent Roll, 31 Hen. VI, part 2, m. 17). The substitution of *Henry* for *Lawrence* Keighley is a mistake of the Patent Roll scribe.

1455, Dec. 18.—Lawrence Kyghley, gent., was one of the parties to the contract for the marriage of William son of Henry Vavasour, esq., and Isabel, widow of Alverey Mauleverer (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 17, p. 119).

1455–6, Hilary Term.—Lawrence Kyghley appeared in person against John Baildon of Newall, near Otteley, yeoman. He stated that he had retained John to be of his counsel as to buying 5 messuages, 50 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Newall, from Robert Luffe, but that John went behind his back, and bought the property himself. He claimed £40 damages (Coram Rege, Hil. 34 Hen. VI, m. 48 d.).

John Baildon was probably the husband of a sister of Lawrence, whose Christian name does not appear. There is no positive evidence of this, but John appears to have had a son named Lawrence, and was the brother of Robert Baildon, whose wife, Amice Calverley, was the sister of Lawrence Kighley's wife.

In 1459 Lawrence Kighley was one of the feoffees of Walter Calverley (*Calverley Charters*, p. 268), and in 1461 he filled the same office for Sir William Plumpton of Plumpton (*Plumpton Correspondence*, Camden Soc., p. lxxii n.). The Calverleys and Plumptons are "called cousins" (*Ibid.*, p. 56), which perhaps accounts for the Plumpton feoffeeship.

1461, Michaelmas Term.—John Rawedon of Wakefield sued Lawrence Kyghley of Newall, esq., and John Hauksworth of Hauksworth, gent., for a debt of £14, and John Baildon of Newall, yeoman, for a debt of £12 (De Banco, Mich. 1 Edw. IV, m. 307 d.; East. 2 Edw. IV, m. 182 d.).

In 1466 he was one of the executors of the will of Walter Calverley, no doubt his father-in-law (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 2, p. 280). Another executor was Thomas Clapham, who had married another of Calverley's daughters.

1468, Nov. 4.—Pardon to Lawrence Kyghley of Nowall, co.



York., gent., for not appearing to answer Richard Clapam touching a debt of 100 marks (Cal. Patent Rolls, p. 80).

1470, Trinity Term.—Fine between Lawrence Kyghlay, plaintiff, and John Banke and Agnes his wife, deforciant, of 2 messuages and 20 acres of land and meadow in Fernlay near Otley, to hold to Lawrence and his heirs (Feet of Fines, case 281, file 163, no. 30).

In 1471 he acted as one of the arbitrators for Sir William Plumpton in a dispute with Robert Bolton, Minister of St. Robert's, near Knaresborough (*Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 22 n.).

1473, Easter Term.—Katherine daughter of Thomas Urswyk, esq., sued William Vavasour of Baddesworth, esq. (son of Henry V., esq., deceased), and Lawrence Kyghley of Neuall, gent., for a debt of £200. No details are given (De Banco, East. 13 Edw. IV, m. 185). William Vavasour was a younger son of Henry V. of Haslewood, of whose will, proved 1451-2, he and Lawrence were executors. William married Isabel daughter and heir of Robert Urswick of Baddesworth. The plaintiff was no doubt a relative of hers, as also was Christopher Urswick, Archdeacon of Richmond, who is mentioned in William's will, dated 1504 (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 4, p. 228).

Undated; 1473-5.—Bill of Lawrence Kyghley. George (Neville), Archbishop of York, is seised of the manor of Otley, the custom of which is that lands held by copy can only be alienated by surrender. William Shirwode of York and Alice his wife were seised of 2 "mees" (messuages) and 2 "oxgang-lands" in Otley, in right of Alice, and John Sclater was seised of one "mees" and other oxgang lands there. Shirwode agreed to cause the said mees and oxgang (? which) to be surrendered to the plaintiff for £16, £10 down and £6 on the surrender being made. He now refuses to do so (Early Chancery, bundle 48, no. 493). It does not appear what Slater had to do with it, nor whose property was to be surrendered; there are several erasures.

In 1473 Lawrence Keggley of Newall, gent., joined the Guild of Corpus Christi at York (Surtees Soc., vol. 57, p. 90).

Lawrence's children were (1) Richard, (2) probably Thomas.

RICHARD KEIGHLEY, 2.A., was probably the eldest son of Lawrence, 1.A.; his parentage is not proved; he must have been born about 1450.

Undated; probably 1480-3.—Richard Kyghley complained that whereas he was seised of 3 messuages, 60 acres of land and 8 acres of wood in Otley, and had enfeoffed one Thomas Maude therein, upon trust to "refoffe" Richard on request, Maude refuses to do so (Early Chancery, file 32, no. 20).

In 1485 Richard Kyghley witnessed a settlement made by William Calverley of C., and in 1489 was one of the Calverley feoffees of property in Pudsey (*Calverley Charters*, pp. 278, 282).

1488, Oct. 14.—Richard Kighley of Newhall and John Stede of Stede, yeoman, bond of £100 to Thomas Gascoigne of Lasingcroft. There is a note on the bond that it refers to the marriage of William Gascoigne, Thomas's younger brother, to Margaret, daughter of Richard Kighley (Gascoigne Deeds, cited Thoresby Soc., vol. 17, p. 141).

William Gascoigne of Lasingcroft is said in Glover's Visitation to have married Margaret daughter of . . . . . Kighley of Newhall.

In 1493 "Domp. Ric. Kyghley" was admitted to the Guild of Corpus Christi at York (Surtees Soc., vol. 57, p. 135). I think he was an ecclesiastic of some sort, and not this Richard of Newhall, but the "Domp." (*dominus*) may be a clerical error.

1496, May 17.—Richard Kyghley, gent., was a juror on an inquisition at Barnsley, to inquire into a complaint made by Elizabeth Gare, Prioress of Nunmonkton. It was found that William Thopham of Wilsthorpe and others, at the instigation of Miles Willeshorpe of W., esq., had broken the plaintiff's close at Kirk Hamerton and burnt and thrown down her fulling-mill there (King's Bench, Ancient Indictments, bundle 410).

In 1501 Richard was one of the feoffees of Sir Robert Plumpton of Plumpton (*Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 161 n.).

In 1505 Richard Kyghley, esq., and Thomas K., yeoman, signed the Plumpton Memorial (*Ibid.*, pp. cviii, cix).

Richard Kighley died February 20, 4 Henry VIII, 1512-3. The inquisition after his death was not taken until March 2, 8 Henry VIII, 1516-7. He died seised of a capital messuage, 40 acres of land, and 20 acres of pasture in Newhall, held of Thomas [Wolsey], Cardinal of England, Archbishop of York, as of the manor of Otley, by knight service; worth 6 marks [£4] yearly. Also of 6 messuages, 40 acres of land and 20 acres of pasture in Kighley, held of Henry Kighley, knt., as of the manor of Kighley, by knight service; worth 10 marks [£6 13s. 4d.] yearly. Also of 2 messuages and 16 acres of land in Cullingworth, held of Richard Astley, esq., as of the manor of Bingley, by knight service; worth 20s. yearly. His wife Alice is mentioned. Lawrence is his son and heir, aged 30 (Inquisitions post mortem, Chancery, Series II, vol. 31, no. 64).

There is neither will nor administration at York.

His wife's maiden name has not been found. His children were (1) Lawrence; (2) John; (3) Percival; (4) ? Robert; and a daughter Anne.



1542, Sept. 26.—Sir Thomas Johnson, knt., of Lindley, by his will of this date devised lands in Linton of the yearly value of £4, to Anne Kighley for life; he also left her a legacy of £40, “in recompence of here goode service done and for like favor hereafter to be borne to my children” (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 6, pp. 203, 204).

1555, September 22.—Will of Anne Kighlaie of Fawwedder, gentlewoman. To be buried in the churchyard of Otthlaie, amongst my ancestors. To my brother Percevell Kighlaie and to Lawrence his son my whole interest of Newall tithe. I make my special frendes Francis Palmes of Lindlay the elder, esq., Lawrence Lindlaie of Leathlaie, William Arthington of Eshold, gentlemen, and George Wharton of Otthlaie, yoman, mine executors, and bequeath to them the rest of my goods, to dispose as they think most convenient. Witnesses, Lawrence Lyndlaie, gent., Percivall Kighlaie, gent., and John Hawkesworth. Proved May 6, 1556, by Wharton, power reserved to Palmes and Arthington, Lindley renouncing (*York Wills*, vol. 15, part 1, fo. 256).

1555-6, Hilary Term.—Jane daughter of Lawrence Kigheley of Newall, deceased, sued Anne Kigheley of Fawwedder, gentlewoman, for a debt of £37 (*C. P. Plea Roll*, Hil. 2 and 3 P. and M., m. 202).

In Glover's Visitation it is stated that Constantine Maude of West Riddlesden married . . . . . daughter of . . . . . Kighley of Newhall; she must, I think, have been another daughter of this Richard.

Hunter's *Familie Minorum Gentium* (*Harl. Soc.*, vol. 39, p. 1060) states that William Lindley, 2nd son of Percival L. (who died in 1500), married Joan, daughter of Robert Kighley of Newhall; so far as I am aware, there was no Robert K. at this period, *Robert* is probably an error for *Richard*.

JOHN KEIGHLEY of Otley, 2.B., was probably a son of Lawrence, 1.A.

1474, Michaelmas Term.—*Notts.* William Stanley, knt., sued John Kyghley of Bishop Otley in Wharledale, co. York., gent., for a debt of £27 17s. 3d. (*De Banco*, Mich. 14 Edw. IV, m. 496, 514).

1475, Trinity Term.—Roger Dene and Isabel his wife sued John Kyghley of Otteley, gent., for a debt of 8 marks (*De Banco*, Trin. 15 Edw. IV, m. 403).

THOMAS KEIGHLEY, 2.C., was probably a younger son of Lawrence, 1.A.

Undated; 1475-8 or 1483-5, probably the latter.—Bill of William Raskell and Margaret his wife. They were seised of 2 “meses” and 23 acres of land in Rybstan, and enfeoffed Thomas Kyghley

and Isabel Kyghley, widow, upon trust to "refoff" the plaintiffs when required. They now refuse to do so (Early Chancery, bundle 58, no. 145).

In 1505 Thomas Kyghley, yeoman, signed the Plumpton Memorial (*Plumpton Correspondence*, p. cix).

LAWRENCE KEIGHLEY, 3.A., eldest son of Richard, 2.A., was born in 1482 or 1483; he heads Flower's pedigree, as stated above. In 1528 he was one of the executors of Brian Palmes of Farnley, near Otley (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 5, p. 264). Palmes had married Isabel, called Elizabeth by Glover, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Lindley of Lindley, near Otley, while Lawrence K. married Anne, daughter and coheir of another Thomas Lindley, head of a branch seated at Skutterskelfe, near Stokesley.

1511, Oct. 25.—Lawrence Kighley was one of the feoffees of Thomas Lindley of Lindley and a supervisor of his will (Thoresby Society, vol. 9, p. 181).

1519, Sept. 29.—Lawrence Kigheley was a supervisor of the will of John Vicars of Newhall (Thoresby Soc., vol. 9, p. 92).

1520, Nov. 29.—Lawrence Kygheley witnessed the will of William Craven of Newhall (*Ibid.*, p. 95).

1522.—Lawrence Kighley was one of the feoffees of Alice, widow of Sir William Calverley (*Ibid.*, p. 175).

1523.—Kyghtley; Sir Henry Kyghtley, chief lord. Thomas Laicoke, tenant to Lawrence Keyghtley, no lands, paid £5 on goods (Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 116, fo. 14 d.).

1524, June 9.—Lawrence Kighley took a lease, for 19 years from this date, of a corn mill at Otley, at a rent of £5, and the wood called Holingflate in the wood called Northwell, at a rent of 3s. 4d. (Rentals and Surveys (R.O.), port. 17, no. 58).

In 1528 he was one of the executors of Brian Palmes of Farnley, near Otley (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 5, p. 264).

He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lindley of Skutterskelf, whose brother and heir male, William, is said to have married Joan, daughter of Robert (? Richard) Keighley of Newhall (Harl. Soc., vol. 39, p. 1060; Flower's and St. George's Visitations). Thomas Lyndley, in his will, dated Feb. 16, 1529–30, proved May 21, 1530, mentions his son-in-law Lawrence Kighley and also Joan Kighley, probably Lawrence's daughter (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 3, p. 260 n.).

Thomas Lynley of Scutterskelf died May 6, 1530. The inquisition after his death was taken October 5, 1530. He held the manor of Scotherskelfe and other property there, and messuages and lands



at Thoralby, Yarom [Yarm], Carleton in Cleveland, Semer, and Brompton [? Broughton] Magna. His heirs were his two daughters, Elizabeth, aged 40, then wife of Oliver Maneryng, and Meryell, aged 32, wife of Thomas Layton of Thornton in le Strete, and his grandson, Thomas Kighley, aged 14, son of his deceased daughter Anne (Inquisitions post mortem, Chancery, Series II, vol. 54, no. 58).

1536, May 20.—Livery of lands. Meriella, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Lindley, and Thomas Kighley, son and heir of Anne, another daughter and one of the heirs of the said Thomas Lindley, have livery of all the possessions in England, Wales and Calais, of the said Thomas Lindley and Margaret Grey, deceased, late wife of Anthony Grey (Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, vol. 10, p. 419). Margaret or Margery Grey was the widow of Thomas Lindley and mother of his three daughters; she is said to have been a daughter or sister of Sir Thomas Newport, Knight of Rhodes. She married, as her second husband and his second wife, Anthony Grey of Brancepeth, near Durham, younger son of George Grey, Earl of Kent; there was no issue of this marriage (Flower's Visitation).

After the death of his wife, the date of which is not known, Lawrence married Isabel or Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, Lord Neville (son and heir apparent of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland), and widow of Sir Robert Plumpton of Plumpton. The marriage took place before March 10, 1528-9, when a settlement was made by William Plumpton, son and heir of Sir Robert, on Lawrence Kighley of Newhall and Isabel now his wife (*Plumpton Correspondence*, pp. cxiv-cxvi).

1529, May 1.—Lawrence Kighley was one of the executors of the will of Agnes Adamson of Otley, widow (Thoresby Soc., vol. 9, p. 267).

1529-30, March 22.—Lawrence Kighley, esq., was a juror at the inquisition taken after the death of Elizabeth, widow of Edward Redmayn of Harewood (Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Series II, vol. 49, no. 17).

1530, Michaelmas Term.—Thomas Johnson, Lawrence Kighley, esquires, and William Scrymsher were plaintiffs in a fine relating to property in Grimston, near Tadcaster (Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 22 Hen. VIII).

Lawrence's wife, Anne Lindley, was distantly related to Isabel, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lindley of Lindley, who married (1) Brian Palmes and (2) Sir Thomas Johnson of Lindley *jure uxoris*.

In 1542 Sir Thomas left legacies to Anne Kighley, probably Lawrence's sister of that name (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 6, pp. 203, 204).

Lawrence was party to another fine in 1532, obviously as a feoffee, relating to property in Thurlston and Almondbury (Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 24 Hen. VIII).

1534-5, Musters.—Lawrence Kyghley, gent., of Newhall, is entered as having "hors and harnes for him and his servaunts" (Chapter House Books, A.2, no. 22).

1536, July 16.—"Mr. Laurence Kyghley, esquier," was supervisor of the will of Christopher Wharton of Newhall (Thoresby Soc., vol. II, p. 306).

1536-7, Jan. 22.—Sir William Fairfax to Thomas, Lord Cromwell. "I was enfformed latly that on Lawranc Keghley, who ys the rewler of the men of town and paroch of Otley, belongyng the Byshop of York, shuld say to the comyns (*i.e.* commons, common people) of the same paroch, 'Serys (Sirs), yt ys said that word ys com in to the contre for delivery of harnes (arms and armour), and of lyke (very likely) word will com to me to demand yors; bott he that deliverys ony, I wold,' etc." (Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, vol. 115, fo. 2). The sentence breaks off in the middle, and we are left in doubt whether the unrecorded words were a threat or an encouragement. "Ruler" probably means "leader."

1538, Minister's Accounts.—Fawedre [Faweather], £4 13s. 4d., the farm of a messuage and lands demised to Laurence Kyghley by indenture, as it is said (Rievaulx Chartulary, Surtees Soc., vol. 83, p. 327).

1539, May 19.—Commission to Lawrence Kighley, and others, to inquire concerning the land and heir of Walter Calverley (Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, vol. 14, part I, p. 485).

1540, Dec. 1.—Grant to Richard Wylkynson of Bradford, and Thomas Drakes of Halifax, clothiers, of (*inter alia*) the farm of Fawedre, co. York, formerly belonging to Ryvalles Abbey and lately in the occupation of Lawrence Kyghley (Letters and Papers, Hen. III, vol. 16, p. 174).

Lawrence Keighley's will, dated October 20, 1540, proved February 11, 1540-1, is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 6, p. 115. He mentions his son and heir Thomas, other sons Lawrence and Richard, a daughter Jane, two bastard children Lawrence and Jennet Kighley, and his sister Anne Kighley. It is not quite clear that the son Lawrence and the bastard son Lawrence were separate persons. He does not mention a wife. His brother Percival K. was one of the witnesses.



Lawrence had issue by Anne Lindley (1) Thomas; (2) Lawrence; (3) Richard; and a daughter Jane.

There is no evidence of any issue by the second wife.

1555-6.—See above.

1557-8, Hilary Term.—Jane Kyghley of Newhall, spinster, sued Joan Mawde, spinster, Anne M., spinster, Nicholas M., gent., and John M., gent., all of Otley, executors of the will of Anthony M. of Otley, deceased, for a debt of £6 16s. (C. P. Plea Roll, Hil. 4 and 5 P. and M., m. 169).

Robert Dyneley of Bramhope is stated in Glover's Visitation to have married . . . . . daughter of Lawrence Kighley of Newhall; the dates point to Lawrence, 3.A., as her father, since her great-grandson, Robert, was aged 7 in 1585.

JOHN KEIGHLEY of Newhall, 3.B., was probably the second son of Richard, 2.A.

1511, Oct. 25.—John Kightley was appointed by Thomas Lindley of Lindley to be one of his arbitrators in case of any dispute as to certain lands in Farnley, near Otley (Thoresby Soc., vol. 9, p. 183).

1538, Ministers' Accounts.—Rents and farms in Ayresdale with Arden [Airedale and Harden]; 13s. 4*d.* the farm of a tenement, certain lands, and a "walke-milne" there, demised to John Kyghley by indenture (Rievaulx Chartulary, Surtees Soc., vol. 83, p. 327). Apparently this is the "meisse and walkmylne in Airdaill, with a cloisse joining unto it, and halfe of the Cowper howsse," leased to John Kyghley of "Airdal," Oct. 16, 1534, for 41 years, at a rent of 13s. 4*d.* (*Ibid.*, p. 351).

His will, dated Dec. 17, 1541, proved Feb. 24, 1542-3, is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 6, p. 144. He does not mention any wife or children. He mentions Lawrence K. "thelder" [misprinted "childer" in one place] and Richard K., clearly the sons of his deceased brother Lawrence, and his godson Lawrence, son of [his brother] Percival K. His nephew, Thomas K., esq., was residuary legatee and sole executor.

PERCIVAL KEIGHLEY, 3.C., was a younger son of Richard, 2.A.

1524.—Persyvall Kyghelay paid 12*d.* subsidy for lands at "Hinkisworth," an error for "Haukisworth" (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 2, p. 290).

He witnessed the will of Lawrence Keighley on October 20, 1540. He and his son Lawrence are mentioned in the wills of his brother John, 1541, and his sister Anne, 1555.

1511, Oct. 25.—Percival Kightley, gent., witnessed the will of Thomas Lindley of Lindley (Thoresby Soc., vol. 9, p. 183).

1540, Oct. 20.—He witnessed the will of his brother Lawrence, above.

1539.—Musters at Barwick in Elmet. Percivell Kygley, a horse, billman, able person (Thoresby Soc., vol. 4, p. 257).

1545.—Percival Kyghley paid 2*d.* subsidy on 40*s.* in goods at Barwick (*Ibid.*, vol. 9, p. 149).

1555.—He and his son Lawrence are mentioned in the will of his sister Anne, above.

ROBERT KIGHLEY, 3.D., may have been another son of Richard, 2.A. Hunter's pedigree states that Joan daughter of *Robert K.* of Newhall married William Lindley of Skutterskelfe. I think she was probably a daughter of *Richard*, 2.A.

In 1524 Robert Kighley was one of the witnesses to the will of John Beyn, who directed to be buried in Bingley Church (York Wills, vol. 9, fo. 288).

In 1540 Robert Kyghley was Bailiff of Bingley (Ministers' Accounts, 31-2 Hen. VIII, no. 115, m. 23).

THOMAS KEIGHLEY, 4.A., eldest son and heir of Lawrence, 3.A., was born in 1516. Apart from the wills of his father and uncle and the inquisition on his maternal grandfather (above) he first occurs in Michaelmas Term, 1547, as deforciant in a Fine of property in Utley (Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 1 Edw. VI).

In 1543 "Magister Tho. Keighlay" joined the Guild of Corpus Christi at York (Surtees Soc., vol. 57, p. 230). It is not certain that this refers to Thomas of Newhall, but I am inclined to think it does. In the Guild Register at this period *Magister* is often applied to lay members.

1547, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Thomas Fowler, plaintiff, and Thomas Kighley, esq., deforciant, of a messuage and lands in Utley (Feet of Fines, Mich. 1 Edw. VI).

He married, probably about 1535, Dorothy, daughter of John Vavasour of Weston.

John Vavasour in his will, dated Dec. 1, 1549, mentions his son-in-law Thomas Kygheley, and Agnes Vavasour, John's widow, in her will, dated Jan. 16, 1549-50, mentions her daughter (*sc.* step-daughter) Dorothy Kyghley (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 6, pp. 291-3).

Thomas died on July 26, 1551; there is neither will nor administration at York.

An inquisition was taken on November 12 following. He held a capital messuage, 40 acres of land and 20 acres of pasture in Newhall, held of the Archbishop of York as of the manor of Otley, by



knight service; worth £4 yearly. Also 7 messuages, 40 acres of land and 20 acres of pasture in Kighley, held of Henry Kighley, knt., as of the manor of Kighley, by knight service; worth £6 13s. 4d. yearly. Also 2 messuages, 10 acres of land and 4 acres of pasture in Cullingworth, held of Richard Ashley [*sic, sc.* Astley], esq., as of the manor of Bingley, by knight service; worth 20s. yearly. Also a fourth part of the manors of Scoterskelfe and Thoraby, held of the king as of the fee of Balliol, by knight service; worth £18 yearly. Also a cottage in Denton, held of William Fairfax, knt., as of the manor of Denton, in socage; worth 6s. yearly. Also 4 acres of land in Faceby, held of the king as of the Castle of Sherifhoton, by knight service; worth 2s. yearly. Also a messuage and 2 bovates of land in Yarom [Yarm], held of Lord Conyers as of the manor of Yarom, in socage; worth 40s. yearly. Also 8 messuages in Otley, held of the Archbishop of York, in socage; worth yearly £4 0s. 4d. Also 3 tofts and crofts and 7 bovates of land in Carlton [near Stokesley], held of the Earl of Lenox as of the manor of Whorlton, in socage; worth 40s. yearly. Also a messuage and 3 acres of land in Semar, held of the heirs of James Strangways, knt., as of the manor of Semar, in socage; worth 5s. yearly. Also a messuage in Broughton Magna [near Stokesley], held of the king as of the Commandery of Mount St. John, in socage; worth yearly 4s. Thomas died July 26 last. Lawrence is his son and heir, aged 13 (Inquisitions post mortem, Chancery, Series II, vol. 93, no. 52).

His children were (1) Lawrence; (2) probably Walter.

1546, Easter Term.—Lawrence Kyghley and Elizabeth his wife claimed as their right from Thomas Mathewes two messuages, 60 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of wood in Oxenhope (C. P. Plea Roll, East. 38 Hen. VIII, m. 218 d.).

I place this note here because it seems quite uncertain whether it refers to Lawrence, 4.B., son of Lawrence, 3.A., or to Lawrence, 4.D., son of Percival, 3.C. The date would do for either.

In Collyer and Turner's *History of Ilkley* (p. 87) are printed some depositions in a dispute between William Middleton and Thomas Maude of Hollinghall, Ilkley, dated 32 (misprinted 22) Elizabeth, 1590. Among them is the evidence of Lawrence Kighley of Righton in Kirkby (Rigton, par. Kirkby Overblow), gent., aged 74. I have not been able to find the original document from which this printed copy was made; no reference is given (see *Ilkley Ancient and Modern*, p. 87; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 24, p. 158). If we accept Lawrence's age as correct he was born in 1516, and in that case must have been either 4.B. or 4.D.; the latter is the more likely, since Thomas, the

elder brother of Lawrence, 4.B., was born in 1516. The editors identify him with the Lawrence whose will was proved in 1593, which seems to me impossible for the reasons given below, Lawrence, 5.A.

LAWRENCE KEIGHLEY, 5.A., eldest son of Thomas, 4.A., was probably born in 1538.

In 1558 he was one of the feoffees of the settlement on the marriage of his distant cousin, Arthur Maude of West Riddlesden and Jane Eltofts (Inq. p. m. Thomas Maude, Series II, Chancery, vol. 173, no. 50).

On April 27, 1574, his eldest son Edmund was married at Knaresborough to Anne, only daughter and heir of William Goldsborough of Goldsborough. This match, which appeared to be extremely advantageous, was in fact the almost complete ruin of the family, owing to the prolonged litigation which ensued as to the Goldsborough estates. I have dealt with this subject fully elsewhere,<sup>1</sup> and therefore do not propose to give here more than a bare outline of the story; and as both Edmund and his father occur in many of the documents, it will be most convenient to give it all in this place.

William Goldsborough, eldest son of Thomas, died on April 26, 1563, leaving by his wife Anne, daughter of Peter Slingsby of Scriven, an only child, Anne. His father, Thomas Goldsborough, survived him, and died on April 19, 1566, his heir being his grand-daughter, the above-named Anne. According to the age given in the inquisitions on her father and grandfather, Anne was born either in July or November, 1559, but in the course of the litigation it was alleged that she was of age in Hilary Term, 1571-2, in which term she was undoubtedly a party to two Fines. That would make her born in 1551 or earlier, which is quite possible, since her parents were married before December 1, 1550, when Thomas G., the father of William, settled certain property in G. upon the young couple. By another settlement executed on April 16, 1566, after the death of his eldest son William without male issue, Thomas demised the manors of Goldsborough, Kyrskelde [Creskeld] and Powle [Poole], and other property, to his second son, Richard, for a term of 1200 years, and by his will, dated April 18, 1566, devised all the above property and the reversion expectant on the term of years, to Richard and his heirs. Thomas died on the following day, April 19. The validity of the settlement on Richard was subsequently questioned by Anne Goldsborough and her husband, Edmund Keighley, and the

<sup>1</sup> See *A Chapter in the History of Goldsborough*, Yorkshire County Magazine, vol. 3, p. 217, vol. 4, p. 33.



dispute was between Anne, as undoubted heir at law, and her uncle Richard claiming as heir of entail.

In Hilary Term, 1571-2, a Fine was levied between Thomas Boynton, and others, plaintiffs, and Anne Goldsburgh, daughter and heir of William Goldsburgh, deceased, of the manors of Goldsborough, Ribston and Newton, and other property there, and in the same term there was a similar Fine relating to the manor of Bampton Doyle in Oxfordshire. As the deforciant to a Fine had to execute a document known as the "concord," it seems hardly credible that a girl of 13 (if she was not born until 1559) could be passed off as being 21. The object of these Fines, if we may trust a statement made by Richard Goldsborough in 1585 (*post*), was to obtain an acknowledgment of his title from Anne, and he said that the plaintiffs were feoffees for him. In 1581 the Fines were annulled on the application of Edmund Keighley and his wife, on the ground, alleged by Richard to be false, that Anne was under age at the time.

1581-2.—Richard Goldesbourghe of G., esq., *v.* Edmund Kyghley of Kyrskell, gent., and Lawrence K. of Newehall, esq., his father, *re* the manor of Brampton Doyle, co. Oxford. Edmund K. married Anne, eldest daughter of William G. of G. Alleged perjury in reversing a Fine levied by Anne in 14 Eliz. [1571-2], on the ground that she was then an infant (Star Chamber Proceedings, Eliz., bundle G. 12, no. 33). There was a similar complaint in 1585-6, against Lawrence and Edmund, sons of Lawrence Kigheley, and others (bundle G. 41, no. 1).

In Trinity Term, 1584, Richard Goldsborough complained of Edmund Kighley of Kriskeld, gent., and others, for trespassing on his land at Kriskeld and Poole, and there cutting timber, etc.; the defendants said that the property belonged to Edmund Kighley, and not to the plaintiff. The case was tried at the Lent Assizes at York, 1586, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff (C. P. Common Roll, Trin. 26 Eliz., m. 736; Hil. 27 Eliz., m. 323).

In Trinity Term, 1585, the question was again raised by the Keighleys in the Court of Common Pleas; they adopted the common device of granting a lease and getting the lessee, one Raynold Jake, to bring an action on his ejection by Richard Goldsborough. The case was heard at the Lent Assizes at York in 1586, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs (C. P. Common Roll, Trin. 27 Eliz., m. 2151, Mich. 27-8 Eliz., m. 2562 d.). The effect of this was to establish Anne Keighley's claim to the Goldsborough estates, but just before the case came on for trial at York, Richard Goldsborough, in the early part of 1586, had another shot in the Star Chamber.

This time he seems to have abandoned the settlement made by his father in 1566, and set up "an auncient deede of intayle" made to his ancestor, Sir Richard G., and the heirs male of his body, about 4 Edward III, 1330-1 (Star Chamber, Eliz., G. 20, no. 9).

1585.—Edmund Kighley of Newhall, gent., complained of Richard Goldesbroughe of G., gent., with regard to property in Arthington. Goldesbroughe recovered the property from the plaintiff and Anne his wife, but it was ordered that judgment should not be entered until the end of Easter Term, 1585, and that there should be no execution until the next assizes [probably in the autumn of 1585], to enable the plaintiff to get in his hay and corn, which he estimated at £200, provided the plaintiff should not commit any waste, such as cutting timber, defacing houses, etc. The defendant procured certain persons to cut trees in Kerskell Woodes and Park, and to depose that Keighley had pulled down a barn and burnt the timber, etc., whereupon an order was made to put Goldsborough into immediate possession (Star Chamber Proceedings, Eliz., bundle K. 10, no. 5).

Undated; about 1586.—Charles Goldsbrough of G., gent., *v.* William Roundell, Edmund Kighley, and others, for suborning Roundell to depose (in a suit lately before the Council of the North, between Edmund Kighley and Anne his wife, plaintiffs, and Richard Goldsbrough of G., esq., concerning the manor of G.) that Richard G. junior, the said Charles G., and others, had forcibly carried George Cartwright of G., labourer, to a lonely place, and there killed him, to prevent him giving evidence (Star Chamber Proceedings, Eliz., bundle G. 45, no. 13).

Richard Goldsborough, having thus been finally defeated, took a mean revenge. Early in 1586, and after the verdict of the jury above mentioned, but "before judgment gyven" (which probably means before the judgment was formally entered and completed), Goldsborough, Francis Baildon, William Justice,<sup>1</sup> and many others, "did, in most riotous and unlawfull mannour, . . . . . utterlie deface and pull downe to the ground the foresaid capitall mesuage callid Goldisbroughe Hall, and all the barnes, stables, dovecotes, brewhouses and kilnes, and one new buyldinge callid Aldbroughe Parlor, and all the edefices and buyldinges therunto belonginge, and did saw and cut in sunder the principall postes and tymber therof, and did breake in peces all such archler [ashlar] stones, mullyons and table stones as might have servid agayne for the reedifynge of the

<sup>1</sup> Baildon and Justice had married sisters of Richard Goldsborough's wife,

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Johnson of Lindley.



same, by reason wherof the said capitall mesuage ys utterlye destroyed, and nothings remaynyng but onelie the soile or ground where the house did stand, beyng a house of ancyent tyme and contenance, and worth to haue bene sould, before the pullinge downe therof, one thousand poundes at the least" (Star Chamber, Eliz., K. 5, no. 5).

It appears that eventually some sort of a compromise was effected between Richard Goldsborough and the Keighleys. Goldsborough retained the manors of Creskeld and Poole and some property at Castley, all of which he sold in 1596 or 1597 to Michael Wentworth, subsequently of Woolley (Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 39 Eliz.; see *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 12, p. 5). The Keighleys retained the property at Goldsborough, Newton, Flasby and Boroughbridge, all of which was purchased from Edmund Keighley and Lawrence his son and heir in 1598 by Richard Hutton of Gray's Inn, afterwards Serjeant-at-Law and (1617) a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; he probably built the existing Goldsborough Hall.

In 1599 a Recovery was suffered in which Richard Hutton, esq., and Agnes his wife were plaintiffs, Edmund Kighley, gent., defendant, and Lawrence Kighley, gent., an infant, by Lawrence K., esq., his guardian, vouchee, of the manor and advowson of Gouldesbroughe and 40 messuages and lands in Gouldesbroughe, Newton, Flasbye and Burrougbrigge (Recovery Roll, Mich. 41-2, Eliz., m. 13). Lawrence K., the guardian of the infant, was doubtless Edmund's brother of that name; see below.

A Fine was levied in Michaelmas Term, 1601, between Richard Hutton, esq., and Agnes his wife, plaintiffs, and Edmund Kighley, gent., deforciant, of the manor and advowson of Goldsborough, and property there and at Newton, Flasby and Boroughbridge, to hold to Richard and Agnes and the heirs of Agnes.

In Michaelmas Term, 1576, Lawrence was deforciant in two Fines, by one of which he apparently sold 4 messuages and lands in Cullingworth to Walter Laycocke, and by the other 16 messuages and lands in Keighley to William Drake and others.

In Hilary Term, 1576-7, Lawrence Kighley and James Rookbye were plaintiffs in a Fine, probably as feoffees for his cousin, Mauger Vavasour, and Eleanour his wife, the deforciant, of the manors of Halnaby and Skelton [near Richmond], etc.

1576-7, Feb. 19.—Depositions of Robert Longe of Westminster, gent., and John Harper of St. "Olyffes," London, gent., relating to a loan of £50 made by John Beane of York, merchant, to Lawrence Kighley of the New Hall, co. York, on the security of a gold chain,

and repaid, with 5 nobles interest, by Walter Kighley on December 19 last (Exchequer, Barons' Depositions, no. 388).

1580, Michaelmas Term.—James and Edmond Margateroyde sued Lawrence Kyghley of Newhall, esq., on a bond for £200 given to secure the observance of covenants in an indenture of sale of land in Farnley, near Otley (C. P. Plea Roll, Mich. 22–3 Eliz., m. 424). This was probably a sale to provide money for the litigation just beginning.

In Michaelmas Term, 1582, a Fine was levied between James and Edward Murgatroid, plaintiffs, and Lawrence Kighley, esq., deforciant, of two messuages and lands in Farnley, near Otley (Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 24–5 Eliz.).

1587, Easter Term.—Lawrence Keighley, esq., complained of Peter Bayldon of Newhall, yeoman, and others, for breaking his close at Newhall, spoiling his grass by walking on it, and ploughing up his land. He claimed £20 damages (C. P. Plea Roll, East. 29 Eliz., m. 1916).

In Easter Term, 1589, a Fine was levied between Henry Procter, plaintiff, and Lawrence Kyghley, esq., deforciant, of a messuage, stable and lands in Newhall. This appears to have been a sale of the family residence, Newhall Hall, which Speight (*Upper Wharfedale*, p. 95) says was transferred to the Procters in 1590. The purchaser is probably the Henry Procter, gent., who was buried at Otley, July 1, 1620.

In 1591 Lawrence was deforciant in three other Fines of messuages and lands in Newhall, probably as vendor; these seem to complete the dispersal of his ancestral property there.

The Fines in 1591 are the latest notes that I have of this Lawrence, unless he is the Lawrence Kighley "of the Hollinghall of the parish of Ilkeley," who made his will on Dec. 13, 1592. The testator directed to be buried in Ilkley churchyard. One half of his goods was given to his children Lawrence and Janet equally, in satisfaction of their portions; the other half to "my cosen Thomas Maud, trusting he will bestow some part thereof on my daughter Janet, if she will be advised and ruled by him in her marriage, and the rest on my son (? son-in-law) Knightson towards the repairing of his houses." There is also a direction that Maude should pay "unto one . . . . of Leedes 20s. which my son Francis did owe unto him." Residue to Thomas Maude, who was sole executor, and proved the will July 31, 1593. Witnesses, William and Henry Curren and George Snell (York Wills, vol. 25, fo. 1390).

I find great difficulty in placing this testator among the numerous



Lawrences. The fact that he had a young daughter of marriageable age seems to shut out the two Lawrences, B. and D. in generation 4, who would both of them, I imagine, have been over 70 years old in 1592. Lawrence 6.C. is too young, as he was baptised in 1565. We must therefore choose between Lawrence 5.A. and some other Lawrence of whom we have no other information. There are difficulties in either proposition, but on the whole I incline to the view that the testator in question is Lawrence 5.A. The main objection to this theory, and it is a serious one, is that he does not mention his eldest son Edmund, nor Edmund's eldest son, another Lawrence, though both were living; there are many cases, however, where a will mentions and provides for younger children only. In the present case, Edmund had already received the benefit produced by the sale of the family estates, and of course he and his family had whatever Richard Hutton paid for the Goldsborough property, and this affords some explanation of the omission in the will. Lawrence 5.A. had a son Lawrence, as had the testator; he had also a son Thomas and a daughter Katherine, not named in the will, who may possibly have predeceased him. The will also mentions a son Francis, apparently dead, and a daughter Janet, who cannot be shown to be children of Lawrence 5.A. Janet was of marriageable age, and therefore can hardly have been the daughter of the only known wife, Alice Barker, who had four children before 1565. The long hiatus in the Otley register, 1565-1583, would possibly have cleared up this question. As it is, we do not know when Alice Barker died, but as Lawrence 5.A. was only 54 at the date of the will, there is no objection, on the score of his age, to his having married a second wife and had a second family.

The date of the will accords quite well with our other data as to Lawrence 5.A., but the place of residence raises a further question. The particular house at Hollinghall is clearly pointed out as that of "Cosen Thomas Maud." The cousinship appears to date back a considerable way, and I can only attribute it to the marriage of Constantine Maude of West Riddlesden, who is stated by Flower and Glover to have married . . . . . daughter of . . . . . Kighley of Newhall. Lawrence may have been on a visit there, or Maude may have offered him a home after the sale of Newhall in 1590.

The Otley registers of the period do not contain any entries relating to the Knightson family.

Lawrence Keighley married Alice daughter of John Barker, and had issue Edmund, Thomas and Katherine, who are all mentioned in Flower's Visitation of 1564-5. Another son, Lawrence, was bap-

tised at Otley, Jan. 14, 1564-5, as "Lawranc Kyghley, the sonne of Mr. Lawranc Kyghly, esquier." He may have had a second wife, by whom (?) Francis, probably dead 1592, and Janet, living and unmarried 1592.

WALTER KEIGHLEY of Malton, 5.B., was probably a younger son of Thomas, 4.A.

1576-7, Feb. 19.—See above.

In Easter Term, 1578, a Fine was levied between William Dyneley, gent., and Henry Dyneley, plaintiffs, and Christopher Raysyng, gent., and Frances his wife, and Walter Kighley, gent., and Mary his wife, deforciant, of 7 messuages, 12 cottages and lands in Wharram le Street [near Malton].

In Hilary Term, 1580-1, a Fine was levied between Walter Kighley, plaintiff, and Edmund Rasyng, gent., deforciant, of 3 messuages and lands in Malton.

These transactions look like a family affair in which Frances Rasing and Mary Kighley were specially concerned. The visitation of 1584-5 states that Frances, daughter of Richard Rasing of Malton, married Christopher Rasing of Malton as her second husband. William Dyneley was probably of Bramhope; his father Richard had married . . . . . daughter of Lawrence Keighley of Newhall; William Dyneley's second son was named Henry.

1579-80, Hilary Term.—Walter Keighley, gent., and Mary his wife, sued Anthony Warde of Otley and Jennett his wife, on a bond for £100, to secure them keeping in good repair a house in Westgate, Otley, joining on the north end of Littlegate (C. P. Plea Roll, Hil. 22 Eliz., m. 1462).

EDMUND KEIGHLEY, eldest son of Lawrence, was born after May 3, 1560, if we may trust the statement in 1582, below. He was married, April 27, 1574, at Knaresborough, to Anne, only daughter and heir of William Goldsborough of Goldsborough.

The facts relating to the disastrous litigation over his wife's property are set out above.

1582, Easter Term.—Thomas Parker sued Edmund Kyghlay of Cryskell [Creskeld], gent., on a bond for 40 marks [£26 13s. 4d.], dated May 3, 23 Eliz., 1581. Edmund pleaded that he was an infant at the time (C. P. Plea Roll, East. 24 Eliz., m. 1402; Trin. 24 Eliz., m. 1310).

1584, Michaelmas Term.—Ralph Richardson sued Edmund Kighley of Criskell near Otley, gent., on a bond for £36, to secure payment of £17, and had judgment (C. P. Plea Roll, Mich. 26-7 Eliz. m. 710).



Anne, wife of Edmund Keighley, died on March 8, 1589. She was not buried at Otley. An inquisition was taken after her death on July 17, 1591, which states that Lawrence was her son and heir, aged 3 years and more at his mother's death.<sup>1</sup> The date of her death is given as May 8 in her husband's inquisition (below), and it is there stated that she died at Malton, where Walter Keighley had property and probably lived, see above.

Edmund Kighley died at Poole on June 7, 1602; he was probably buried at Otley, but the parish register is defective at this date. An inquisition was taken after his death, July 22, 1602; he was seised in fee, in right of Anne, his late wife, of the manor and advowson of Goldsborough and of property in Newton, Flasby and Boroughbridge; Anne died at Malton, May 8, 1589. By an indenture dated December 22, 1598, Edmund K. and Lawrence, son of Edmund and Anne and heir of Anne, agreed to suffer a Recovery of the above-mentioned property to the Huttons. Lawrence was Edmund's son and heir, aged 16 and more at his father's death (Inquisitions post mortem, Chancery, Series II, vol. 268, no. 138).

By his first wife, Anne Goldsborough, he had apparently an only child, Lawrence.

Edmund seems to have married a second wife before 1595, by whom he had a daughter, Alice, baptised at Otley, May 15, 1595, as "daughter of Edmund Kighley, esq." "Marie Kyghley," no father's name, baptised there, Nov. 17, 1595, was probably another daughter; the interval between the two baptisms is very short, but if Alice was a delicate child she may have been privately baptised at an earlier date; such private baptisms were seldom entered in the parish register.

Anne, wife of Peter Baildon of Newhall, was probably another daughter of this second marriage.

1613.—Marriage license, Peter Bayldon of Otley and Anne Keighley of Goldsborough, at Otley (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 12, p. 280). The marriage did not take place at Otley, and the Goldsborough register is wanting at this date. Anne wife of Peter Bayldon was buried at Otley, July 12, 1635.

LAWRENCE KEIGHLEY, 6.C., third son of Lawrence, 5.A., was baptised at Otley, Jan. 14, 1564-5. It is not certain if he is the Lawrence mentioned in the will of 1592 (above). He is no doubt the Lawrence K. who acted as guardian to his nephew Lawrence in the Recovery of 1599 (see above, Lawrence, 5.A.).

<sup>1</sup> This inquisition cannot be found at the R.O. The above is taken from a note made by Dodsworth, and copied into Harley MS. 799, fo. 38d.

I think he is identical with Lawrence K. of Little Ouseburn, near Boroughbridge, whose will follows. In that case he evidently left the Newhall neighbourhood, though he appears to have had some property at Utley and West Morton. These later Lawrences, however, are all very confusing, and my suggestions of identity must be taken with caution. The mention of the wife's Christian name in the following Fines distinguishes this Lawrence from his nephew (?) of the same name, with whom he might be otherwise confused.

1608, Easter Term.—Fine between John Fowler and others, plaintiffs, and Robert Brasse, gent., and Lawrence Keighley, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, of 4 messuages and lands in Utley (Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 6 James I).

1609, Easter Term.—Fine between William Currer and Gilbert Woller, plaintiffs, and Thomas Fairfaxe, knt., Lawrence Keigley, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, and John Godfrey and Anne his wife, deforciant, of 5 messuages and lands in Westmorton (Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 7 James I).

1625, June 21.—Will of Lawrence Keighley of Little Usburne (Ouseburn), yeoman. To be buried in the churchyard of Whixley, near the corpse of my late deceased wife Anne. To my 2nd son Christopher £60 for his portion. To my daughter Anne Keighley £63 for her portion, to be paid at her marriage, and my great "cubbert." To my daughter Isabel, wife of William Fittling, 6s. 8d. for her portion. To my grandchildren, Dorothy Tebb 20 nobles, Anne Fittlyn 5 marks, and William and Isabel Fittlyn 5 nobles each. To my servants Guy Waterson, Bryan Picke and Joan Sharper 12d. each. Residue and all lands, etc., in Little Usburne to my eldest son Robert, sole executor. Witnesses, Charles Mann, Robert Benson, John Middleton and Tobie Stockdale. Proved May 12, 1627 (York Wills, vol. 39, fo. 173).

If my identification is correct, Lawrence was twice married; I have not found the date or place of either marriage, nor any license. His (?) first wife, Elizabeth, was a party to the Fines in 1608 and 1609; she is clearly the "Eliz: wife of Mr. Lawrence Kighley" who was buried at Otley, Aug. 25, 1619. The (?) 2nd wife, Anne, is mentioned in his will as then "late deceased." The children, all by the first wife, were (1) Robert; see below. (2) Christopher. (3) a daughter, apparently dead in 1625, wife of — Tebb. (4) Isabel, wife of William Fittling. (5) Anne, unmarried in 1625.

LAWRENCE KEIGHLEY, 7.A., apparently the only son of Edmund, 6.A., was aged 3 in 1588–9 and 16 in 1602 (see above); he is clearly



therefore the " Mr. Lawrence Kighley " who was baptised at Otley, Aug. 2, 1585.

He apparently signed the conveyance of the Goldsborough property to Richard Hutton and Agnes his wife, dated December 22, 1598, though then only 13 years of age. A conveyance executed by a minor was not *ipso facto* void, but was voidable on his attaining 21, when it could be either confirmed or repudiated. Accordingly, when Lawrence came of age, a Fine was levied in Michaelmas Term, 1606, with the Goldsboroughs as plaintiffs and himself as deforciant (Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 4 James I).

1609, May 21.—Release by Lawrence Kighley of Cawder, Westmoreland [? Calder, Cumberland, near Ravenglass], to Michael Wentworth of Woolley, William W. of Woodhouse, Thomas W. of Elmsall, Matthew W. of Bretton, esquires, Francis Arthington of Castley, gent., and Richard A., his son and heir, of the manor of Kreskeld, and of 12 messuages, lands, and 40s. rents in Poole, Kreskeld and Castley; reciting that a dispute had arisen between Kighley and Michael Wentworth as to the manors of Kreskeld and Poole, etc., and between Kighley and the Arthingtons, assigns of Michael W., as to the manor of Castley, all which manors, etc., were parcel of the inheritance of Thomas Goldesburgh, late great-grandfather of Lawrence Kighley (MSS. of Major Guy Wentworth of Woolley).

1609, Easter Term.—Fine between William, Thomas, Matthew and Michael Wentworthe, esquires, Francis Arthington, gent., and Richard, his son and heir apparent, plaintiffs, and Lawrence Keyghley, gent., deforciant, of the manors of Poole and Kirskell otherwise Criskeld, and 12 messuages, a mill, lands and rents in Poole, Kirskell and Castley (Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 7 James I).

He married Clare, daughter of Sir Francis Baildon of Kippax by his wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Goodrick of Ribston. I have not found the record of the marriage. Sir Francis, in his will, dated Nov. 5, 1615, gave £400 to Sir Henry Goodrick, his brother-in-law, towards the maintenance of " my daughter Clare Kighley, wife of Lawrence Kighley," and of her child.

1623, June 10.—Lawrence Kighley, gent., and Clare his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Francis Baildon of Kippax, deceased, and others, being all the children of Sir Francis by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Richard Goodrick, were plaintiffs in a Chancery suit (Chancery Proceedings, Series II, bundle 333, no. 33).

1626, August 28.—Chancery Depositions in a suit by Cuthbert Baildon against Sir Edward Tirwhitt, Bart., " Lady Anne Baildon " (widow of Sir Francis), and Christopher Colby. Lawrence Hutchin-

son of Sherburne, yeoman, said that he was present about December or January last, when Lawrence Kighley and Clare his wife sealed a deed of release to Dame Anne Baildon in respect of the legacy given to Clare by her father's will; and he heard Christopher Colby promise to pay to Sir Henry Goodrick £100 for the use of Lawrence Kighley, son of Lawrence and Clare.

I have not succeeded in finding any further information about Lawrence, his wife or family.

ROBERT KEIGHLEY, 7.B., eldest son of Lawrence, 6.C., was probably born about 1600 to 1605; not baptised at Otley. He died April 29, 1633, leaving a son and heir, Robert, then aged one year and five months. The inquisition taken after his death, at Wetherby, Oct. 2, 1633, found that he was seised of 3 messuages, a cottage, and 80 acres of land in Little Usborne (held of Thomas Mauleverer as of his manor of Allerton Mauleverer, by knight service), and 14 acres of pasture in Green Hamerton, of unknown tenure (Inquisitions post mortem, Wards, vol. 84, no. 9). A further inquisition, taken at York Castle, April 8, 1641, found that the Green Hamerton property was held of the King in free socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only (*Ibid.*, vol. 95, no. 44).

I have no information as to his wife. He left two sons, Robert and Lawrence.

ROBERT KEIGHLEY, 8.B., eldest son of Robert, 7.B., was aged 17 months at his father's death in 1633.

1658, Oct. 25.—Bill of complaint of Robert Kighley and Lawrence K. of Usburne. John Pulleyne senior of Bishop Moncton, clerk, was seised of certain freehold and copyhold lands and tenements in Bishop Moncton, which were sequestered for his delinquency and afterwards sold by order of Parliament. He owed the plaintiffs £550, and they purchased the lands for £64, the said debt being allowed them in the purchase. Pulleyne and his son John put obstacles in the way of the plaintiffs taking possession, and it cost them £200 to get it. Subsequent arbitration, bond, etc. (Chancery Proceedings, Reynardson, bundle 21, no. 60).

There was a subsequent bill in 1662 relating to the same matter. The plaintiffs' father, Robert Keighley, died when they were very young (*Ibid.*, bundle 25, no. 87).

LAWRENCE KEIGHLEY, 9.A., was no doubt a son of either Robert, 8.B., or Lawrence, 8.C.

1702-3, Hilary Term.—Fine between Christopher Tanckred, esq., plaintiff, and Lawrence Keighley, gent., deforciant, of 3 messuages, 3 cottages, one garden, one orchard, 100 acres of land, 25 acres of



meadow, 300 acres of pasture, and pasture for 9 beasts, in Little Usburne, Thorpe [? T. Underwood], Greene Hamerton and Bishop Monckton, to hold to Christopher and his heirs (Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 1 Anne).

1706.—Bill of Complaint of Thomas Keighley of Sessay, gent. Lawrence K. of Little Ouseburne, gent., by his will, dated May 11, 1703, directed to be buried in Little Ouseburne church. He gave to his wife Jane, for life, all his messuages, lands, etc., in Little O. and lands in Green Hammerton (except certain lands devised to the testator by his brother Claxton), with remainder to his niece, Ann Nelson (or Netson, both spellings occur) for life, if she should marry my nephew Thomas Sutton during my life or within a year after my death, if Thomas so desires; if she refuses or marries someone else, the devise to be void, and Ann to have £200; remainder to the said Thomas and the heirs male of his body by the said Ann; remainder to the heirs male of the body of Thomas; remainder to my nephew Thomas Nelson (or Netson) and the heirs male of his body; like remainders in succession to my nephews John Nelson and Lawrence Nelson; all these persons on succeeding to the property to take the name of Keighley. The lands in Little O., devised by brother Claxton, to my niece Lucy Sutton in fee. Various legacies to the Hunton family of Ripon, Elizabeth wife of John Pullan, Elizabeth Woodward, widow, and my cousins Elizabeth and Anne, formerly called Orton, "but now married at London to two seamen whose names I do not remember," all to be paid out of the rents of freehold and copyhold lands at Bishop Monckton, which are settled in the same way. £10 to the poor of Little O. To cousin John Walters 5s. for a pair of gloves. To nephew Thomas, £10, and nephews John and Lawrence and nieces Jane and Elizabeth Nelson, 50s. each, to be paid to them at 21; wearing apparel to my brother John Nelson. Residue to Jane my wife, and she sole executrix. Testator died Feb. 13, 1704. John Walters of Low Dunsforth, yeoman, was cousin and heir, who threatens to dispute the will as soon as the witnesses are dead. The plaintiff, formerly Thomas Sutton, has taken the name of Keighley. Ann Nelson refused to marry him, in spite of his "frequent solicitations." He asks for a commission to examine witnesses.

Ann Nelson, aged 20, by her father, John N., admits the offer of marriage, and says she preferred to take the £200. John Walters admits the validity of the will (Chancery Proceedings, Bridges, bundle 251, no. 2).

I have not attempted to trace the descendants of this Thomas Keighley.

# KEIGHLEY

1. (A) Lawrence de Keighley of Keighley = . . . . ., da. of Walter Calverley  
and Newhall, par. Otley; 1437-73. of Calverley.

2. (A) Richard K.; 1485-1501; = Alice . . . . . (B) John K.; (C)  
died 1513. 1474-5.

3. (A) Lawrence K.; born = Anne, da. and = Isabel, da. of (B) [bl  
1486-7; died 1541. coh. of Thos. Ralph, Lord Neville, died  
Lindley. wid. of Sir R. Plumpton,  
before Mar. 10, 1528-9.

4. (A) Thomas K.; born = Dorothy, da. of (B) Lawrence; (C) Richard;  
1516; died 1551. John Vavasour. 1540. 1540.

5. (A) Lawrence K.; born = Alice, da. = ? a second (B) Walter K.;  
1538; ? died 1593. of John : wife. 1577-80.  
Barker. :

6. (A) Edmund K.; = Anne, da. of = . . . . . (B) Thomas; (C) [bl  
born 1560; William Goldsborough. born bef. bapt. died  
died 1602. 1565.

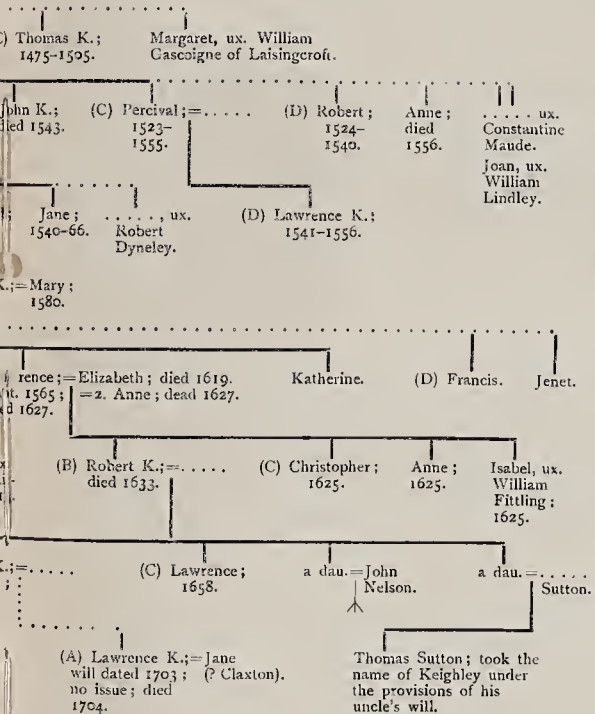
7. (A) Lawrence K.; born = Clare, da. Alice; Mary; Anne, ux  
1585; of Cawder, of Sir Francis Baidon; bapt. bapt. Peter Bai-  
Westmoreland, 1609; 1626. 1595. 1595. don, 161  
living 1626. 1626.

8. (A) Lawrence K.; born bef. 1615; living 1626. (B) Robert K.;  
born 1631; 1658.

9.



# OF NEWHALL.



## Notes.

[The Council has decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries ; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archæological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

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### I.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

I am, I suppose, well known to members of the Yorkshire Archæological Society for the interest that I have felt, and the work that I have done, in connection with Cistercian matters, during a long course of years. And the article by Dr. Butler on the origin of the name of Fountains Abbey, as soon as it appeared in the *Journal*, at once engaged my attention. But I am by no means convinced by the reasons assigned for the monks having gone eight miles away from Skeldale for the name of their abbey. They were required by their Rule to found their abbeys, not in cities, towns, etc., but in places remote from the haunts of men. Such spots would not have names to begin with, though the districts in which they were situated often had. Therefore they would have to find names for their abbeys. These names were commonly derived from natural features, sometimes of the neighbourhood, sometimes of the precise spot. Of the latter class I cannot but think that Fountains affords an example. I am informed by Mr. Oswald H. Wade, of the Studley Estate Office, that the springs near Fountains Hall are still running copiously, that the water is of good quality, and that the old stone troughs still exist. What more natural than that the monks should regard so valuable an asset with admiration and thankfulness, describe their dedication as *Sancta Maria de Fontibus*, adopt as a motto *Benedicite fontes Domino*, and call the place *Fountains*, all with reference to the fine springs on the spot? These springs are on somewhat higher ground than the site of the abbey, so that the water may easily have been distributed by gravitation through leaden pipes. At Fontenay, in Burgundy, founded in 1119, one of the first things they had to do was to "capture" the numerous springs, and it has always been supposed that from these



springs it derived its name. Other Cistercian abbeys in France that have names from springs on the spot are Bonnefont, Fontfroide, Fontmorigny, and Fontaine Gérard, to which we may add Tre Fontane, near Rome. Some of these places may have had their names before the Cistercians came, but it is much more likely that they were, as a rule, remote and nameless spots, until the monks came and named them. As to Pipewell and Dunkeswell, they may, like Hemswell and Harpswell, and many other places, have had their names long before the monks came, but the local springs would be an attractive feature at any time. Mellifont, Clarus Fons, and Fons Vivus, in Ireland, were Cistercian abbeys whose names speak for themselves.

In connection with Fountains, I have so far confined myself to names from known or supposed springs. Many names might be cited that are taken from other waters, as Citeaux, the mother of all Cistercian abbeys, on whose waters, derived from a spring at some distance, see a Note on Citeaux in *Y.A.J.*, vol. xx. Clairvaux was not named from the spring of St. Bernard, which supplied it with pure water, but Woburn in England, Maulbronn and Bronnbach with many other Cistercian places in Germany, have "water-names" ending in *bron*, *born*, or *bach*, our *burn* or *beck*, while other Cistercian names are taken from valleys, as Clairvaux, Rievaulx, Jervaux, and others, all illustrating the Cistercian habit of naming their places from natural features, and often from springs, or at any rate looking out for places where notable springs existed.

In the absence of positive evidence, our readers must now judge for themselves whether it is more likely that the name of Fountains was chosen by the monks with reference to the *fontes* on the spot, or that they took it from others so far away as those at Knaresborough and Harrogate. Besides what has been said, it may be suggested that "the most generally accepted explanation" may gain some support from the fact of its being so obvious, while others seem to some of us so far-fetched. Mr. Bilson, I may say, has seen this note in MS., and he entirely agrees with my contention. He has also sent me a number of Cistercian place-names illustrating our view of the matter.

J. T. FOWLER.

## II.

## THE ROMAN FORTS AT TEMPLEBROUGH.

The appearance, in the summer of 1922, of the long-awaited report on the excavations of the Roman Forts at Templebrough is an event of no small importance, for which we must record our gratitude alike to Mr. Thomas May who supervised the work and has drawn up the present report, and to the Municipal authorities of Rotherham for undertaking the publication.<sup>1</sup>

The site at Templebrough lies on the south bank of the river Don, 1½ miles from Rotherham and 4½ miles from Sheffield; it is less than a mile above its confluence with the Rother, and the presence of an ancient ford at a short distance south-west of the site of the fort may very likely, as the author suggests, help to account for its selection in the first place. The existence of Roman remains here had long been known, and the neighbouring village derived its name from popular interpretation of the ruined masonry visible within the fort. Excavations were carried out in 1877-8, but—as is all too often the case—had to be abandoned for lack of support, in spite of yielding most interesting results.

The work was resumed in exceptional circumstances in 1916, as the land was acquired by Messrs. Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., of Rotherham, for an urgently-needed extension of their steelworks; but before the levelling-up and building took place, arrangements were made, thanks to enlightened and public-spirited determination on the part of the Mayor and Corporation of Rotherham, and with the ready assent and substantial financial assistance on that of the new owners of the site, to secure the exploration of the Roman remains, which otherwise would have been irrevocably buried or destroyed. Mr. Thomas May's services were luckily forthcoming, and in spite of many difficulties, of which working through a particularly severe winter was one, and shortage of skilled labour was another, the task was satisfactorily completed, and the present handsome volume is its result.

Attention may be called with advantage to the main results of the work. The site was occupied in succession by three forts, of which the first had an area of 6.42 acres (533 feet east to west by 525 feet north to south), and was defended by a turf rampart with

<sup>1</sup> *The Roman Forts of Templebrough, near Rotherham*, by Thomas May, F. S. A., F. S. A. Scot. [Pp. ix and 132; lvi plates,

and plan. Rotherham: 1922. Price, One Guinea, to Subscribers.]



a cobble foundation on only one side, and resting on clay or gravel on the other three. The second fort, with an area of just over five acres, was defended by a stone wall with an earthen mound on the inside, and its east and south walls were erected above the remains of the corresponding ramparts of Fort I. The third fort, a hasty structure of irregular outline with walls about ten feet thick, built of rubble and ruined masonry from the buildings of Fort II, was in turn rather smaller than its predecessor, with its walls built on the rampart-walk on all sides of the latter. A single ditch was found outside the first fort to east and west, and on three sides of the later forts; the river Don had clearly in each case been regarded as sufficient protection on the north.

Of the internal buildings of the fort we may note that the Headquarters Building, for which the author defends *Praetorium* at some length as the more correct term than *Principia* (pp. 29 ff.), had some unusual structural features. Noteworthy are the foundations of a colonnade which took the place of the east end of the outer south wall, a side-entrance into the inner court-yard, as at Housesteads, outer buttresses on the west wall behind the range of five chambers, and the very clear traces of an inner ambulatory round the outer courtyard; in the latter was—as might be expected—a well, but with a rectangular oak-lined storage tank below the round shaft. The Commandant's House, with external buttresses on the north, and "treasure-cells" in a room at the west end, and with the remains of a verandah facing the *Via Principalis*, was represented by foundations only. The twin-Granaries had an elaborate colonnade on two sides, with four columns widely spaced along the south end, and eight more, closer together, along the east side, and outer buttresses on the west only; an internal structure of puzzling appearance is plausibly identified as a kiln for drying corn. The absence of ventilation-slits and of party-walls or floor-supports is interesting, but not unique. The Barrack buildings, found apparently in the Praetentura only, were of the usual shape, but represented by post-holes only, except in the north-east angle of the fort, where the stone foundations of a double "L-shaped" structure were uncovered.

Outside the fort, beyond the north Gate, were two sets of Bath-buildings, the smaller and earlier lying to the north-west of the other, with a small circular detached bath, with hypocaust, between them. Outside the south-east angle was an "Industrial Annexe," which revealed indications of iron-smelting, and perhaps also glass-working, having taken place there.

To turn now to the Finds: the coins found in 1916-17 numbered 127, including a hoard of 19 denarii, and apart from two coins of Carausius, none seems later than the reign of M. Aurelius; the hoard covers the period from Nero to Faustina II, and cannot have been deposited long after A.D. 170, perhaps shortly before that year. The few Fibulae, including some "Dragonesque" types, are a nice series, and twelve leaden weights deserve special mention. The pottery includes a considerable proportion of decorated *Terra Sigillata* typical of the middle of the first century, and of later fabrics extending throughout the Flavian period and onwards into the Antonine, reproduced, on the whole effectively, as well as economically, by the author's own method of fine rubbings in place of line drawings. It must be admitted that this method barely does justice to fragments of which the decoration has a real artistic quality, and excludes the restoration of incomplete figures and motives in cases where this is desirable, if not essential. Of the rest of the pottery and other small finds, it will suffice to say that they exhibit the same care alike in description, documentation, and reproduction that we have been led to expect from the author's *Silchester Catalogue* and other studies.

Special mention must be made of the five tombstones found in the excavations, namely those of CROTUS, son of VINDEX, a veteran of the IV Cohort of Gauls (which garrisoned the fort), of CINTUSMUS, a private of the same unit, and of VERECUNDA RUFILIA, wife of EXCINGUS, who by his Gaulish name was presumably a retired—if not active—member of the garrison. The other two, unfortunately not inscribed, show respectively the remains of a sepulchral banquet-relief and the portrait busts of a man and wife.

This summary will give some idea of the contents of this volume, and attention must be called to the carefully-drawn plans and sections which accompany it, though the general plan, on the scale of 30 feet equals 1 inch, is alarmingly large and unwieldy, but luckily on stout paper. The photographic illustrations vary in quality and value, but it must be remembered that many of them must have been taken in wintry conditions, in an atmosphere far from ideal for the purpose. Another valuable feature of the work is the lavish citation of helpful parallels, and we welcome the introductory remarks which explain the purpose of the various buildings of the fort, and the conditions of military life in it.

At the same time, in spite of the high value which attaches to the book, and of our gratitude to the author for the labour and devotion which could alone have produced it, the reviewer feels



ustified in calling attention to certain aspects which will provoke criticism. The printing, paper, and *format* are excellent, but the proof-correction is far from impeccable. On p. 6 we note (Dr. T. Davies) Price which should be Pryce, and governership; on p. 12, *Morbuim* for *Morbium*; on p. 15, *praertoium*; on p. 18, five lines from foot, *of* omitted; on p. 31, *productus* for *-um*, and *precipia* for *principia*; on p. 36, Domazewski and McDonald are incorrect forms for the names of two well-known authorities on the Roman Empire; on pp. 50, 53, Castlecarey is not the usual spelling of the fort on the Antonine wall; on p. 48, *C.I.L.* VIII should be VII; the quotation from Professor Haverfield on p. 131 has no main verb; and the use of "was" as a plural verb on pp. 52, 53, and of "are" as a singular one on p. 129 may be more charitably ascribed to faulty proof-correction than grammar. On p. 31 the text of the Greek bronze tablet at York should have been reproduced in a Greek fount, not, as it is, in a weird jumble of English Capitals, upright or inverted; Greek type can surely be borrowed, even if not in habitual use by printers for enterprising Corporations! And, to speak more generally, Mr. May does not provide easy reading. He is apt to indulge in long and involved sentences which have to be re-read, sometimes more than once, for their sense to be grasped. In his desire to cite all his evidence and make his points forcefully, he over-compresses his argument, and only attains obscurity. One example will suffice, it is hoped (pp. 54-5): "It consisted of a stone-lined channel, blocked at the upper end by an upright slab, so covered by a mound of loose sandstone rubble and rolled stones from the river and a layer of yellow clay, as to prevent surface infiltration and yet admit the lower flow from springs at the surface of the impervious coal-measure clay, where the water was found to be constantly forcing its way at about the same level round three sides N. E. and S. of the fortification." Again, there is little attempt at a narrative style, and one gets the impression that Mr. May has transcribed bodily the contents of his ample and methodical note-books, with a result which is not only apt to be irritating, but is surely unsuitable alike to controversial topics, such as the discussion of the proper name for the Headquarters Building and to introductory matter such as that summarising the historical background of the military occupation. (The author's long sentences appear to be infecting the reviewer!) Another defect is the absence of a convenient summary of the author's historical conclusions from the excavation, and the reader has to delve into various sections of the Report if he wishes to establish the chronology of the various occupations of the

site; and there is no Index, but a full Table of Contents atones somewhat.

It is, we understand, no fault of Mr. May's, whose MS. was ready and awaiting publication for a long time, that he was unable to consult for his work recent publications of importance, notably, for his *Terra Sigillata*, the latest work of Knorr, and the invaluable *Introduction* by Oswald and Pryce; the *Slack Excavation Report* in Part CI of this *Journal* might also have furnished parallels for more than one of his discoveries. Mr. S. N. Miller's admirable *Balmuildy Report*, which also appeared in 1922, was, of course, not available. It is only just to the author to point this out, and no doubt the war and post-war conditions have made it difficult for him to consult recent reports of work in Germany and elsewhere abroad to supplement his full, but not exhaustive, continental parallels.

But it is not our wish to end on a note of disparagement, for Mr. Thomas May has made a substantial addition of permanent value to the literature of Roman Britain, and no student of Roman Yorkshire in particular can possibly manage to dispense with it.

ARTHUR M. WOODWARD.

The British School, Athens,  
*December, 1922.*



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## SOME YORKSHIRE EFFIGIES.

BY WILLIAM M. PANSON, F.S.A.

### THE GOLDSBOROUGH EFFIGIES.

Goldsborough, W.R., is a hamlet with an interesting church and a fine old red-brick manor-house—the Yorkshire home of Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, and Viscount Lascelles—pleasantly situate in Lower Nidderdale. In the chancel of the church are two fine effigies commemorating members of the Goldsborough family which were first identified by me at a meeting of the Yorkshire Archæological Society at Goldsborough in the month of July, 1921.

Nowhere in the county can the work of the two coeval schools of York craftsmen be more conveniently studied; nowhere can we find finer examples of their art. Detail by detail we are able to compare an effigy of *c.* 1310–15 with one of *c.* 1330 and it seems probable, too, that both were set up during the lifetime and in the presence of one man, Sir Richard de Goldsborough v.

### THE EFFIGY OF SIR RICHARD DE GOLDSBOROUGH IV.<sup>1</sup>

On the south side of the chancel is a tomb bearing a well-preserved effigy of *c.* 1310–1315 which evidently commemorates Sir

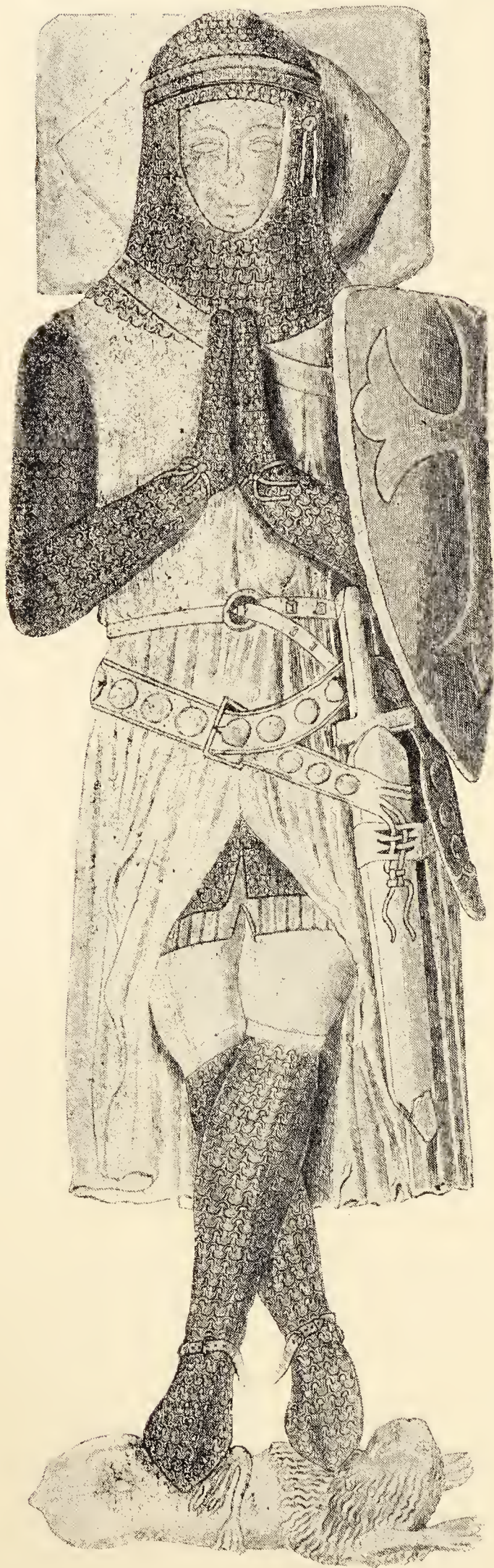
<sup>1</sup> The Goldsborough pedigree—or rather that portion of it which interests us in connection with the effigies—is in a most unsatisfactory condition for none of the printed genealogies, including that given in Foster's *Visit. of Yks.*, commence before *c.* 1400 and the period *c.* 1250–1400 is exceptionally difficult. As it is said that fourteen heads of the family bore the name of Richard, and as there were at least five Richards in succession between *c.* 1268 and *c.* 1395 the elucidation of this part of the pedigree would be no easy matter even for the expert in genealogy. All that we can be certain of is the date of the effigies.

The founder of the family would appear to have been a certain Hubert (de Goldsborough), a man of Ralph Paynel who held eight carucates in Goldsborough at the time of the Survey. I do not attach any importance to the theory advanced by some writers that the founder of the family was a member of the house of Vescy. The Goldsboroughs were evidently settled here before the Vescys had any connection with the Honour of Knaresborough and the similarity in the arms borne by the two families is easily

accounted for as it was customary for feudatories to assume arms very similar to those borne by their over-lords.

Sir Richard de Goldsborough iv appears to have been the son and successor of Sir Richard iii (living in 1268) and to have been seventh in descent from the above-mentioned Hubert. We may suggest that he was born between *c.* 1250 and 1260 and he apparently succeeded his father *c.* 1270–1280. He was holding Goldsborough in 1284–5 of John de Vescy for one knight's fee (*Kirkby's Inq.*, p. 46), was a knight before 1290 (*Yks. Deeds—Y.A.S.*, Rec. Ser. lxxiii, 84), in 1292 was summoned to show by what warrant he and his heirs claimed free warren (*Plac. de Quo Warr.—Rec. Com.—211*), fought in the Scottish wars and in 1296, together with his son and heir, Sir Richard, paid homage to Archbishop Newark and in 1300 to Archbishop Corbridge, being styled Sir Richard the elder. He appears to have died *c.* 1306 and assuming that he were born *c.* 1250–1260 would be some 46 to 56 years of age at the time of his death. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard v.





GOLDSBOROUGH, W.R. Sir Richard de Goldsborough iv (*ob. c. 1306*).

Richard de Goldsborough iv (*ob. c. 1306*). It was, apparently, set up some four to nine years after his death, by his successor, Sir Richard de Goldsborough v, and is one of the best, and also one of the earliest, works of the school which was responsible for the Ilkley, Stillingfleet, Kirkby Fleet-ham and Feliskirk effigies.

It may be simpler to refer to the various items of the equipment depicted on the effigy in the order in which Sir Richard would put them on.<sup>1</sup>

*The Gambeson*, a leather garment, padded—in vertical lines of quilting—with wool or tow, bore the weight of the chain mail hauberk (shirt) and of the *plastron-de-fer* (metal breast-plate).<sup>2</sup> It was provided with a coif of soft leather covering the head and was usually sleeveless.<sup>3</sup> The skirt of this garment is here seen below and beneath the extremity of the hauberk, the vertical lines of quilting being clearly expressed by the sculptor.

*The Chausses*—enclosing and protecting the shins and feet—

<sup>1</sup> This somewhat lengthy description is also introduced to enable those of our members who have not made a study of mediæval military equipment more readily to understand the notes on other effigies which are given in this volume of the *Journal*.

<sup>2</sup> The *plastron-de-fer* was usually worn over the gambeson and under the hauberk and was probably provided with a back-plate. This cuirass is, of course, not visible on effigies.

<sup>3</sup> Sleeved gambesons are depicted on the effigy of Sir Robert de Shurland, Minster, Kent, on the brass of Sir Robert de Septvans, Chartham, Kent, etc.



and the *Chaussons*—enclosing and protecting the thighs—are of chain mail.

*Genouillières* (knee-caps) of cuir-bouilli<sup>1</sup> are worn but are almost hidden by the *cuisseaux-gamboisez*. The mail was not carried over the knees but the caps were attached to the bottom of the *chaussons* and to the top of the *chausses*.

The *Cuisseaux-Gamboisez* of leather, worn over the top of the mail *chaussons*, are here prolonged to cover the *genouillières*, a somewhat unusual arrangement.

The *Hauberk* of chain mail was the principal defensive garment and reached from the throat to the knees being provided with a collar—forming an integral part of the *hauberk*—which was sufficiently large to enable it to be drawn over the mouth if desired. It was also provided with sleeves reaching to the wrists.

The *Surcoat* is of the sleeveless variety, reaching to the ankles, girt at the waist by a narrow buckled cincture which formed an integral part of the sword-belt.

The *Sword-Belt* is ornamented with plain roundels, probably of silver. The method of suspending the scabbard from the belt is very clearly explained. On our earlier effigies—on that of Sir Ranulph Fitz-Robert (*ob.* 1252), Coverham Abbey, N.R., for instance—the belt was attached to the scabbard at one point only. About 1265 it became usual to fasten it at two points which, however, were not opposite each other, and a few years later the method here depicted came into vogue and continued in use until *c.* 1325 and is, indeed, occasionally met with even down to as late as *c.* 1340. The upper half of the buckle end of the belt is here split into two thongs which were laced and tied into the mouth of the scabbard; the lower half of the belt was also split into two thongs which were carried in a slanting direction across the scabbard until they met the other end of the belt which, at this point, was also split into four thongs. The thongs of the two parts of the belt were then interlaced and the ends tied in a sennit knot. This somewhat complicated method of attachment should be compared with the later and simpler locket mode depicted on the effigy of Sir Richard v.

The *Sword* has short straight quillons and the scabbard is plain and has a ridged top.

The *Shield*, suspended from a guige passing over the right shoulder, measures 23½ by 13½ inches and bears the arms of the

<sup>1</sup> Cuir-bouilli was leather soaked in oil until in a very pliable condition and then moulded to the shape required. When

properly prepared it was almost as impervious as steel and its moulded surface readily lent itself to decoration.

reigning head of the ancient house of Goldsborough, (azure) a cross patonce (argent).

*The Cervelière* (metal skull-cap) is of the round-topped variety. It fitted closely to the head, was padded internally and worn over the leather coif of the gambeson.

*The Hood* of mail covered the cervelière and fell on to the shoulders, protecting the neck. It is here fastened round the temples by an ornamental fillet and further secured on the left side of the head by means of an arming point (leather thong) laced through the mail into a small staple fixed in the base of the helmet.

*The Gauntlets* of mail protecting the hands are undivided for the fingers but provided with thumb pieces and are fastened to the sleeves of the hauberk by means of thin leather thongs rather resembling arming points than the leather straps usually found.

*Prick Spurs* are fastened round the ankles by buckled straps.

The left leg is crossed over the right and the feet rest upon a lion.

#### THE EFFIGY OF SIR RICHARD DE GOLDSBOROUGH V.<sup>1</sup>

On the north side of the chancel, under a canopy, lies one of the masterpieces of the rival school of York craftsmen responsible for the effigies of Brian, Lord Fitz-Alan at Bedale, Sir Geoffrey de Hotham at East Harlsey, Sir Richard de Park at Norton (co. Durham), Sir John Metham at Howden, William, 2nd Lord Roos, Temple Church, and that of Sir Thomas Lascelles at Escrick. It dates *c.* 1330, is the latest extant example of their work and there can be little doubt that it commemorates Sir Richard de Goldsborough v (*ob. c.* 1333). We may conjecture that it was set up, probably under his personal supervision, some two or three years before his death.

Sir Richard wears a round-topped cervelière under a voluminous hood of chain mail, the latter bound round the temples by a plain fillet. The drapery of the beautiful little canopy over the knight's head partly covers the top of the head defences, *cf.* the Mowbray effigy at Fountains Abbey.

<sup>1</sup> We may assume that Sir Richard v was the Sir Richard the younger who, together with his father, Sir Richard iv, or the elder, paid homage to Archbishop Newark in 1296 and to Archbishop Corbridge in 1300 and may suggest that he was born *c.* 1270–1280. In 1307 he paid homage to Archbishop Greenfield; in 1312, as Sir Richard de Goldsborough, Knight, he appears as the first witness to a demise by John, Abbot of Kirkstall, of lands to Laurence of Arthiton (*Yks.*

*Deeds*, Y.A.S., Rec. Ser. lxiii, 70); he was lord of Goldsborough in 1315–16, was living in 1331 and dead in 1334. Assuming that he were born *c.* 1270 he would be some 63 years of age at the time of his death. He was succeeded by his son, Richard vi, who, in 1339, granted pasture to his son, Richard (afterwards Richard vi) and Beatrice, his wife (*Ibid.*, *op. cit.*). It is evident, therefore, that Sir Richard v must have been a grandfather at the time of his death.





GOLDSBOROUGH, W.R. Sir Richard de Goldsborough v (*ob.* c. 1333).

The long-sleeved surcoat, so beloved by the school responsible for this effigy, reaches to the ankles and its folds add grace and dignity to the figure.

The uncharged shield is suspended by a broad guige passing over the right shoulder (buckled close up to the shield) and is further secured by means of a buckled enarm (strap) passing under the left arm-pit.

The hands, uplifted in prayer, are protected by gauntlets of chain mail undivided for the fingers but provided with thumb pieces secured at the wrists by means of buckled leather straps. The palms of the hands would be free from rings to enable the knight to get a good grip of his weapon.

The sword-belt is of a later type than that worn by Sir Richard iv and is enriched by gold or silver bosses in the form of lions' heads, a mode of decoration first met with c. 1318-20. The belt is attached to the scabbard by ring-locks, a mode which appears to have been introduced c. 1318-20 but which is rarely met with before c. 1325.

The sword, 41 inches long, has a circular pommel ornamented by a miniature shield on which the arms of Goldsborough would appear. This form of decoration was not in vogue when the earlier effigy was made. The quillons are straight, the grip is bound round with wire and the leather or cuir-bouilli scabbard is ornamented by quatrefoils.

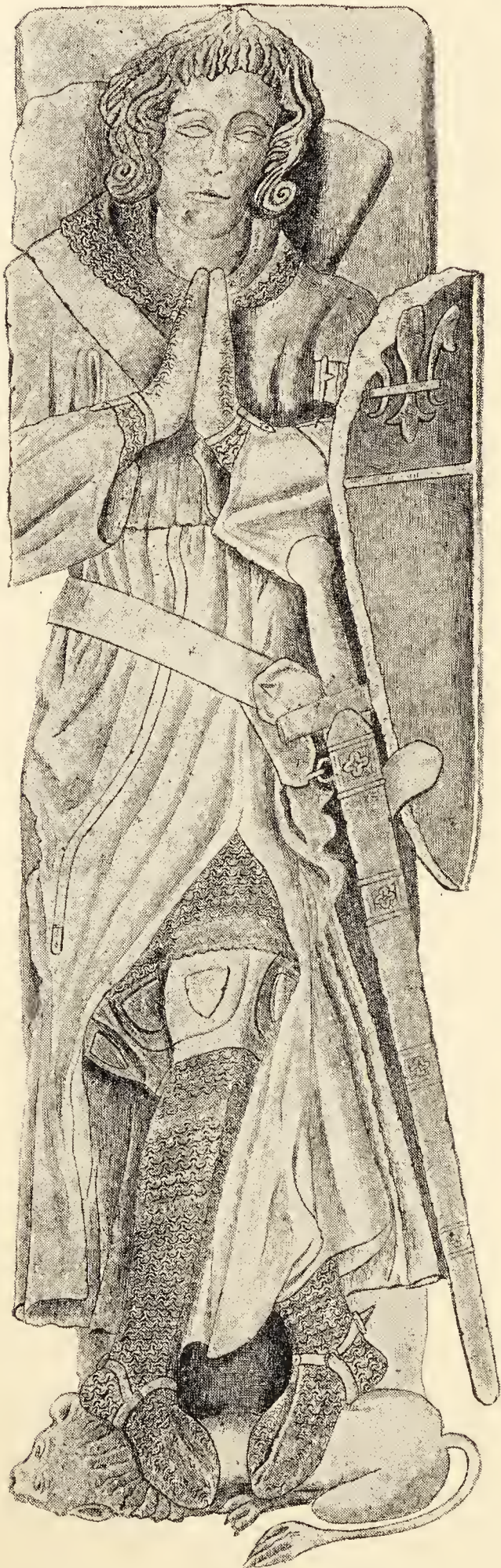


The chain mail hauberk reaches to the knees and was evidently longer than the under-lying gambeson which is therefore not visible.

The genouillères of cuir-bouilli, strengthened by a framework of plate, are typical of the period c. 1325–1335 and are decorated by miniature shields on which the arms of Goldsborough would once be emblazoned in colours.

The legs, encased in chausses of chain mail, are crossed, prick spurs are worn, and the feet rest upon a lion.

The drawings of the effigies are to the scale of an inch to the foot.



HOWDEN, E.R. Sir John Metham  
(ob. 1311).

#### THE HOWDEN EFFIGIES.

To the east of the South Transsept of the great collegiate church of Howden, E.R., separated from it by an arcade of two arches, is the Saltmarshe Chapel which in pre-“Reformation” days probably formed two separate chantries belonging to the families of Saltmarshe and Metham. It contains two mediæval military effigies.

*No. 1 Effigy.* Embedded in the blocked-up north wall of the chapel is a crocketed, ogee-headed recess with niches above it on either side and shields bearing the arms of Metham and Hamelton.<sup>1</sup> The effigy now lies on a modern slab partly within this recess, partly within the chapel, and part of the right side of the figure

<sup>1</sup> (Gules) an eagle displayed (argent) debruised by a bendlet (sable).



has been cut away to adjust it to its present position. This effigy, a work of the famous York school of craftsmen already referred to on



HOWDEN, E.R. Sir Peter de Saltmarshe (*ob.* 1338).

more than one occasion, dates *c.* 1320 and was probably erected by Sir Thomas Metham (*ob.* August 4, 1354) to commemorate his father, Sir John Metham (*ob.* 1311).<sup>1</sup>

Sir John, whose head is surmounted by a mutilated canopy, is depicted bare-headed and the then fashionable mode of wearing the hair, cut short in front and falling in carefully arranged curls over the ears, is clearly explained. The hood of chain mail falls over the shoulders, leaving the neck exposed; the hands, uplifted in prayer, are protected by gauntlets of mail secured at the wrists by buckled leather straps; the shield, which bears the arms of Metham—quarterly (azure and argent), in the first quarter a fleur-de-lys (or)—is secured by (i) a broad guige passing over the right shoulder, (ii) a buckled enarm passing over the left arm between the elbow and the wrist, and (iii) a buckled enarm passing under the left arm-pit. A voluminous surcoat, provided with sleeves, is worn, reaching to the ankles, girt at the waist by a narrow cincture the pendent tag of which falls down the side of the figure to the level of the knees. The sword has a circular pommel, a swelling grip and straight quil-lons and is attached to the broad

<sup>1</sup> Sir John Metham, lord of Metham and Laxton, was the eldest son and successor of Sir Thomas Metham and married Sibyl, daughter and heir of Adam de

Hamelton (by Alice, daughter of William Markenfield) and niece of William Hamelton, Dean of York.



sword-belt by means of ring-locks. The surcoat opens in front to show the skirt of the chain mail hauberk; the cuir-bouilli genouillières are ornamented by miniature shields on which, no doubt, would be emblazoned in colours the arms of Metham; the legs are crossed, prick spurs are worn and the feet rest upon a lion.

*No. 2 Effigy* lies in the centre of the chapel on an altar-tomb decorated by six small figures of minstrels on the north and south sides. The east and west ends of the tomb are modern and there is no certainty that it is in situ. The effigy, which appears to date *c.* 1335, probably commemorates Sir Peter de Saltmarshe<sup>1</sup> (*ob.* 1338) of Saltmarshe in this parish and was, apparently, erected a few years before his death.

Sir Peter wears a round-topped cervelière under a hood of chain mail which, in addition to being secured by means of a fillet is fastened up on either side of the head by means of arming points. The surcoat, which approximates in form to the skirted jupon, reaches only to just below the knees and is emblazoned with the arms of Saltmarshe—(argent) crusilly three sexfoils (gules),—but all traces of colouring have long since vanished. The hands, uplifted in prayer and protected by mail gauntlets secured at the wrists by leather straps, are mutilated; the shield, which has no guige passing over the right shoulder, is bound to the left arm by means of an enarm and bears the arms of Saltmarshe as on the surcoat. The sword is much mutilated, the pommel having disappeared, but the quillons appear to have been straight and the weapon has been attached to the sword-belt by means of metal ring-locks. The hauberk is shorter than usual and the mail chausses are visible; plain genouillières of cuir-bouilli are worn, the legs are crossed and the feet rest upon a lion. The old-fashioned prick spurs are worn that on the left foot being in good preservation.

The drawings are to the scale of an inch to the foot.

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### THE DARRINGTON EFFIGY.

In a modern recess in the north wall of the chancel of the church of Darrington, W.R., within the altar rails, is an effigy of *c.* 1325 which, so far as I am aware, has not hitherto been identified but

<sup>1</sup> Sir Peter was the eldest son and heir of Sir John Saltmarshe by his wife, Joan, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Wortley (by his wife, Isabel, daughter of William le Heron, of Ford, Northumberland) and widow of Sir John

de Longueville. He was a man of some note in his day, was M.P. for Huntingdon in 1322 and for Yorkshire in 1330, and High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1332, 1333, and 1336.





DARRINGTON, W.R. Sir Warin de Scargill iii (*ob. c.* 1326).

which evidently commemorates Sir Warin de Scargill iii (*ob. c.* 1326),<sup>1</sup> and which was apparently erected about the time of his death.

Sir Warin wears a cervelière under a hood of chain mail, the latter bound round the temples by a narrow fillet ornamented and strengthened by quatrefoils—*c.f.* the two Colvill effigies at Ingilby Arncliffe, N.R. A plain guige passing over the right shoulder carries a shield bearing the arms of the ancient house of Scargill of Scargill Castle—ermine, a saltire (gules). The hands, which have been up-

<sup>1</sup> Sir Warin was the eldest son and successor of Sir William de Scargill i (*ob. c.* 1311) and appears to have been sixth in descent from Sir Warin i, living in 1171–1174, who, himself, was probably the grandson of the founder of the family of Scargill of Scargill. The principal seat of the family was Scargill Castle, some 2 miles W. of Barningham, N.R., and 4 miles S. of Barnard Castle (Co. Durham), the remains of which stand on a hill side in wild and lonely country overlooking the wooden banks of the Greta. The present castle is, however, merely of mid 15th century date and does not incorporate any portion of the castle in which Sir Warin iii entertained King Edward ii in 1323.

Born *c.* 1268 Sir Warin iii married the heiress, Clare de Stapleton, thus coming into possession of the manor of Saddleworth, W.R. He would probably be some 43 years of age at the time of his accession to the family estates; he probably fought at Bannockburn; continued in the service of the crown during all the troubles caused by Bruce and Lancaster; fought at the battle of Boroughbridge (1322); entertained King Edward ii at Scargill Castle in 1323 (*Cal. Close 1323–7*, p. 23), was appointed Commissioner of Array in the Wapentakes of Osgoldcross and Staincross, W.R., and on May 9, 1324, together with his eldest son and heir, Sir William, was returned by the Sheriff as summoned to attend a Great Council at Westminster (*Herald and Gen.* iv, 403). He died *c.* 1326, when some 58 years of age. Eleventh in descent from him was the Sir Robert Scargill whose effigy remains at Whitkirk, W.R.



lifted in prayer, are broken off and the forearms are much mutilated. The long loose surcoat is girt at the waist by a buckled cincture, ornamented by quatrefoils, the pendent tag of which falls in a loop under the sword-belt and is then tucked under the waist-belt. The broad sword-belt, ornamented by roundels and quatrefoils, grips the scabbard in the old-fashioned way by means of interlocking thongs of leather, a method which in 1326 was being rapidly replaced by the more convenient locket system of attachment. The hauberk of chain mail is split open for a short distance in front for convenience in riding. The cuir-bouilli genouillières are attached to the bottom of the chain mail chausses and to the top of the chain mail chausses by means of arming points, an unusual method. The legs are crossed, prick spurs are worn and the feet rest upon a lion.

The effigy probably originally lay on an altar-tomb—no doubt destroyed during the Protestant régime—in the Scargill Chapel. A hole has been drilled in the effigy just below the waist-line by some 18th century barbarians who propped the figure up against a wall, driving an iron staple through this hole in order to keep the effigy in an upright position. This hole is not shown on the drawing which is to the scale of an inch to the foot.

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#### THE EARLIER EFFIGY AT RYTHER.

In the small but interesting church of Ryther, W.R., are two effigies commemorating members of the ancient family of Ryther of Ryther whose castle, surrounded by its moat, stood to the west of the church.

The earlier of the two lies on an altar-tomb at the east end of the south aisle of the nave—which aisle was the Ryther Chapel—and, so far as I am aware, has not hitherto been identified. It dates *c.* 1330–1335 and there can be little doubt that it commemorates Sir Robert Ryther i (*ob. c.* 1327)<sup>1</sup> and it was, apparently, erected a

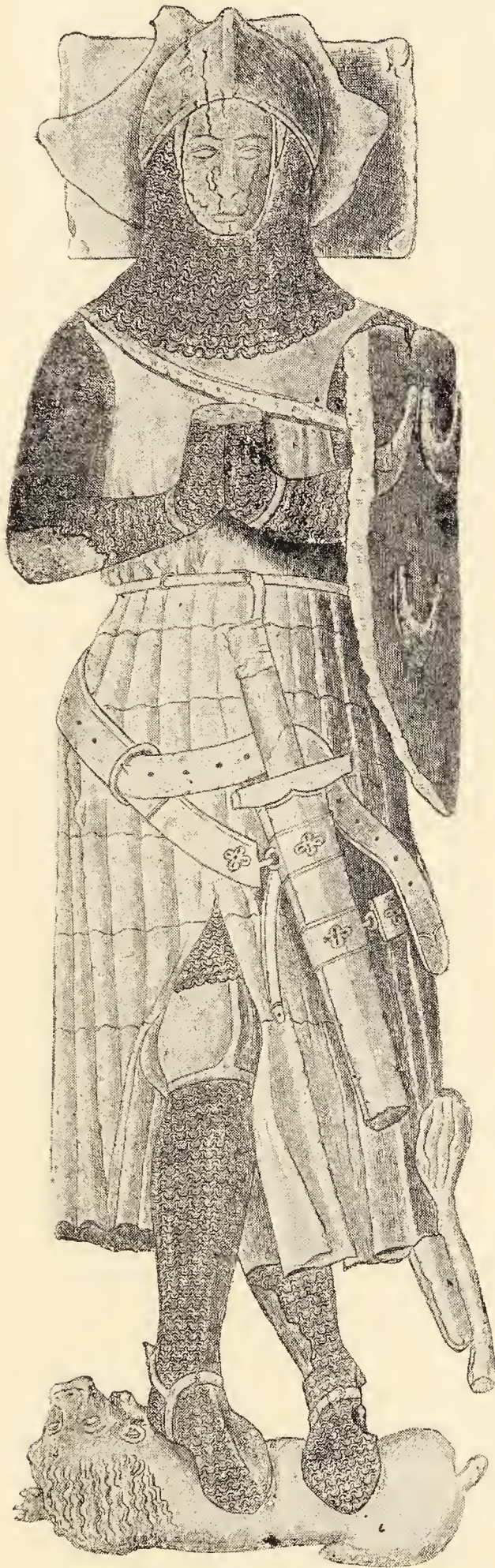
<sup>1</sup> Born *c.* 1290 Sir Robert Ryther i was the eldest son and successor of Sir John Ryther ii (*ob. c.* 1318), Governor of Skipton Castle (1309), and was the grandson of Sir William Ryther iv, a banneret of considerable note in his day. Sir Robert was eleventh in descent from Hugh de Ryther i who held Ryther of Ilbert de Lacy at the time of the survey and was, therefore, the head of one of the oldest families in this part of the county. He probably fought alongside his father at the disastrous battle of Bannockburn; married (*c.* 1312)—his wife may have been a Goldsborough of Goldsborough; in 1318, with Sir Mauger le Vavasour

(second son of Sir John le Vavasour of Hazelwood), he was ordered to assemble his men and lead them to York; as one of the adherents of the Earl of Lancaster he was fined and imprisoned in 1322 and died *c.* 1327 when some 37 years of age. He was succeeded by his son, Sir John Ryther iii, who was born *c.* 1313 and who would, therefore, at the time of his father's death be only some fourteen years of age. The minority of Sir John iii probably accounts for the fact that the monument of Sir Robert does not appear to have been erected until some seven or eight years after his death.



few years after his death by his son and successor, the famous Sir John Ryther iii (*ob. c. 1387*).

Sir Robert wears, over a hood of chain mail, a ridged helmet



which is a cross between the *chappelle-de-fer* and the earlier type of *bascinet*, a form of head-defence which we meet with on a number of effigies of *c. 1325–1335*.

The internal padding of this helmet is visible at the temples. The sleeveless surcoat, which fits closely to the body above the waist and reaches almost to the ankles, is girt at the waist by a narrow cincture—forming an integral part of the sword-belt—the pendent tag of which falls down to the level of the knees; the hands,

uplifted in prayer, are protected by gauntlets of chain mail secured at the wrists by leather straps; the shield, which bears the Ryther arms—(azure) three crescents (or)—is carried by a guige passing over the right shoulder; the sword-belt, decorated by quatrefoils, passes round the figure and the two ends are affixed to the scabbard of the sword by means of metal lockets; the pommel and part of the grip of the sword have disappeared, the quillons are straight; the ridged *genouillières* are probably of *cuir-bouilli*; the *hauberck*, *chaussons* and *chausses* are of chain mail; prick spurs, in excellent preservation, are worn; the legs are crossed and the feet rest upon a lion. The effigy, a work of a York school of craftsmen, is in fair preservation but the right foot and right elbow

RYTHER, W.R. Sir Robert Ryther i  
(*ob. c. 1327*).



are mutilated and the fingers of both hands are broken off. The drawing of the effigy is to the scale of an inch to the foot.

### THE DE BURGH EFFIGY AT HORNBY.

In situ in the North aisle of the nave of Hornby Church, N.R., is a plain pointed recess containing the fine sandstone effigy of a knight which, at the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute in July, 1922, I identified as commemorating Sir Thomas de Burgh iii<sup>1</sup> (*ob.* 1322), lord of Hackforth in this parish.

Sir Thomas is clad in chain mail armour and a sleeveless surcoat reaching to the ankles. His head, unsupported by pillows, is surmounted by a trefoiled and cusped canopy enriched with crockets. He wears a round-topped cervelière under a hood of chain mail, the latter bound round the temples by a fillet. His features are perfectly preserved, indeed the entire effigy (thanks to the fact that it has never been hauled about the church from one site to another) is in good preservation and a fine example of its type although the method of depicting the mail by means of incised curved lines seems to impart a somewhat flattish appearance to the figure and is inferior to the usual method employed. A broad guige passes over the right shoulder and carries an uncharged shield. The hands, uplifted in prayer, are protected by gauntlet-mittens of mail undivided for the fingers, secured at the wrists by leather straps. The surcoat is girt at the waist by a narrow buckled cincture, the usual pendent tag falling down the left side of the figure. The pommel, grip and quillons of the sword are concealed by the shield. The chain-mail hauberk is longer than usual—as we occasionally find is the case in the reign of Edward ii—partly covering

<sup>1</sup> Dodsworth, who visited this church in 1622, says "in the North Quyer, in an arch, ther lyeth a knight crossleg'd, his shield on his arme, his wief by him, very ancient, thought to be one Burgo antiently lord of Hackforth."

Born not later than *c.* 1264, Sir Thomas was the eldest son and successor of Sir Philip de Burgh ii (*ob.* *c.* 1285) and the William de Burgh—who held lands in Brough in 1286 and 1296 and was the principal tenant in 1301 (*Lay Subs. R.* 30 *Edw.* i—*Yorks. Arch. Soc.* 91)—the ancestor of the family of De Burgh of Brough, was probably his brother. Sir Thomas was lord of Hackforth in 1286 (*Kirkby's Inq.*—*Surt. Soc.*—149, *Gale, Reg. Hon. de Richmond*, 29), holding two knights' fees there and in Appleton (par.

of Catterick), fought in the Scottish wars and died in 1322 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.* 10–20 *Edw.* ii, 185) when he must have been nearly 60 years of age. After his death a family dispute arose and the legitimacy of his son and heir, John, was questioned and Elizabeth (sister of Sir Thomas ii and wife of Alexander de Mountford) was declared to be his right heir (*ibid.*). She, however, renounced her claim and acknowledged her nephew as the rightful heir but in 1324 she obtained a grant of the manor of Hackforth from this John and his brother (Feet of Fines, *Yorks.* 17 *Edw.* ii, no. 86), who were, apparently, then both of age, consequently the De Burghs were succeeded at Hackforth by the Mountfords.



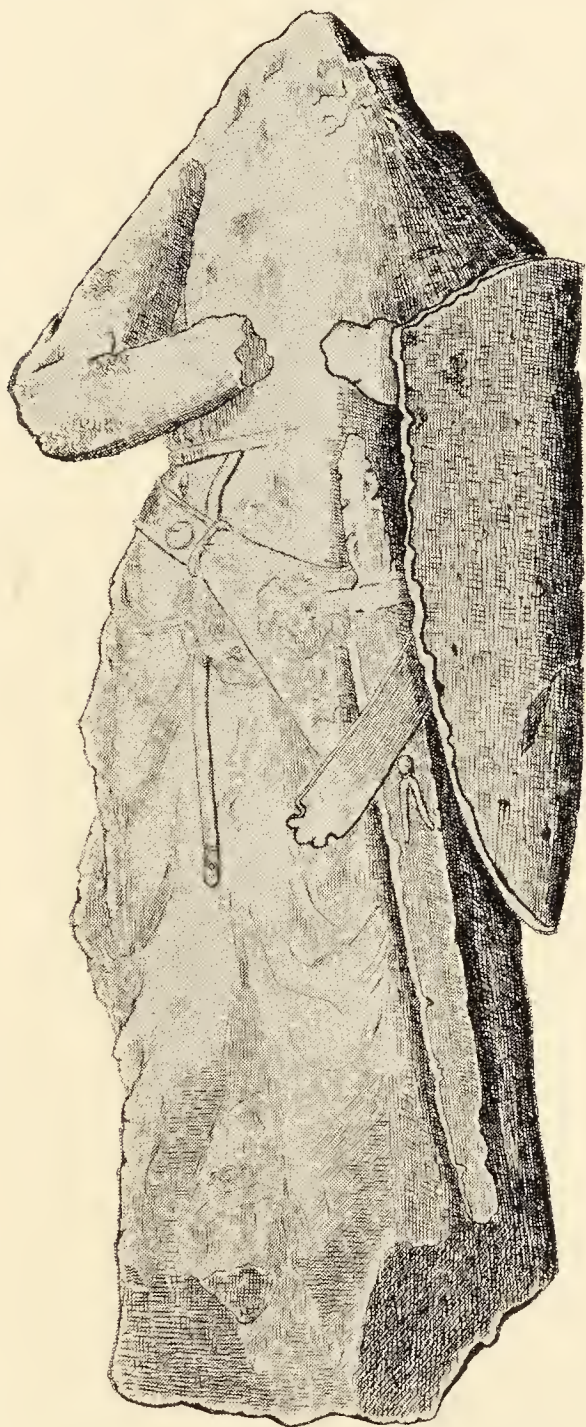
the *genouillières* which are reinforced by two lames; the legs are crossed, prick spurs are worn and the feet rest upon a dog.<sup>1</sup>

### THE EFFIGIES IN THE YORK MUSEUM.

In the mediæval section of the Museum of the York Philosophical Society are preserved two mutilated effigies.

*No. 1 Effigy* for several centuries stood at the end of the village of Clifton, near York, by the side of the road leading to Easingwold.<sup>2</sup> It dates *c.* 1300–1310 but is headless and much mutilated and it is impossible even to hazard a conjecture who it commemorates. The knight is clad in chain mail and a sleeveless surcoat; his hands, up-lifted in prayer, are broken off and the shield bears no charge. The

sword, which has had straight quillons, is in fair preservation and is suspended from a broad sword-belt. The surcoat, girt at the waist by a narrow cincture, the pendent tag of which falls down the right side of the figure, is arranged in graceful folds; the legs,



YORK MUSEUM. Unidentified effigy of *c.* 1300–1310.

<sup>1</sup> As I pointed out at the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, above referred to, the similarity between this effigy and several of those made by the Durham school of craftsmen—especially seen in the method of depicting the chain mail and in the partial concealment of the sword by the shield—will be at once noticed. But we cannot positively state—as we can with regard to the Romaldkirk and Welton effigies—that this effigy is actually the work of the Durham school although it certainly approximates more closely to that work than it does to that of any of the coeval York schools. The method of depicting the mail usually adopted by the Durham school was, no doubt, based upon the influence of the South of England schools dealing with the hard fossil limestone known as Purbeck marble of which so many of our earliest effigies in England are made. For the earliest Durham effigies were carved out of the hard fossil limestone quarried at Frosterly in Weardale, known as Frosterly marble, and even when, at a later date, soft sandstones were utilized, the craftsmen frequently adhered to the old method of carving.

<sup>2</sup> It is locally known as “Mother Ship-ton’s Stone” from the tradition that the famous “witch” was strapped to it, saturated in oil and burnt to death by the populace.





YORK MUSEUM. William, Lord Vescy  
of Malton (*ob.* 1314).

which have been crossed, are broken off below the knees which are protected by cuir-bouilli genouillières with reinforcing lames.

*No. 2 Effigy*, originally in the beautiful church of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, dates *c.* 1315 and long served as a boundary mark of the parish of St. Margaret in Walmgate, being partially buried in the ground against a wall. The arms on the shield indicate that it commemorates William de Vescy iv, Lord Vescy of Malton (*ob.* 1314), usually known as William of Kildare.<sup>1</sup>

Lord Vescy is clad in chain mail and a long sleeveless surcoat reaching to the ankles. The effigy is in a much mutilated condition; part of the right arm is destroyed and all detail has been obliterated

<sup>1</sup> Born *c.* 1293, he was the natural son of the powerful and wealthy noble, William de Vescy iii, 1st Lord Vescy of Alnwick and Malton (*ob.* 1297), who lost his only legitimate son, John, in 1295 and was very anxious that his vast property should pass to this Irish boy, the child of a favourite mistress. Accordingly in 1297 he resigned Malton and his Yorkshire estates to Antony Bek, Bishop of Durham, and received them back for life entailed after his death on the boy, then only some four years of age, and his heirs in tail and also enfeoffed Bek in his castle of Alnwick in trust to restore it to the lad when he came of age. Young Vescy was brought up at the episcopal court but does not appear to have got on very well with his guardian and Alnwick Castle was sold in 1308 either by Bek or his ward to Henry Percy iii, 1st Lord Percy (*ob.* 1315). The boy, however, came into possession of his father's Yorkshire estates, was summoned to parliament January 8, 1313, as Lord Vescy of Malton, married Maud, widow of Sir Thomas Nevill of Chetham, by whom he had no issue, and was killed at Bannockburn (June 24, 1314) when about 21 years of age. His body seems to have been conveyed to York and interred in the chancel of St. Mary's Abbey.



on the upper part of the figure. The shield bears the arms of Vescy with a bend for difference; the legs are crossed and the feet rest upon a lion. Genouillières of cuir-bouilli and prick spurs are worn and the lower part of the effigy, from the knees downwards, is in fair preservation owing to its having been underground when in Newgate.



ALLERTON MAULEVERER, W.R.  
Oak effigy of Sir John  
Mauleverer i (*ob. c. 1318*).

### THREE YORKSHIRE WOODEN EFFIGIES.

We possess in Yorkshire only six wooden military effigies, viz.—that of Sir John Savile (1529), Thornhill, W.R., the effigy of Sir Roger Rockley (1522), Worsborough, W.R., those of the two Mauleverer knights at Allerton Mauleverer, W.R., that of a knight at Whorlton, N.R., and the very fine effigy of Sir Thomas Cresacre (*ob. c. 1346*), Barnborough, W.R., in my opinion the best wooden effigy in England.<sup>1</sup> As three of these effigies have not hitherto been identified I would like to refer to them.

### THE ALLERTON MAULEVERER EFFIGIES.

On the floor of the north chapel lie two worm-eaten and decayed wooden effigies resting on modern deal supports placed under them by Lord Mowbray and Stourton as some protection against the all-pervading damp of this most melancholy and depressing church.

*The older effigy* dates *c. 1320* and probably commemorates Sir John Mauleverer i (*ob. c. 1318*).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Alfred C. Fryer's valuable article "Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales" (*Archæologia*, vol. lvi, pp. 487-552) will probably be known to a number of our members. He enumerates fifty-two wooden military effigies of pre-"Reformation" date as still existing in England and Wales—if we include that

of Sir Alexander Culpeper (1537), Goundhurst, Kent. Of these I have only had the opportunity of seeing thirty-six.

<sup>2</sup> Sir John Mauleverer i appears to have been seventh in descent from Richard Mauleverer i of Allerton, the founder of the family, a feudatory of Robert de Brus i of Skelton Castle. He was the son





ALLERTON MAULEVERER, W.R.  
Oak effigy of Sir John  
Mauleverer ii (*ob. c. 1340*).

The effigy is hollow; broken away in the middle, and the legs are broken off midway between the knees and the ankles. The knight, whose head rests upon a pillow and is slightly inclined to the right, wears a flat-topped cervelière under a hood of chain mail. The right hand, which is broken off, appears to have grasped the pommel of the sword; the left hand, which is ungloved, grips the guige of his kite-shaped shield. As is the case on so many of the wooden effigies of *c. 1315–1330* he wears a very short surcoat, reaching only to the knees. The cuir-bouilli genouillières are quite plain. Except for a slight fragment, the sword-belt has vanished, but the cincture girding the surcoat at the waist is still quite distinct and has the usual pendent tag.

*The later effigy* dates *c. 1340–1345* and probably commemorates Sir John Mauleverer ii (*ob. c. 1340*).<sup>1</sup>

The knight, whose head rests upon two pillows, wears, over his hood of mail, a ridged helmet which is a cross between the chappelle-

and successor of Sir Henry Mauleverer i (*ob. c. 1285*), was one of the knights present at the nuptial ceremonies of King Edward ii at Boulogne in 1308 and on May 28, 1314, had licence to found a chantry in this church for a chaplain to say mass daily for ever in honour of Our Lady.

<sup>1</sup> Sir John Mauleverer ii was the son and successor of the Sir John i commemorated by the earlier effigy. We know nothing about him beyond the fact that he fought in the Scottish wars, died *c. 1340* and was succeeded by his son, Sir John iii, sometimes called Halnath, who gave evidence in the Scrope *v.* Grosvenor case.





WHORLTON, N.R. Oak effigy  
of Nicholas, 2nd Lord Meynell  
(*ob.* 1322).

de-fer and the bascinet. He is clad in a surcoat approximating in form to the short-skirted jupon, and reaching only to the knees, girt at the waist by a narrow cincture depending from which, on the right side of the figure, are straps which indicate the one-time existence of a dagger. The shield, as usual, has disappeared. The sword has a circular pommel and straight quillons but the sword-belt has almost disappeared. Genouillières, with one reinforcing lame, are worn; the right leg is crossed over the left and the feet rest upon a lion. The prick spurs have rotted away but the straps by which they were fastened still remain.<sup>1</sup>

#### THE WHORLTON EFFIGY.

The nave of Whorlton Church is in ruins but the chancel is still used for funeral services and possessed a chantry chapel, destroyed since 1808, on its north side. Between the two is a fine altar-

<sup>1</sup> All that now remains of the majority of our wooden effigies are their cores, all the decorations having long since vanished. No doubt when first made these Allerton effigies—now little more than worm-eaten and decayed lumps of wood—presented a rich appearance laid on wooden chests lavishly gilded and coloured.

The artist selected a piece of good sound oak sufficiently large to enable him to carve the full-length figure of a knight lying on a board. Frequently the block was carefully hollowed out, as in these three examples, and filled with charcoal to absorb moisture. Having carved the figure and attached the shield to it by means of wooden pegs, the effigy was then sized and any cracks or irregularities in the wood covered by strips of linen. A coating of gesso was then applied all over the figure and before it hardened the decorator impressed the mail and other



tomb dating from the close of the seventh decade of the 14th century, decorated with shields<sup>1</sup> and surmounted by a crocketed canopy, on which now lies a hollow oak effigy which Dr. Fryer dates *c.* 1310.<sup>2</sup> The details of the equipment, however, more especially the locket mode of attachment of the belt to the scabbard, tend to indicate a date *c.* 1320–1325, probably nearer the latter than the former year, and the effigy evidently commemorates Nicholas ii, 2nd Lord Meynell of Whorlton (*ob.* 1322).<sup>3</sup>

Lord Meynell, whose head rests upon two pillows, wears a rather high round-topped cervelière under a hood of chain mail, the latter bound round the temples by a plain narrow fillet. The shield has disappeared but the guige from which it was suspended is visible. The hands are either bare or are encased in gauntlets of mail articulated for the fingers—probably the former—and the usual wrist straps are present. The long sleeveless surcoat, reaching almost to the ankles, is girt at the waist by a narrow cincture, forming part of the sword-belt, and the usual pendent tag is looped over the belt. The latter is attached to the scabbard by means of ring-locks; the sword has lost its pommel, grip and quillons. The right leg is crossed over the left and plain cuir-bouilli genouillières are worn. The feet are bare but the spur straps remain although the spurs—evidently of the prick variety—have disappeared. The feet rest upon a dog.

The drawings of the three effigies are to the scale of an inch to the foot.

### A ROOS EFFIGY IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

It is, of course, well known to Yorkshiremen that an effigy commemorating a member of the family of Roos lies on the south side of the Rotunda of the Temple Church, London. We are told

details upon it with matrices or stamps of different patterns. Then the effigy was coloured in distemper and the heraldic insignia painted on shield and surcoat. Finally the figure was covered with a coat of oleaginous varnish to prevent decay by damp.

<sup>1</sup> I do not propose going into the heraldry as it has no immediate connection with the effigy. This aspect of the tomb will, no doubt, be dealt with at some future date by the Revd. C. V. Collier and the Revd. H. Lawrance.

<sup>2</sup> "Wooden Monumental Effigies" (*Archæologia, op. cit.*).

<sup>3</sup> Born *c.* 1275 Lord Meynell was the eldest son and successor of Nicholas i, 1st Lord Meynell of Whorlton Castle (*ob.* 1299) and was eighth in descent from Robert de Meynell i (*ob.* *c.* 1115), who founded the motte and bailey castle of

Whorlton which was probably converted into a stone castle *c.* 1170–80 by Stephen de Meynell ii.

Lord Meynell was summoned to parliament as a baron from 1313 to 1322, fought in the Scottish wars and played a prominent part in the local history of his day. He is, perhaps, best known for his connection with the notorious Lucy de Thweng of Kilton Castle, the only child of Sir Robert de Thweng (*ob.* 1279) and heir to her grandmother, Lucy de Brus, wife of Sir Marmaduke de Thweng iii (*ob.* 1279). After leaving her husband, William le Latimer, in 1301 she lived for several years at Whorlton Castle as Lord Meynell's mistress and bore him a natural son, Nicholas (born *c.* 1303), who succeeded to his father's estates and married Alice, daughter of William iii, 3rd Lord Roos of Helmsley.



in *The New View of London* (pub. 1708), p. 574, that it "was brought from York by Mr. Serjeant Belwood, Recorder of that city, about the year 1682, and is said to be the figure of one Rooce, of an honourable family." There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this statement.



Supposed effigy of Robert de Roos ii (1227). Temple Church, London.

In Stothard's time (1817), when comparatively little was known about mediæval armour and effigies, it was assigned to Robert de Roos ii (*ob.* 1227), which is, of course, an impossible date for it. That Robert ii was interred in the Temple Church is certain and the inner figure of the lower pair on the south side of the Rotunda is popularly assigned to him and as the effigy dates *c.* 1230 it is within the bounds of possibility that this conjecture, for it is nothing more, may be correct.

At the present time the effigy with which we are dealing is assigned, on the authority of Hewitt, to Robert de Roos iii, 1st Lord Roos of Helmsley (*ob.* 1285), who was buried in the presbytery of the Augustinian Priory of Kirkham, E.R., and the inference is that, some time subsequent to the robbery of that establishment, of which the family of Roos of Helmsley were patrons, it was brought to York and finally, as narrated above, conveyed to London.

The effigy, however, is not earlier than *c.* 1318–20; it cannot, therefore, commemorate Robert iii, 1st Lord Roos (1285), and its present incorrect dating and identification has led to much confusion.<sup>1</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> For instance the late Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., in his interesting article on "The Sword Belts of the Middle Ages," read at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Edinburgh, August 12th, 1891, is obviously puzzled by it. He says that this, "the latest of the Temple effigies, is dated 1285 on the authority of Hewitt. This example is very puzzling, because it shows the fully-developed metal locket of the scabbard, quite at the end of the next reign, and the free-flowing surcoat of about 1300; moreover, lions' faces are

introduced on the belt much before such decorations came into general use." It is curious that Mr. Hartshorne, whose knowledge of effigies was much more extensive and accurate than that of Hewitt, did not realise that the latter authority was wrong, more especially as Hewitt frequently ante-dates effigies; for instance, he assigns the beautiful example at Norton (co. Durham) to *c.* 1300, whereas it is obvious at a glance to the expert that it cannot be earlier than *c.* 1325.



knight is depicted bareheaded, a characteristic feature of the art of a highly skilled school of York craftsmen working between *c.* 1318 and *c.* 1330, and six other effigies, five in Yorkshire and one in co. Durham, could be cited as examples of the work of this school. The long-sleeved surcoat is worn, and after examining some seventy per cent. of the mediæval military effigies and brasses now remaining in England and Wales, I have met with no appearance of this particular variety of surcoat before 1317. The sword-belt is ornamented by bosses



Roos effigy (*c.* 1310-15).  
Hob Moor, York.

of gold or silver in the form of lions' heads, a mode of decoration which did not appear before *c.* 1318 and of which this effigy furnishes one of the earliest, if not the earliest, example. The sword-belt is attached to the scabbard by means of ring-locks or swivels, a form of attachment apparently unknown in England before *c.* 1315. Certainly this method, in an incipient form, appears on the famous brass of Sir Robert de Septvans (*ob.* 1306), Chartham, Kent, but after carefully examining this brass on three or four occasions I am convinced that it was not engraved before *c.* 1315.

We may ask ourselves the pertinent question—"Does this effigy necessarily commemorate a head of the house of Roos of Helmsley? All that the shield now shows are three water bougets. Why should it not commemorate a head of the house of Roos of Wark or a head of the house of Roos of Ingmanthorpe?" We may at once rule out the Roos family of Wark and Kendal for there is no record of

any head of this family being buried in Yorkshire. The only head of the house of Roos of Ingmanthorpe who died about this time was Sir William i (*ob.* 1310) and he was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, York.<sup>1</sup> But the Temple effigy came from York. It may, therefore, be argued that it was the effigy of Sir William de Roos i of Ingmanthorpe that Belwood conveyed to London.

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. Top. et Gen.*, iv, 73.



But the Temple effigy is 18 to 20 years later than the death of Sir William and such a lapse of time between the interment and the erection of the memorial is unusual. Moreover there is every reason to believe that what remains of the effigy of Sir William is still in existence. On Hob Moor, York, in a field close to a footpath, is the mutilated torso of an effigy of *c.* 1310–15, the shield bearing the three water-bougets of Roos, which appears to have been used as a gatepost in comparatively recent times and which now bears a Government bench mark. It is supposed to have come from one of the religious establishments in the city destroyed by Henry VIII, and everything would seem to point to this being the effigy of Sir William de Roos i of Ingmanthorpe.

All the evidence would certainly tend to show that the Temple effigy commemorates a head of the historic house of Roos of Helmsley, and as it is beyond dispute that it dates *c.* 1318–20 it must necessarily commemorate William ii, 2nd Lord Roos of Helmsley and of Belvoir (*ob.* 1316)<sup>1</sup> and have been erected shortly after his death. This Lord Roos took a great interest in Kirkham; he rebuilt the central portion of the existing gatehouse<sup>2</sup>; he was interred in the presbytery of the large and beautiful Priory Church<sup>3</sup> and it is, surely, not unreasonable to suggest that so influential and powerful a baron, so deeply interested in Kirkham that he preferred

<sup>1</sup> Born *c.* 1259, William ii, 2nd Lord Roos of Helmsley and of Belvoir, was the eldest son and successor of Robert de Roos iii (*ob.* 1285), 1st Lord Roos of Helmsley and, in right of his wife, Isabel, daughter and heir of William Daubeney of Belvoir, and played a prominent part in the history of his times. He was in personal attendance, as squire of the body, on Edward i in the Welsh expedition of 1277 (*Deputy Keeper of Pub. Rec.*, p. 268), when some 17 years of age; in June, 1291, was in Scotland in the king's service (*Cal. Pat. R. Edw. i*, p. 433); was one of the competitors for the Scottish throne, basing his claim on his descent from William the Lion, his great-grandfather, Robert ii (*ob.* 1227), having married Isabel, a natural daughter of that monarch. In 1296 his cousin, Robert de Roos of Wark Castle, Northumberland, rebelled against Edward i, joining the Scots, and the king, in 1301, gave that castle to William. He was in Gascony in the king's service in 1297, was at the siege of Carlaverock, joined in the barons' letter to the Pope in 1301, and on Nov. 8th, 1307, in conjunction with Robert, Earl of Angus, was appointed to defend the county of Northumberland against the Scots (*Cal. Pat. R. Edw. ii*, 1307–13); held the appointment of King's Lieutenant and Joint Warden of the West

Marches; on Aug. 6th, 1309, joined in the barons' letter to the Pope, and on Jan. 1st, 1315, was summoned by Archbishop Greenfield to a Council at York to devise means of resistance to the threatened Scottish invasion after Bannockburn. On Jan. 16th, 1309, he gave the manor of Warter to the Augustinian Priory at that place (*Cal. Pat. R. Edw. ii*, p. 161), and was also a benefactor to the Cistercian Abbey of Thornton. The Roos family had a perfect genius for marrying heiresses, and he espoused Maud, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Vaux, a Lincolnshire landholder. He was summoned to Parliament as a baron from 1295 to 1315, and died in 1316.

<sup>2</sup> He decorated the front of the gatehouse with ten shields, viz., (1) Clare, and (2) Plantagenet, to commemorate the fact that he was mesne tenant of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford (*ob.* 1296), who married Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Edward i, (3) Roos, (4) Vaux, to commemorate his wife, Maud, daughter of John de Vaux, (5) traditional Espec, to commemorate his descent, on the female side, from Walter Espec who founded Kirkham in 1122, (6) Greystoke, (7) Scrope, (8) Roos, (9) Roos, and (10) a cross patonce.

<sup>3</sup> *Rievaulx Chart.*, Surt. Soc., 361.

to be buried there rather than at Thornton, of which establishment he was also patron and in which his wife was interred, should have been commemorated by a monument which, at the time of the robbery of the establishment, may have been the principal Roos memorial at Kirkham. The probabilities seem to be that the effigy was conveyed to York at some unknown date subsequent to the desecration of the Priory church, and we know that it was transferred to London in 1682. It was restored by Richardson in 1842. So-called "restorations" of effigies are to be deprecated and Richardson's work on the Temple and other effigies has been severely criticised.<sup>1</sup> But if we compare the drawing of this effigy by that great artist, Charles Stothard, made many years before the restoration, with that made by the writer (reduced to the scale of an inch to a foot), we shall probably come to the conclusion that in this case the work was satisfactorily done. Unfortunately he stained the Roche Abbey stone of which it is made to represent the hard fossil limestone known as Purbeck marble.

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### THE AMOTHERBY EFFIGY.

In the above paper on the Roos effigy in the Temple Church reference is made to the existence of seven sleeve-surcoated effigies, but this particular variety of surcoat is rarely depicted on effigies. There are, however, two other examples in Yorkshire, viz., the effigy of Sir John de Bordesden (*ob. c. 1329*), Amotherby, N.R., and a poor effigy of *c. 1325* at Ampleforth, N.R., probably the work of a village Phidias.

Sir John de Bordesden, the knight commemorated by the Amotherby effigy, resided at Newsham, a hamlet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Amotherby. He was enfeoffed in Newsham and Amotherby in 1294 by John de Garton and Ada, his wife,<sup>2</sup> but beyond the fact that he had a grant of free warren in these places in 1313,<sup>3</sup> was lord in 1316<sup>4</sup> and 1319–20<sup>5</sup> and was continually bickering with the prior of the Gilbertine house of Malton, we know very little about him.

<sup>1</sup> One of the effigies restored by Richardson has always puzzled me, viz., the alabaster figure in Elford church, Staffordshire, assigned by him to Sir John Stanley (1474). The armour depicted on the effigy is that of *c. 1400–10* and bears not the faintest resemblance to the equipment of 1474. Is there not a possibility that this effigy actually commemorates Sir John de Arderne (*ob. 1408*), and that

the inscription was engraved in 1474 by John Stanley, who thus attempted to pass the monument of his maternal grandfather off as the effigy of his father? Such "appropriation" of effigies is not unknown.

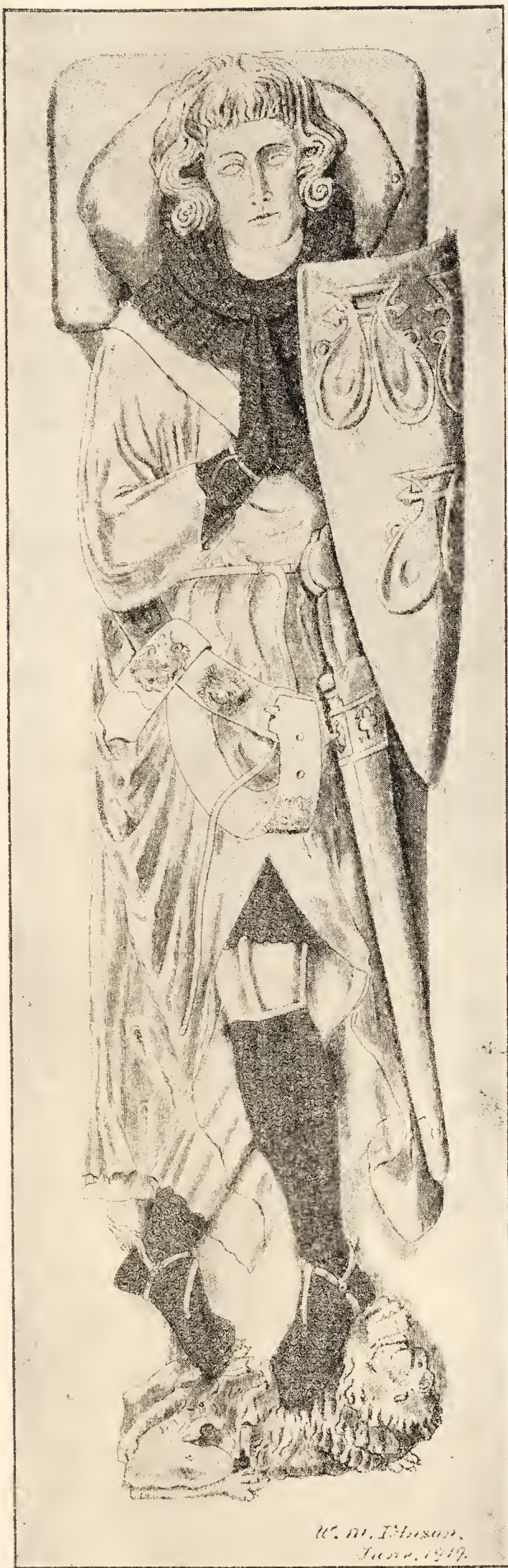
<sup>2</sup> *Abbrev. Plac.*—Rec. Com.—249.

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, p. 224.

<sup>4</sup> *Kirkby's Inq.*, 321.

<sup>5</sup> Feet of F., Yorks., 3 Edw. iii, no. 7.





TEMPLE CHURCH, LONDON.  
William, 2nd Lord Roos (1317).



AMOTHERBY, YORKS., N.R.  
Sir John de Bordesden (c. 1329).







He died *c.* 1329 and was succeeded by his nephew, William, son and heir of his brother, Sir William.<sup>1</sup>

Sir John wears a round-topped cervelière under a hood of chain mail, the latter bound round the temples by a fillet; his hands, protected by gauntlets of chain mail secured at the wrists by leather straps, are uplifted in prayer; a broad guige, passing over the right shoulder, carries a long shield bearing the arms of Bordesden; the sword, which is of unusual length, is attached to the belt by ring-locks or swivels, its pommel is ornamented by a miniature shield and its grip is bound with wire. A voluminous sleeved surcoat is worn, girt by a narrow cincture which, no doubt, formed an integral part of the belt; the genouillières of cuir-bouilli are decorated with miniature shields and have reinforcing lames studded with discs; the legs are crossed, prick spurs are worn and the feet rest upon a lion. The chain mail is depicted by incised lines the effect of which is not so realistic as is the usual method. The slab on which the effigy lies is decorated by a number of small shields bearing alternately the arms of Bordesden and a bend.

The drawing of the effigy is to the scale of an inch to the foot.

<sup>1</sup> This William, who resided at Amotherby, married, some time before 1316, the heiress of the Ripleys of Ripley, W.R., died *c.* 1325, and was buried at Amotherby, his fine grave-slab remaining on the north side of the chancel. He left a son and heir, William, who was heir to his uncle, Sir John. William the

younger had a daughter and heiress, Katherine, who married Sir Thomas Ingilby, the first of the Ingilbys of Ripley, who thus came into possession of Ripley and Amotherby. The Ingilby crest of a boar's head is, no doubt, derived from the arms of Bordesden.

## ANCIENT HERALDRY IN THE DEANERY OF BULMER.

BY REV. HENRY LAWRENCE, M.A., AND  
REV. C. V. COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A.

This extensive Deanery is roughly coterminous with the wapentakes of Ouse and Derwent, Birdforth and Bulmer. At the present time the market towns of Thirsk and Easingwold are the most important places in the district, whilst Thirsk in the extreme north and Hemingborough in the south have the most considerable churches. There were important religious houses at Byland and Newburgh and smaller foundations at Marton and Thicket. Good heraldic glass of ancient date survives at Feliskirk, South Kilvington, Raskelf, Skipwith, and Thirsk; armorial brasses at Bossall, Coxwold, Sheriff-Hutton, and Topcliffe; effigies with heraldry at Bulmer, Sheriff-Hutton, and Stillingfleet. The only exterior shields are at Brafferton and Sheriff-Hutton (Castle). There are some shields in wood at Hemingborough and some interesting Scrope heraldry on the font at South Kilvington; whilst a considerable display of modern heraldry may be seen at Coxwold.

Glover noted the heraldry at eight churches, Dodsworth at seven, in this Deanery. Burton's *History of Hemingborough* is the only reliable history on any considerable scale of any part of the Deanery. Histories of Thirsk and Sheriff Hutton have been written, and Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis* gives some particulars of a number of churches in the neighbourhood of Easingwold. The heraldry at Feliskirk, South Kilvington, and Thirsk has been accurately described in volume xxii of this *Journal*.

### BIRDFORTH (St. Mary).<sup>1</sup>

On the north wall of the chancel is a stone slab with the date 1585 and the initials **IT** and **AT**.

In the centre is a shield, [*argent*] on a bend [*gules*] three *escarbuncles*. [*or pierced azure*] a mullet for difference (Thornton) impaling [*or*] on

<sup>1</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, ii, 184. It has been assumed and in more than one instance confidently stated, that Birdforth, as giving a name to the Wapentake, was once a place of importance. There are no grounds for believing that it was ever

more than a small hamlet. The Wapentake of Birdforth owes its title rather to the fact that the village stands on the boundary between Bulmer and Birdforth.



*a fess dancetty [gules] three lions rampant [or]* (Maunsell). Above is a small shield bearing *a bend*, which may originally have shown the arms of Thornton, as above.

John Thornton, who appeared at the Visitation of 1584, married Anne, daughter of Christopher Thomlinson, of Birdforth, by Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Maunsell.<sup>1</sup>

#### BOSSALL (St. Botolf).

Floor of the chancel, brass to the memory of Robert Constable, Chancellor of Durham, d. 2 Oct., 1452. There have been two shields, but only one survives with the arms of Constable, *quarterly [gules] and vair a bend [or]—an annulet for difference*.<sup>2</sup>

There are a number of monuments to the memory of the family of Belt of Bossall.

Sir Robert Belt, twice Lord Mayor of York, died 4 Sept., 1630, and Grace, his wife, daughter of Daniel Foxcroft, of Halifax, died 11 Aug., 1662.

*Gules three bezants and a chevron or the chevron charged with a cross patty-fitchy and two mullets azure* (Belt) impaling *gules a chevron or and three foxes' heads coupéd proper* (Foxcroft).

In the churchyard: Goodeth daughter of Edward Pegge of Beauchief, and widow of Robert Belt of Bossall, d. 1 Jan., 1717—Belt impaling Pegge.

Elizabeth, only daughter of the above, d. 15 Mar., 1724—arms (in a lozenge) Belt.

#### BRANDSBY (All Saints).

Dodsworth notes:

- (1) De la River, of Brandsby (*vairé argent and gules with a bordure azure bezanty*).
- (2) *Argent a fess and three garbs sable a fleur-de-lys argent in the fess*.<sup>3</sup>
- (3) De la River impaled with *or a cross engrailed sable*.
- (4) De la River in stone.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 210 and 217; see also Gill, p. 325.

<sup>2</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xxii, 297. "At Barneby near Bossall, 20th September, 33 Henry VI, Robert Constable of Bossall, squire, to be buried in the Quire near the place where his father is upon the north part of his parish Kirk of Bossall afore the high altar" (Torre).

<sup>3</sup> The same coat was at Whenby. The last male member of this family married a Gower (Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 601). Sir Wm. Fairfax' book of Arms gives for Gower of Richmond *argent a fess and three "gowers" sable*. Is there confusion between Gower and Flower?

<sup>4</sup> *Church Notes*, 180.

## BRAFFERTON (St. Peter).

Over the south door are three shields which, taken with the inscription below them,

orate pro anima Radulphi Nevbell<sup>1</sup>

indicate that the chancel was built by Ralph Nevill, of Thornton Bridge, who was dead in 1522.

The shields are very badly carved and evidently the work of a local craftsman ignorant of the rudiments of heraldry. The three shields may be read as follows:

- (1) Quarterly: (1) a cross flory, (2) a saltire charged with a mullet, (3) a goat's head, (4) a bull's head.
- (2) Quarterly: (1) and (4) a saltire, (2) a fess and three fleurs-de-lys, (3) three garbs.
- (3) Quarterly: (1) and (4) billetty a fess dancetty, (2) and (3) three escallops: impaling a saltire.

The only possible explanation of this heraldry seems to be that the carving was executed by someone who possessed little knowledge of the subject.

- (1) This is an impaled coat which should be *gules a saltire argent charged with a mullet sable* (Nevill of Thornton Bridge) impaling *azure a cross flory or* (Ward). Below are the crests of Nevill—a bull's head—and Ward—"Les armes de Ward safyr a une croys pated topace, et sus son heaulme la teste d'un chieuvre."<sup>2</sup>

Ralph Nevill, named above, married his first cousin once removed, Anna, daughter and coheir of Christopher Ward, of Newby and Givendale.

- (2) Quarterly: (1) and (4) Nevill, (2) [*or*] a fess [*gules*] and six fleurs-de-lys counter changed (Deyvill), (3) sable [*a fess and*] three garbs [*argent*] (Beneley).

Ralph Nevill's ancestor, Sir Ralph Nevill, married, in the fourteenth century, the heiress of Deyvill of Cundall, and by this marriage the Nevills acquired property at Cundall and Thornton Bridge.

His grandson, William Nevill, the grandfather of the Ralph who built the chancel at Brafferton, was knighted by Richard III after the battle of Hutton Moor in 1482. On 21 May, 1484, "William Nevele of Thornton Brig"

<sup>1</sup> Gill, *Vallis Ebor.*, 377; Hargrove's *Knarborough*, 7th ed., 270.

<sup>2</sup> Flower's *Vis. Yorks.* (Harl. Soc., xvi), 335.



made his will in which he directed that he should be buried in the Quire of St. Augustine, within the parish church of Brafferton (Torre).<sup>1</sup>

- (3) Quarterly: (1) and (4) [*sable*] *three escallops* [*argent*] (Strickland), (2) and (3) [*azure*] *billetty a fesse dancetty* [*or*] (Deyncourt) impaling Nevill.

Catherine, the eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of Ralph Nevill, married, for the first of her three husbands, Sir Walter Strickland, of Sizergh (d. 9 Jan., 1527–8). His ancestor, Sir William Strickland, who died in 1306, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph and coheir to her brother, Ralph Deyncourt. Thornton Bridge descended to Catherine and her heirs.<sup>2</sup>

In the vestry are two shields which, in Gill's time, were in a window of the chancel:

- (1) Ward quartering Nevill of Thornton Bridge, which should be Nevill quartering Ward.  
 (2) *Argent a saltire engrailed gules, a chief azure* (Tweedy) quartering *argent a fess and three dragons' heads erased sable* (—————). Motto: THOLE AND THINK ON.

From Gill's description the first shield seems to have been reversed when removed from the chancel. He describes the charges on the second as *birds' heads*.

The first and second quarterings on this shield show the arms of Tweedy, probably of Boreham, Co. Essex, descended from the Tweedys of Drumelzier. A member of the Boreham family, Thomas Tweedy (d. 1648), settled in Yorkshire. His descendant, William Tweedy, married, in 1763, Elizabeth, daughter of John Clough, of Helperby (parish of Brafferton) and Thorpe Stapleton. His son, John Tweedy, married Elizabeth, widow of George Green, Member of Council, Bombay Presidency. It is perhaps her arms which occur here and again at St. Mary's, Castlegate.<sup>3</sup>

### BULMER (St. Martin).

This was formerly a place of importance and gave its name both to the Deanery and Wapentake. From this place also the powerful

<sup>1</sup> Apparently this was the original dedication of the church (*Y.A.S. Journal*, ii, 184).

<sup>2</sup> See *Cumb. and West. Antiq. Soc.*, x, 74, where there is a detailed pedigree of the Stricklands. The author assigns to Nevile of Thornton Bridge the quartering of Blenkinsop: *gules a fess and three*

*garbs or*, but *Harl. Soc.*, xvi, 67 and 68, gives Beneley as above (on p. 68, the fesse *or*). The coat occurs amongst the Nevil quarterings at Gilling Castle (*Y.A.S. Journal*, xix, 161).

<sup>3</sup> The authors are indebted to Sir J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, for these particulars of the Tweedy family.

baronial family of Bulmer derived their surname. A much mutilated effigy of a knight is now their sole memorial.

Mr. I'Anson sends us the following note.

#### THE BULMER EFFIGY.

Built sideways, by some vandal 18th century "restorers," into the north wall of the nave of the church, close to the pulpit, with the head towards the west, is an effigy of *c.* 1270, which in 1627 lay on the north side of the chancel.<sup>1</sup> The legs and part of the trunk

have been cut away, apparently to adjust the figure to its present position, and what remains is now heavily smothered in whitewash.

Yorkshire does not possess a single effigy which can be assigned to the first half of the 13th century, and this figure, which probably commemorates Sir John de Bulmer iii<sup>2</sup> (*ob.* 1265), of Bulmer and Wilton, is of interest, mutilated as it is, as being one of the oldest extant effigies in our county.

Sir John wears a round-topped cervelière under a coif or hood (it is impossible to say which owing to the whitewash) of mail which is secured by means of arming points on either side of the head and also by a fillet. The hands, elevated in prayer, are protected by mittens of mail—undivided for the fingers but provided with thumb pieces—forming an integral part of the sleeves of the hauberk. A guige passing over



BULMER, N.R. Sir John Bulmer iii  
(*ob.* 1265).

<sup>1</sup> Dodsworth, *Church Notes*, p. 178. In 1627 the arms of Bulmer appeared in the east window of the chancel (*ibid.*).

<sup>2</sup> Sir John, who resided at Bulmer, was the eldest son and successor of Sir John de Bulmer ii (*ob.* 1256) of Bulmer and Wilton, and was fifth in descent from Ansketil de Bulmer (*ob.* 1119) whose second son, Stephen, was the ancestor of the family of Bulmer of Bulmer, and subsequently) of Wilton-in-Cleveland.

His father, Sir John ii, held a knight's fee in Bulmer of the fee of Mauley and lands in Wilton and Lazenby of the fee of Percy and in 1235-6 succeeded his cousin, Thomas de Wilton (great-grandson of Ansketil de Bulmer), in the manor of Wilton. Sir John iii married Catherine Salvin, died in 1265, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John iv (*ob.* 1299), whose effigy is now in the porch of the church of Wilton-in-Cleveland.



the right shoulder carries a shield bearing the arms of Bulmer [*gules*] *bibletty a lion rampant* [*or*]. The sleeveless surcoat is girt at the waist by a narrow cincture, the pendent thong of which falls down the left side of the figure. Both the sword—which appears to have had straight quillons—and the sword-belt are much obscured by whitewash and are otherwise mutilated. The belt is attached to the scabbard by means of interlocking thongs of leather, and the sennit knot, although partially obscured by whitewash, is visible. This is one of the earliest effigies in England to depict this mode of attachment,<sup>1</sup> which was in vogue from *c.* 1265 until *c.* 1320, when it began gradually to be replaced by the ring-lock method of attachment.

Dodsworth<sup>2</sup> records a number of shields in this church.

In a choir window:

- (1) Bulmer.
- (2) *Argent a maunch sable* (Hastings).

On a stone:

- (3) Bulmer.

Effigy on the north side of the choir:

- (4) Bulmer.

In a window:

- (5) Hastings and Greystock.
- (6) Hastings.
- (7) *Gules a cross flory or* (Latimer).
- (8) Roccliffe.

In a south window:

- (9) Sutton.

Sir Ralph Bulmer (d. 1406) married Agnes, widow of Sir Edmund Hastings and daughter and coheir of Thomas, Lord Sutton (Court-hope).

<sup>1</sup> In the first half of the 13th century the belt appears to have been attached to the scabbard by means of metal studs or tabs, as shown on two of the Temple Church effigies, or by arming points, as shown on the effigy of Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (*ob.* 1241), also in the Temple Church. But all these methods were unsatisfactory as the sword wobbled about owing to the fact that the scabbard was attached to the belt at one point only. Consequently, apparently about the middle of the seventh decade of the 13th century, both ends of the belt were fastened to the scabbard, as illustrated on the effigy of Sir David de Eresby (1268),

Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire. But as these two points of attachment were not opposite to each other, the scabbard had a tendency to take an awkward diagonal bearing and this inconvenience was got over by the interlocking-thong method so clearly depicted on many of our effigies. This method is seen on a Roos effigy of *c.* 1270 at Braunston, Northamptonshire, on the well-known De Vere effigy of *c.* 1275 at Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex—figured to Stothard—on the effigy of Sir Richard de Crupes (1278), Whittington, Gloucestershire, etc.

<sup>2</sup> *Church Notes*, 178.

## COXWOLD (St. Michael).

The heraldry on the bosses of the nave roof appears to be contemporary with the erection of the nave. The roof was restored in 1904, but the only shield then added was that of Wombwell quartering Bellasis (No. 6). The roof had 24 bosses, many of which are heraldic. (No. 23 is hidden by the organ.) Such of the heraldic devices as it is possible to identify indicate that the roof was the work of a member of the Percy family: No. 20 is almost certainly Percy ancient, *azure a fess of five gold fusils*; No. 14, the well-known Percy badges of the crescent and the locket; No. 8, *or a lion rampant azure*, Percy (Louvain); No. 1 may be the Falcon badge; and No. 16, the blue lion, the Percy crest.

The absence of the luces—unless they were No. 23—seems to preclude a date much later than the marriage of the first Earl of Northumberland with Maud Lucy, *c.* 1382. The latest known example of the Percy lion without the luces seems to be a shield on the gateway of Lumley Castle—license to crenellate 1389.<sup>1</sup>

Brass on the floor of the nave to John Manston (d. 4 Oct., 1464), [*sable*] *a bend embattled [argent]* (Manston) impaling a coat now defaced.<sup>2</sup>

Over the chancel-arch are the Royal arms of England (1714–1801) with, on the dexter side, Bellasis impaling Saunderson and Cromwell, and on the sinister, Bellasis quartering Bellasis of Scotland, with Betham quartering Fowler on an escutcheon of pretence. Below each shield is the motto: *Bonne-et-Belle-Assez*.

In a window in the south aisle is some eighteenth century glass by Peckitt, of York, including a shield of arms of the first Earl of Fauconbrig, as on the righthand side of the chancel-arch.

In the chancel are four large altar-tombs. The oldest is the easternmost on the north side, and commemorates Sir William Bellasis (d. 14 April, 1603) and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, of Gilling.

At the top is a shield of eight quarterings:

- (1) *Argent a chevron gules and three fleur-de-lys azure* (Bellasis).
- (2) *Argent a pale engrailed between cotises sable* (Bellasis of Scotland or Bellasis ancient).
- (3) *Or a fess gules and three torteaux* (? Farsyde).
- (4) *Argent an escutcheon in an orle of martlets sable* (Spring).

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Ael.*, iv, N.S., 174.

<sup>2</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xvii, 273; *Reliquary*, N.S., v, 39; Dodsworth, *Church Notes*.

See also the article in the *Reliquary* for an account of the roof bosses.



- (5) *Argent three boars' heads and a bordure engrailed sable.*<sup>1</sup>
- (6) *Argent three bars gules and a canton or charged with a lion passant sable* (Billingham).
- (7) *Argent two bars and in chief three escallops azure* (Errington).
- (8) Bellasis ancient.

Below this on the cornice are fifteen shields:

- (I) Bellasis ancient and Bellasis impaling Farsyde (?).
- (2) Bellasis ancient, Bellasis and Farsyde impaling Spring and . . . . .
- (3) Bellasis ancient, Bellasis, Farsyde, Spring, and . . . . . impaling *vert three icicles (or bottles) in bend or* (Harbottle).
- (4) The same impaling *argent three bendlets gules* (. . . . .).
- (5) The same impaling *argent a cross flory between four martlets gules* (Goldborne).
- (6) The same impaling *argent a saltire and chief gules charged with three escallops or* (Talboys).
- (7) The same impaling *argent a fess gules and six martlets sable* (De la Hay).
- (8) The same impaling Billingham.
- (9) Bellasis ancient, Bellasis, Farsyde, Spring, . . . . ., and Billingham impaling *gules three mullets argent* (Hansard).
- (10) The same impaling *argent three lamps flaming proper* (Lamp-lough).
- (11) The same impaling *argent three lozenges gules each charged with a saltire of the field* (Dalton).
- (12) The same impaling Dalton.
- (13) The same impaling *argent a maunch gules* (Thirkeld).
- (14) The same impaling Errington.
- (15) Quarterly of eight as at the top of the tomb impaling Fairfax.

Below this again are four shields:

- (I) Bellasis ancient and Bellasis impaling quarterly of six:
  - (a) Fairfax of Gilling (*argent three bars gemelles gules a lion rampant sable*).
  - (b) Etton (*barry azure and or, a canton gules charged with a cross patonee argent*).
  - (c) Malbis (*argent a chevron and three hinds' heads gules*).

<sup>1</sup> There is an example of these last two quarterings in the glass at Gilling Castle where the field in each case is *or*. There they are inserted and evidently formed

part of a shield with the quarterings of Margaret Fairfax's husband (*Y.A.S. Journal*, xix, 165)

- (d) Carethorpe (*or a bend azure*).<sup>1</sup>  
 (e) Argham (*argent a chevron and three martlets sable*).  
 (f) Folifoot (*argent a fess and two leopards sable*).<sup>2</sup>

The arms of his wife, Margery Fairfax.

- (2) Bellasis quarterly of eight.  
 (3) Bellasis ancient and Bellasis impaling Fairfax of Denton quartering *argent a fess sable and three fleurs-de-lys gules three bezants on the fess* (Thwaites).

His son, William Bellasis, and his wife, Ursula Fairfax.

- (4) Quarterly *azure and argent*, in the first and fourth quarters *a fleur-de-lys or* (Metham).

His daughter, Katherine, was the wife of Thomas Metham.

The three younger sons of Sir William Bellasis are also figured on the tomb:

- (1) James, married Mary, daughter of Marmaduke Tunstall. Arms, on left shoulder, *sable three combs argent* (Tunstall).  
 (2) Bryan, married Margaret, daughter of William Leigh, *azure two bars argent, a bend gules* (Legh of Adlington).  
 (3) Charles, Doctor of Civil Law, unmarried. He is portrayed in an academic gown.

The easternmost tomb on the south side records the death of Barbara, wife of Sir Thomas Bellasis, first Viscount Fauconberg, and daughter of Sir Henry Cholmeley.

On the tomb are two coats:

- (1) Bellasis quarterly of six.  
 (2) Bellasis and Bellasis ancient impaling Cholmeley with quarterings . . . . .

The second tomb on the north commemorates Henry Bellasis, eldest son of the first Viscount, who died v.p. in 1647, and his son, the second Viscount, who died s.p. 1700:

- (1) Bellasis impaling *azure a fess and three bucks' heads or* (Barton of Smithells).  
 (2) Bellasis.

<sup>1</sup> For an account of this coat, a derivative of Scrope, see *E.R.A.S. Trans.*, xi,

<sup>25</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> "This Sr Nycolas (*i.e.* the father of Margery) sayeth that he should bere

Follovet who bereth—Arg. a fece between 3 lions rampant Sable; and yt should come in next unto Etton" (*Flower's Visitation*, p. 113).



- (3) Bellasis impaling *paly argent and azure a bend sable charged with three annulets or* (Saunderson) and *sable a lion rampant argent* (Williams or Cromwell).

This coat records the two marriages of Bellasis with Mildred, daughter of Nicholas, Viscount Castleton, and Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

His father married Grace, daughter of Sir Thomas Barton, of Smithells.

The fourth monument is to the last Earl of Fauconberg, who died 28 March, 1802. There are no effigies on this tomb, but a great wealth of modern heraldry, 24 shields in all.

#### CRAYKE (St. Cuthbert).

Lying loose in the church is a wooden shield which appears to have formed part of a funeral escutcheon; above it is an esquire's helmet and wreath, but the crest has gone.

*Barry argent* [? *ermine*] *and sable a lion rampant or a label of three points* (Gibson) impaling *argent on a pale sable between two pellets a demi-lion or* (Allott).<sup>1</sup>

Sir John Gibson, of Welburn Hall in the parish of Kirkdale, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Allott, Lord Mayor of London. The Society's excursion programme for 1901 states that Sir John Gibson's arms appear also on the shield of the effigy, as they did on Welburn Hall in 1886.<sup>2</sup>

#### DALBY (St. Mary).

South wall of the nave, monument to Alan Ascough, of Skewsby, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Braithwaite, of Burnishead, Co. Westmorland (d. 1672).

Arms: Ascough (see Thirsk and Thirkleby) impaling *gules a chevron argent charged with three cross-crosslets fitchy sable* (Braithwaite).<sup>3</sup>

#### EASINGWOLD (All Saints).

On a sill of a window in the north aisle is a shield in stone: [*gules*] *a chevron ermine and three round buckles* [or].<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Sr John Allet (Fishmonger) maior 1591 in w<sup>ch</sup> year he died in Sepb<sup>r</sup>. Buried at Saint Margret's fryday Street Sr Rowl<sup>d</sup> Heyward served the other 6 weeks for him" (MS. at Davington Priory, Kent).

<sup>2</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, ix, 380; Gill's *Vallis*

*Ebor.*, 139; *Dugdale Vis.*, 73; Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 520.

<sup>3</sup> For Alan Ascough's will and some account of his family see *Y.A.S. Journal*, xix, 75.

<sup>4</sup> *Vallis Ebor.*, 77.

These are the arms of Thomas Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond 1388–1400. The church of Easingwold was given to the archdeaconry and a vicarage ordained in 1293. Dalby was responsible for the building of the greater part of the church as it stands to-day. His arms may also be seen in the stained glass of the choir clerestory at York.<sup>1</sup>

Glover<sup>2</sup> notes this coat and another shield bearing *ermine on a bend sable three lucas' heads erased argent impaling or a fess dancetty sable*. This would be Gillett impaling Vavasour; Maud, one of the daughters of Sir Henry Vavasour, of Hazlewood (d. 1500), having married Sir John Gillett, of York.

Gill, however, calls the charges on the bend boars' heads, and says that the coat is Driffield impaling West. The family of Driffield of Easingwold recorded their pedigree at the Visitation of 1666,<sup>3</sup> and Christopher Driffield, of Ripon, Barrister-at-law, is stated to have married Bridget, daughter of Lewis West, of Cumberland (*argent a fess dancetty sable*).

#### ESCRICK (St. Helen).

The brass on the floor of the baptistery with the arms of Arthur Robinson, of Deighton (c. 1636), has three shields:

- (1) [*Vert*] on a chevron between three bucks [or] three cinqfoils [*gules*] a mullet for difference (Robinson).
- (2) [*Argent*] on a fess [*sable*] a lion passant (Garrett).
- (3) Robinson—differenced as before—impaling Garrett.<sup>4</sup>

Glover<sup>5</sup> noted the following shields, none of which survive:

- (1) Greystock.
- (2) Roos.
- (3) *Gules three bougets or*.
- (4) *Argent three chaplets gules* (Lascells).
- (5) Lascells impaling Nevill (*a mullet sable for difference*).
- (6) *Argent a saltire engrailed sable* (. . . . .) impaling Lascells quartering *ermine a lion rampant azure crowned or* (Pickering).

This coat appears to be reversed and should apparently be Pickering quartering Lascells impaling . . . . .

- (7) *Argent a chevron, charged with a mullet or, and three lions' heads erased gules* (Rocliffe) impaling *azure a fess argent and three crosslets or*.

<sup>1</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xxvi, 357. See also *Heraldry of York Minster*, ii, 411.

<sup>2</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 450.

<sup>3</sup> Clay's *Continuation*, iii, 479.

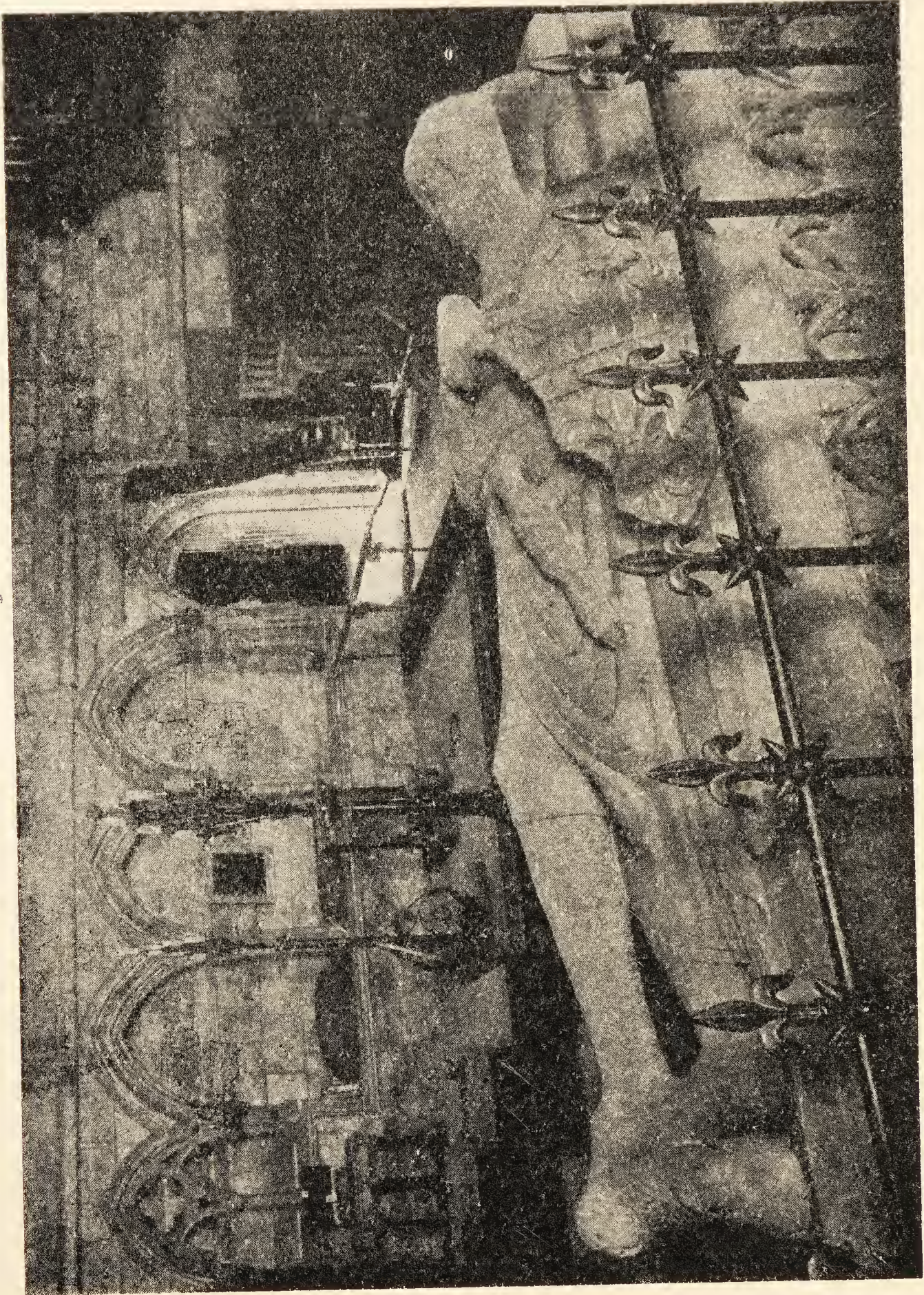
<sup>4</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xx, 296.

<sup>5</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 436









EFFIGY AT ILKESTON.



Probably this last should be *azure a fess argent and three stars or* (Thwaites).

(8) Roccliffe impaling *azure three fleurs-de-lys ermine* (Burgh).

(9) Burgh impaling a blank shield.

“ By an escheat in 18th Edward I it appears that Roger de Lascells held lands here of the Prioress of Thickeved.

The church is an ancient Rectory formerly belonging to the patronage of the Lascells knights ” (Torre).

They continued at Escrick till the middle of the fifteenth century, when James Pickering married the daughter and heir of Robert (?) Lascells, of Escrick (she died 17 Nov., 1499).

Guy Roccliffe, of Cowthorpe, married Jane, daughter of Richard Burgh, and was buried at Escrick.<sup>1</sup> His grandson, also called Guy, is stated to have married a daughter of Thomas Thwaites. Matches are also recorded between Lascells and Nevill, Lascells and Roccliffe, and Pickering and Roccliffe.

#### FELISKIRK (St. Felix).

The account of the Society's Proceedings in 1912 gives a detailed and accurate description of the four shields in stained glass remaining on the north side of the chancel of this church.<sup>2</sup>

Walkingham.

Cantelupe.

Ros of Ingmanthorpe.

Elsley.

It may be added that there is a fine effigy at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, showing the Cantelupe arms as at Feliskirk, with the *fesse vair*.<sup>3</sup> This probably represents Nicholas Cantelupe (d. 1356), son of the knight who lies buried at Feliskirk.

It is interesting to note that Nicholas, the father of William, was a fourth son, and that the eldest son bore the shield without the fesse. A nephew of this Nicholas became Bishop of Hereford in 1275, and the Cantelupe arms (undifferenced) are to this day used as those of the See of Hereford.

It is by no means certain that the curious and distinctive charges on the Cantelupe arms were originally simple fleurs-de-lys. They are so described in Glover's Roll; but the confusion which seems to exist in the coats described in the Parliamentary Roll points to an

<sup>1</sup> Will, 22 Oct., 1459. “ Guido Rouclyff to be buried in the church ” (*York Wills*, ii. 238).

<sup>2</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xxii, 198.

<sup>3</sup> It will be noticed, however, that the lions' heads from which the fleurs-de-lys issue are clearly to be seen.

unfamiliar charge such as the "jessant de lis" undoubtedly was. The three knights of this name mentioned in the Roll were apparently the representatives of the three sons of William Cantelupe (d. 1238) who left issue:

Sire Johñ de Cauntelo de azure a iii flures de or od testes de lupars yssauns. Son of John Cantelupe, his daughter married Sir Thomas West.

Sire Will'm de Cauntelo goullys a iii floures d'or a vne bende d'argent. This is the Bishop's brother, who married the heiress of Brecknock.

Sire Will'm de Cauntelo de goules a vne fesse de veer a iii testes de lup'rs de or.<sup>1</sup> Sir Nicholas married the heiress of Fitzralph of Greseley, Co. Notts., which perhaps accounts for the fesse vair.

Thus in one case the charges are called "flowers," in another "leopards' heads," and in the third "jessant de lys."

So many of these early coats were suggestive of the surname of the owner that one is tempted to seek an explanation in this direction. Champ de loup corrupted into Chant de loup and latinised into de Canto lupi may have been pictured in some way by a charge which, as handed down to us, has the appearance of a fleur-de-lys issuing from the mouth of a lion or "lupar," as the writer of the Great Roll calls it.<sup>2</sup>

#### HELMSLEY, OVER (St. Peter).

The church plate, the gift of Jane Wilmer, has her arms on a lozenge: [. . . . .] *a chevron between three eagles displayed* [. . . . .] (Wilmer) impaling [. . . . .] *a cross moline* [. . . . .].<sup>3</sup>

#### HEMINGBOROUGH (St. Mary).

Practically nothing remains of the wealth of heraldry which adorned this church in the sixteenth century.

<sup>1</sup> *Geneal.*, N.S., xi, 114, and xii, 276.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. P'Anson sends us the following note on the effigy: This effigy was first identified, I think in 1912, by Dr. Brown. I happened to be staying with him when, in consultation with Mr. Hamilton Thompson, he went into the question of the identity of the man commemorated, and I remember expressing some hesitation in accepting the accuracy of the identification on the ground that the details of the work and of the equipment indicated a date not earlier than 1325 and Cantilupe died in 1309. You will remember that Cantilupe was succeeded by his elder son, William, an infirm youth in-

capable of having issue, who survived until 1321, although it is evident that the management of the property was left entirely to his younger brother. Although the date of the effigy would suit this William it is most improbable that the invalid would be commemorated by such a memorial. My theory is that it was erected, to commemorate his father, by the younger son, Nicholas, soon after he succeeded his invalid brother, William, say *c.* 1325. If we accept this theory as correct all the difficulties presented by the workmanship and equipment at once disappear.

<sup>3</sup> *Yorks. Church Plate*, i, 195.



On the end of a pew in the nave may be seen the arms of Babthorpe ([*sable*] a *chevron* [*argent*] between three crescents [*ermine*]), who were seated at Osgodby in this parish. Below is a shield bearing a *plain cross*, and it is difficult not to connect this with the family of Hussey of North Duffield, especially as at least one alliance between the two families is known to have taken place somewhere near the date of this woodwork.<sup>1</sup> The arms of Hussey were *or a cross vert*. The same two shields occur on the choir stalls (north side), whilst on the south side may be seen the bearings of Gascoigne of South Duffield: [*argent*] on a *pale* [*sable*] a *lucy's head* [*or*] a *trefoil slipped for difference*.<sup>2</sup>

It is unnecessary to repeat here the arms recorded by Glover,<sup>3</sup> as they have for the most part been identified in *The History of Hemingborough*,<sup>4</sup> but the following may be noticed:

(8) *Gules a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys argent*.

Raine calls this Pickering and says they are probably the arms of the wife of Robert Babthorpe, who died in 1596. These same arms were once to be seen on the tomb of Henry and Thomas Babthorpe at Howden.<sup>5</sup>

(9) The arms in the escutcheon of pretence are those of Murdac.

(14) This is probably an incorrectly noted coat of Salvayn (see 21). Impaling Babthorpe it seems to give colour to Glover's statement that there was an alliance between the families.<sup>6</sup>

#### HUTTONS AMBO (St. Margaret).

Mural monuments:

(1) Sir Thomas Gower, Knt. and Bart., who married Anna, daughter and heir of John Doyly, of Marto, Co. Oxf. (d. 20 Oct., 1651): *barry of eight argent and gules a cross flory sable* (Gower).

(2) Margaret, daughter of the above (d. 16 May, 1659). Arms, in a lozenge: Quarterly, (1) and (4) Gower, (2) *ermine a cross flory gules* (Grindal), (3) *argent two bends azure* (Doyly).

<sup>1</sup> Burton's *Hemingborough*. Pedigree facing p. 311. The family takes its name from Babthorpe in this parish. On p. 25 reference is made to the arms of Bishop Skirlawe, but the cross appears to be a plain cross.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* Pedigree of Gascoigne facing p. 219.

<sup>3</sup> *Yorks. Vis.*, 435.

<sup>4</sup> pp. 27-30. The numbers refer to Raine's numbering of the coats in these pages.

<sup>5</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 438; see *Y.A.S. Journal*, xxvi, 120n.

<sup>6</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 599.

Two leger stones:

- (1) Major Edward Gower, fifth son of the above Sir Thomas (d. 13 Aug., 1672). Arms: Gower, *difference a crescent*.
- (2) Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Gower, (d. . . Sept., . . . .). Arms (in a lozenge): Gower.

#### KILVINGTON, SOUTH (St. Wilfred).

East window, two coats:

- (1) Upsal.
- (2) Sir John Mauleverer (?).

There is not much to add to the account of the Scrope heraldry on the font in the Society's Proceedings for 1912.<sup>1</sup>

John, the fourth Lord, married, as stated, Elizabeth, the only child of Sir Thomas Chaworth by Nichola Braybrooke: Sir Thomas had, however, a son by another wife, who carried on the line for several generations. It is clear, therefore, that the carving on the font making Scrope quarter Chaworth, Graystock, and Fitzhugh is incorrect. The arms here given for Chaworth are those used by that family after marriage with the heiress of FitzRandolf of Alfreton. The same bearing Alfreton for Chaworth may be seen in stained glass at Elmley in the West Riding. It is not certain what the original coat of Chaworth was, nor is it certain that this family, Chaworth of Alfreton, was in any way connected with the older feudal house.

#### KIRKBY KNOWLE (St. Wilfred).<sup>2</sup>

In the church are nine small brasses:<sup>3</sup>

- (1) James Danby, 1676. [*Argent*] *three chevrons interlaced [sable] with a chief [sable] charged with three mullets a crescent for difference* (Danby).
- (2) Thomasine Danby, 1678. Danby impaling . . . . . a chief . . . . . charged with three lions' heads erased . . . . .
- (3) Ursula Rokeby, 1707. [*Argent*] *a chevron and three rooks [sable]* (Rokeby) with Danby in an escutcheon of pretence.
- (4) Milcah Rokeby, 1726. The same arms.
- (5) Elizabeth Buxton. [*Argent*] *a lion rampant [sable]* (Buxton) impaling Rokeby.
- (6) Joseph Rokeby, 1741. Arms: Rokeby *a crescent for difference*.

<sup>1</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xxii, 226.

<sup>2</sup> *Ancient Dedication (Y.A.S. Journal*, ii, 186).

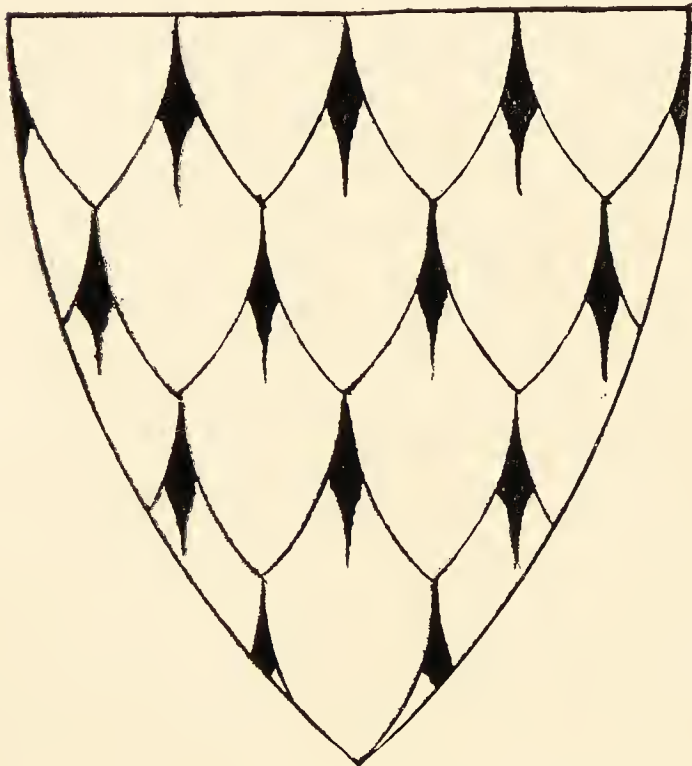
<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, xvii, 290.





Henry, seventh Lord *Scrope of Bolton*, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry *Percy*, third Earl of Northumberland, married first, Alice, daughter of Thomas, Lord *Scrope of Masham*, by Elizabeth, daughter of John *Nevill*, Lord Montagu; and secondly, Mabel, daughter of Thomas, Lord *Dacre*, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Lord *Greystock*. Both Lord *Scrope* and his wife, Mabel *Dacre*, descended from the Earls of Westmorland, which sufficiently accounts for the *Nevill* coat.

In the south window of the chancel is a shield which appears to be that described in a Fifteenth Century Roll of Arms: "*Gold and purple plompte, Mydlam in Coverdale.*"<sup>1</sup> This is what modern heralds call plumetty, representing birds' feathers in alternate metal and colour. Mydlam was perhaps a dependant of the *Scropes*.



Raskelf, a chapelry of Easingwold, belonged to the Archdeaconry of Richmond, so that the arms of a Richmondshire family would not be unlikely to appear here.

Mr. Barwell Turner points out that in the fourteenth century a member of this family sold a moiety of the manor of Burton (? on Yore) to Sir Richard le *Scrope*. He also calls attention to a similar coat borne by Eudo de Ronquerolles (*Galeries Historiques du Palais de Versailles—Armoires de la*

*Salle des Croisades*). As the name is distinctively Breton it is interesting to notice the similarity of the bearings in view of the intimate connection between Richmond and Brittany. The charge, though rare in this country, is not unknown on the continent. "*Befedert: Federspitzten mit ihren Haaren neben einander gelegt, abwechselnd Farbe und Metall*" (Von Biedenfeldt). *Plumeté: Attribut d'un e'cu qui est rempli de bouts de plumes rangées les unes à côté des autres et de deux émaux alternativement* (De Genouillac).

#### RICCALL (St. Mary).

There is a tomb to the north of the chancel which has an inscription too worn to be read. There is also what appears to be a

<sup>1</sup> *Ancestor*, vii, 193.



coat of arms in much the same condition. It seems to have borne a bend sinister between six indistinguishable objects.

The monument of Robert Wormley and Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Ashe, of Cottingham, has the arms: *gules in a chief indented argent three lions rampant sable* (Wormley) impaling *argent two chevrons azure* [*? sable*] for Ashe.

On the church plate are the arms, Marmaduke Cooke, Prebendary of Riccall, 1660–1684: [*gules*] *a fess and three crescents* [*or*], *three doves* [*argent*] *on the fess*.<sup>1</sup>

### SESSAY (St. Cuthbert).

The brass of Thomas Magnus, Rector of Sessay and Archdeacon of the East Riding (d. 28 Aug., 1550), shows his arms: *bendy of six*, [*vert and gules*] *on a fess* [*or*] *a lion passant gardant between two cinqfoils* [*gules*].<sup>2</sup>

Glover noted in addition two shields in stained glass:<sup>3</sup>

- (1) *Azure a lion rampant or crowned argent* (Darrell of Sessay).
- (2) *Argent a bend azure between cotises sable charged with three annulets argent* (Dawnay) impaling Nevill.

And the following ten "seals of Sir John Dawnaye's":

- (1) Darrell.
- (2) Darrell quartering Aton impaling Strangeways.
- (3) *Azure five fusils in fess or with a bordure or charged with torteaux* (Percy).
- (4) Percy quartering *or a chief indented azure charged with two mullets or* (Sancton),<sup>4</sup> Darrell, and Etton.
- (5) Dawnay.
- (6) Dawnay quartering Percy, Sancton, Darrell, and Etton.
- (7) and (8) Malleverer.
- (9) *A chevron between three hinds' heads*.
- (10) Mayor of York (Secretum).<sup>5</sup>

"In the town half a carucate and four oxgangs were held by Marmaduke Darrell of John de Percy" (Torre).

Sir Edmund Darrell (d. 1438) married the heiress of Aton; his grandson, Sir John Darrell, married Catherine Strangeways, but died s.p. 7 Hen. VII. His sister Joan, wife of Sir Guy Dawnay, became eventually the sole heir of the family. Sir Guy's son, Sir John Dawnay, married Dorothy Nevill, daughter of Richard, Lord Latimer.

<sup>1</sup> *Yorks. Church Plate*, i, 302.

<sup>2</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xvii, 313; Gill's *Vallis Ebor.*, 352.

<sup>3</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 433.

<sup>4</sup> *Dugdale's Vis.*, Clay's Continuation,

ii, 331, where this coat is ascribed to Sancton, *i.e.* Sancton.

<sup>5</sup> Many of the Charters to which these seals were attached are printed in Foster's edition of *Glover's Visitation*, pp. 82–84.

## SHERIFF HUTTON (St. Helen).

In the north chapel is the effigy of a knight; on the shield are the arms of Thweng of Cornborough in this parish: [*argent*] a fess [*gules*] (*charged with three escallops* [*argent*]) and three popinjays [*vert*].

On the pediment are five shields:

- (1) [*Argent*] a fess [*gules*] and three popinjays [*vert*] (Thweng of Kilton).
- (2) Constable of Flamborough.
- (3) Thweng of Cornborough.
- (4) [*Or*] a bend [*sable*] charged with three eagles displayed [*argent*] (Sir Robert de Mauley).
- (5) Thweng of Kilton.

This commemorates Edmund the son of John Thweng to whom his brother, Marmaduke Thweng, of Kilton, granted the manor of Cornborough.<sup>1</sup>

The heraldry could be more easily explained if a better pedigree of the family were available. It perhaps means that Edmund Thweng married a daughter of Sir Robert Constable. Sir Robert's wife was a Mauley, but she is generally believed to have been a daughter of Peter de Mauley, whose arms, rather than those of Robert, the younger son, we should have expected to find. Sir Robert's father, Sir William Constable, contracted in 1241 to marry Cecilia, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Thweng, of Kilton, which possibly accounts for the repeated coat of the elder branch. The best explanation of the five shields would be that Edmund Thweng married a daughter of Constable, and his father, John, a daughter of Sir Robert Mauley.

<sup>1</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xxii, 379. Mr. P'Anson sends us the following note on this effigy: 'The very interesting effigy at Sheriff Hutton evidently commemorates Sir Edmund de Thweng (*ob. c.* 1344), of Cornborough, son and successor of Sir John de Thweng (*ob. c.* 1325), of Cornborough. This effigy, and the coeval and similar one at Kildwick, W.R., have always intrigued me; I have examined both at least half-a-dozen times over the past fifteen years and made measured drawings of them. The use of the long, old-fashioned surcoat in conjunction with the numerous auxiliary defences strapped over the mail armour, is very unusual. The only other coeval effigies I have seen which can be compared, in this respect, with these two Yorkshire examples are those of Sir John de Pateshull (*ob.* 1350), Cold Higham, Northamptonshire—probably set up *c.* 1346—and

John Wych (*ob.* 1346), Chew Magna, Somerset. All four give us an excellent idea of the equipment worn during the closing years of what I venture to term the Reinforced Mail Period of *c.* 1310–1348. The long loose surcoat, although met with occasionally as late as *c.* 1336, was, to some extent at any rate, replaced by the cyclas *c.* 1321–1348, and the latter garment began, *c.* 1340, to give place to the skirted jupon so popular *c.* 1342–1355. Yet, on the four effigies above-mentioned the practically obsolete surcoat is depicted. Another anachronism on the Sheriff Hutton effigy is the old-fashioned method of attaching the sword-belt to the scabbard. This method had, in 1344—the approximate date of this effigy—been practically entirely replaced by the locket mode of attachment."



In the chapel of St. Nicholas and St. Giles, founded by him, is the brass of Thomas Witham, Chancellor of the Exchequer (died s.p. 1481), and Agnes, his wife, daughter and heir of William Thweng, great-grandson of Edmund Thweng named above.

Arms: [*Or*] *three pewits* [*sable*] *over all a bend* [*gules*].<sup>1</sup>

Associated with the supposed tomb of Edward, Prince of Wales, are two shields, one blank, the other bearing a *plain cross*. Two other shields are hopelessly defaced.

In the same aisle are the fragments of a brass showing the saltire of Nevill.

This may record the fact that the Prince's mother was the king-maker's daughter, though the fact that the Nevills held Sheriff Hutton from the time of the marriage with the Bulmer heiress in the thirteenth century till the reign of Henry VII is sufficient to account for the presence of their arms in the church.

On the gateway of the Castle are four shields:

- (1) [*Gules*] *a saltire* [*argent*] (Nevill).
- (2) Nevill.
- (3) Nevill impaling France and England quarterly.
- (4) Nevill.

"The Castle was originally built by Sir Bertrand Bulmer and re-edified by Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland" (Torre).

The first Earl of Westmorland married for his second wife Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt.

As Cornborough was the home of the Thwengs, so was Stittenham, also in the parish of Sheriff Hutton, the home of the Gowers.

In the church are two late shields of this family in stained glass:

- (1) *Barruly or and gules a cross flory sable* (Gower) quartering *azure three leaves or* (Leveson) impaling *gules three mullets or within a border or charged with a double tressure counter-flowered gules* (Sutherland).
- (2) Gower quartering Leveson.

The marriage between the second Marquis of Stafford (subsequently created Duke of Sutherland) and Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, took place in 1785.

In the south chapel there is also a tattered banner with the arms of Leveson-Gower.

<sup>1</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xvii, 314. The charges on the Witham shield are variously described as *pewits*, *eagles*, or *shel-*

*drakes*. In this instance they look more like *popinjays*, and, if so, they may be derived from the arms of Thweng.

Glover describes the arms on Thomas Wytham's brass and those on the Thweng monument, with the exception of Sir Robert Mauley's.<sup>1</sup>

Dodsworth<sup>2</sup> also notes the same shields on the Thweng and Witham memorials, adding the arms of Witham and Thweng in stained glass from a south choir window. He describes also some interesting Nevill heraldry which points to the mutilated effigy actually being that of Edward, Prince of Wales.

Dacre.

Nevill.

Montacute and Monthermer quartering Nevill with a label *gobony argent and azure* (Richard, Earl of Salisbury).

“The same in a neat monument of ablaster on the topp whereof is the portraiture of a child in his long coat having on his head a cap of maintenance.”

France and England *a label of three points ermine<sup>3</sup> on each point a canton gules* (Prince of Wales).

Quarterly, Beauchamp and Newburgh (Earl of Warwick).

#### SKIPWITH (St. Helen).

In the east window are two shields:

(1) *Gules a cross moline ermine*. This, the coat of Bishop Bek, whose arms impaled with those of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem have been described under Howden.<sup>4</sup> In the latter case no ermine spots remain on the cross, but there are some small black specks which may indicate that the cross there also was originally ermine.

(2) *Gules three leopards or* (England). The leopards are facing to the sinister side of the shield, but a close examination proves that the glass has been reversed at some time and the side which was originally inside the church has suffered considerably through exposure to the weather.

In the east window of the south aisle is a shield bearing *argent three bars gules on the upper bar three bezants*.

With regard to Bishop Bek's arms, “the church was an ancient Rectory belonging to the Prior and Convent of Durham till it was given to be a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Howden” (Law-

<sup>1</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 434.

<sup>2</sup> *Church Notes*, 175.

<sup>3</sup> The ermine doubtless represents the Earldom of Richmond, of which the Prince's father enjoyed the emoluments,

1478-1485. These arms were used by Richard III before he ascended the throne.

<sup>4</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xxvi. Coloured illustration facing p. 119.



ton). The Bishops of Durham were the chief landowners in the parish, other property in Skipwith and Marthorpe belonged to the fee of Wake and the last coat is perhaps a variant of the Wake arms: *argent two bars gules and in chief three torteaux*.

STILLINGFLEET (St. Helen).

In the south or Moreby Chapel is the effigy of a knight showing on his shield the arms of Moreby: [*argent*] *on a bend* [*azure*] *three mullets pierced* [*or*]*—a label of five points*.<sup>1</sup>

Moreby in the parish of Stillingfleet passed to the Acclomes by the marriage of Sir William Acclome (41 Edw. III) with Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Moreby.<sup>2</sup>

In the same chapel is the monument of John Acclome (d. 1611) and Isabel, his wife, daughter of Francis Palmes. Above is a shield of six quarterings, which are repeated apparently on a second shield.

- (1) *Gules a maunch in an orle of cinqfoils argent* (Acclome).
- (2) Moreby.
- (3) *Per fess embattled and three stags' heads counterchanged* (Cawood).
- (4) *Ermine on a fess gules three fleurs-de-lys or* (Selby).
- (5) *Argent a cross flory gules* (Pilkington).
- (6) *Azure three crescents or* (Ryther).

The north aisle was the burying place of the owners of Acaster Selby and Kelfield,<sup>3</sup> and in the window is a shield of arms placed there in 1520 and renewed in 1698: *gules a fess argent and three leopards' faces or* (Stillington) *impaling or a cross gules charged with five escallops argent* (Bigod), recording the marriage of Thomas Stillington, of Acaster, and Agnes, daughter of Ralph Bigod.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. P'Anson sends us the following note on this effigy: "The Stillingfleet effigy dates *c.* 1325, and evidently commemorates Sir Robert de Moreby, lord of Stillingfleet, son of Walter de Moreby of Moreby. In 1301 he contributed 5s. 8½*d.* to a thirteenth for chattels at Moreby (Yorks. Rec. Ser., xxi, 105), and he was lord of Stillingfleet in 1315-16 (*Kirkby's Inq.*, p. 319), no doubt in right of his wife, the heiress Margaret, widow of Sir John de Gray. A William de Moreby, son, or it may be grandson of this Sir Robert (I have not yet had time to go carefully into the pedigree), is mentioned in 1367 (*Yorks. Fines*, 1347-77, p. 124). Henry de Moreby, son of this William, left a daughter and heir, Mary, who married Sir William Acclom, of Acclom, living 41 Edw. III.

The effigy, which is in good preservation, bears a very close resemblance to the Feliskirk example and is the work of the same York school of craftsmen.

I am indebted to my friend, Dr. William Brown, for kind assistance in identifying the man commemorated by this effigy. When in any difficulty of this kind I invariably appeal to him, and he at once, with the unfailing kindness I have always experienced at his hands, puts me on the right track."

<sup>2</sup> Tuesday before the feast of the Exaltation of Holy Cross, 1398, Dame Mariota Acclom to be buried in the Church (Torre).

<sup>3</sup> 30 Aug., 1668, John Stillington of Kelfield, Esq., to be buried in the North Quire belonging to his house and Ancestors of Kelfield (Torre).

The paten,<sup>1</sup> given to the church by Mrs. Ursula Gill in 1726, bears the arms: quarterly, (1) and (4) Stillington, (2) Bigod), (3) *argent a cross engrailed sable* (Holford) impaling *chequy . . . . . a chief indented . . . . .*

On the floor of the north chapel are two brass plates to the memory of Cuthbert Harrison, of Acaster (1699), and Lenox, his wife, daughter of Marmaduke Langdale. Between them is a shield of arms: [*azure*] *three demi-lions rampant erased* [*or*] *a crescent for difference* (Harrison) impaling [*sable*] *a chevron between three stars of six points* [*argent*] (Langdale). The crescent denotes that the family of Harrison of Acaster descends from a younger brother of Harrison of Cayton.

#### TERRINGTON (All Saints).

The patens given to the church in 1680 by Sarah, the widow of Robert Hitch, Dean of York, have her arms in a lozenge :<sup>2</sup> [*or*] *a bend vair between cotises indented* [*sable*] (Hitch) impaling [*sable*] *a fess embattled and three lions' heads erased* [*argent*] (Levett).

Sarah, daughter of Dr. Hitch, married, at Guiseley, 13 Oct., 1662, John Geldart, of Wigganthurpe, and evidently her mother came to live here after the Dean's death, which took place in 1677.<sup>3</sup>

#### THIRKLEBY (All Saints).

Two leger stones at the west end of the church:

- (1) Placed by Anna Ascough, "vidua moestissima," to the memory of William Ascough, 18 Nov., 1676.

Arms: Ascough (see Thirsk) impaling [*argent*] *a fess* [*sable*] *and three thorn-trees* [*vert*] (Thornton).

William, son and heir of Sir William Ascough, knt., of Osgodby, married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Thornton, eldest son of Tempest Thornton, of Tyersal. She subsequently married Robert Walter, of Cundall.

- (2) Judith, daughter of John Burgoyne, of Sutton, Co. Bedford, and wife of William Ascough, 21 July, 1688.

Arms: Ascough impaling [*gules*] *a chevron* [*or*] *and three talbots* [*argent*] *with a chief embattled* [*argent*] *charged with three martlets* [*azure*] (Burgoyne).

<sup>1</sup> *Yorks. Church Plate*, i, 320.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 184.

<sup>3</sup> In Guiseley Par. Reg., where an abstract of his brother's will is given (Y.A.S. Rec. Ser., xl, 87).



There are in the church numerous memorials of the Frankland family with their arms: *azure a dolphin or with a chief or charged with two saltires gules*.<sup>1</sup>

- (1) Lucy, daughter of Sir Henry Boteler and wife of William Frankland, d. 17 Mar., 1639, aged 57.

Arms: Frankland impaling *gules a fess compony argent and sable and six crosses patty fitchy at foot argent* (Boteler).

- (2) Arabella, daughter of Henry Bellasis and wife of Sir William Frankland, d. 26 Feb., 1687, aged 50.

Arms: Frankland with the badge of Ulster impaling Bellasis.

- (3) Sir William Frankland, d. 2 Aug., 1697, aged 59.

Arms: Frankland with the badge of Ulster.<sup>2</sup>

### THIRSK (St. Mary).

The heraldry in this church has already been described in the pages of this *Journal*<sup>3</sup>; it will not therefore be necessary to do more than give a list of the shields which survive.

East window of the south aisle:

- (1) Meynell.
- (2) Orrell.
- (3) Darcy.
- (4) France and England.
- (5) Strangeways.

Also three coats of Askwith of Osgodby: *sable a fess gules and three asses argent differenced by a crescent argent, a mitre or, and a cross (?) argent*.

In the same window are the remains of at least one more Askwith coat.

West window of the north aisle two more coats of Askwith differenced with a *mullet (?) argent and a mitre or*.

The two shields of England and France ancient in the same window are modern.

On stall ends fixed in front of the organ are two coats, the first of which shows Askwith (difference *a mullet*) impaling Metcalfe; the second has not been identified.

<sup>1</sup> *Dugdale's Vis.*, Clay's Continuation, i, 154.

<sup>2</sup> Reference may be made to the un-

identified coat on the chalice in *Yorks. Church Plate*, i, 184.

<sup>3</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xxii, 210.

Glover notes four differences for the arms of Askwith<sup>1</sup>: (1) *a crescent argent*, (2) *a mullet argent* "Wilm Ayscough," (3) *a cross patoncée argent* "Rob<sup>t</sup> Ascogh," (4) *a mitre or*. This last may be supposed to refer to William Ascough, Bishop of Salisbury (d. 1450). Dodsworth has the same four differences.

#### TOPCLIFFE (St. Columb).

Large brass of Thomas de Topclyff (1362) and his wife. At either side are small shields with his arms: . . . . . *a chevron between three tops . . . . .*<sup>2</sup>

Three mural monuments:

- (1) Sir Metcalfe Robinson (created a baronet 1660), died s.p. 6 Feb., 1688-9: *vert a chevron and three bucks standing or*, with the badge of Ulster.
- (2) Sir William Robinson, his nephew (created a baronet 1689): Robinson, with the badge of Ulster impaling *gules three lozenges in fess argent and three lions' heads erased or* (Aislaby).

His wife was Mary, daughter of George Aislaby, and from this marriage the Marquis of Ripon descends.

- (3) Sir William Robinson, 4th bart., eldest son of Sir James Robinson (died s.p. 1770). He married Dorothy, daughter of John Thornhill. Arms: Robinson quartering Conyers, with the badge of Ulster, impaling Thornhill.

Sir Metcalfe Robinson's arms may also be seen on the communion plate presented by him in 1669.<sup>3</sup>

Dodsworth<sup>4</sup> records some Percy heraldry, all of which has disappeared:

- Percy quartering Lucy.
- The same impaling Nevill.
- The same impaling Poynings quartering FitzPayne.
- Percy.

#### WHENBY (St. Martin).

The following were noted by Glover<sup>5</sup>:

- (1) *Argent a fess and three crescents gules*.

<sup>1</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 449. Dodsworth's account of the heraldry at Thirsk will be found in his *Church Notes*, p. 216.

<sup>2</sup> *Y.A.S. Journal*, xvii, 325. See Hargrove's *Knaresborough*, p. 272, where an

entirely different coat is assigned to Topcliffe.

<sup>3</sup> *Yorks. Church Plate*, i, 192.

<sup>4</sup> *Church Notes*, 220.

<sup>5</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 434. Dodsworth's account (*Church Notes*, p. 179) is practically the same as Glover's.



- (2) *Vairé gules and argent with a bordure azure bezanty* (De la River of Brandsby).
- (3) *Ermine a fess gules charged with three annulets or* (Barton) impaling *gules three lions passant in bend argent between cotises gobony argent and azure* (Morgan).
- (4) *Or three birds sable over all a bendlet argent* [? gules] (Witham).
- (5) *Argent a fess and three garbs sable, a fleur-de-lys argent on the fess.*
- (6) *Argent a lion rampant sable* (. . . . .) impaling Morgan.
- (7) Barton impaling *or three bars azure* (Aske).
- (8) Barton impaling Morgan.

Thomas Barton married Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir John Morgan (or Moryn), of Whenby, 30 Edw. III, and their son, John Barton, married Christian, daughter of Aske.<sup>1</sup>

Torre records the testamentary burials of five members of the family of Barton at Whenby between 1436 and 1610.

<sup>1</sup> Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, 5.

## THE ADDY FAMILY OF DARTON AND ELSEWHERE IN THE WEST RIDING.

BY S. O. ADDY, M.A.

This essay owes some of its facts to the labours of the Rev. W. K. Martin who, in 1920, published *A History of the Ancient Parish of Wath-upon-Dearne*. I had worked at the subject before, but Mr. Martin's valuable book gave a fillip to my studies and encouraged me to go on.

To begin at the beginning: The Old English man's name Addi, which occurs in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* as the name of the Thane of North Burton, near Beverley, is identical with the modern surname Addy. Addi is analogous to other Old English proper names ending in "i," such as Saxi, Tosti, or Tiddi, and is not connected with the Biblical name Adam. At a later period the final "i," according to rule, became "e," which was sounded like the final "e" in German, or in Middle English. There is evidence that in the seventeenth century the name was pronounced in two long and equal syllables. One of the pentameter verses below the portrait of William Addy, 1684, to be presently mentioned, is this:

Inclyte sic *Addy* quæ latuere doces.

Here the word is a spondee. The name rarely occurs in the spelling Addee, as where, in 1693, Richard Addee and Jane Nicholson were married at Dronfield. I have myself heard an old man pronounce it so.

This ancient name was so rare, even in the West Riding, that the Poll Tax Returns for 1379 have only eight examples, namely, John Adde of Cawthorne, Richard Addy of Cudworth, Walter Adde of Kexborough in Darton, John Ade of Bowling, Matilda Addy of Chapel Allerton, John and Thomas Addy of Barwick-in-Elmete, and Emma Addy of Garforth. The word occurs at a much earlier time in the place-name Adwick (on Dearne), written Addewyk, 1379, and then pronounced Addywick. Adethwaite (Addythwaite), in the parish of Wath, occurs in 1474.<sup>1</sup> Mrs. F. A. Collins, in her admirable edition of the Registers of Kirkburton, near Huddersfield, says that "the original home of the Addy family was certainly at

<sup>1</sup> T. Walter Hall's *Descriptive Catalogue*, 1916, p. 219.



Cawthorne or its immediate neighbourhood" (vol. ii, pp. ii-v). Darton, Cawthorne, and Kexborough are very near each other.

Richard Addi, of Kexborough, was instituted Rector of Darton on 1 August, 1349, on the presentation of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. He died on 19 December in the same year.<sup>1</sup>

In 1375 John Addy had land in Calthorne (Cawthorne).<sup>2</sup>

Richard Addy, of Darton, who died in 1558, had a son called Avrey. That was a shortening of the name Avery or Every, and it will be seen that in 1567 Thomas Addy, of Kexborough, gave to his wife a rood of land in Everyfield in addition to her dower. There must have been a family of this name in Darton, possibly related to the Addys. In 1558 Avrey was on the Scottish Border, war having broken out with England. It is doubtful whether he ever returned.

There are later wills of the Addy family of Darton of which I have not obtained abstracts.

I regret that I have mislaid a pedigree of the Addys of Cudworth. It was drawn by the late Dr. Sykes, of Doncaster, with some additions by me, but it did not extend farther back than 1700. This family were mostly substantial yeomen in Cudworth, Royston, and parts adjacent. They were intimately related to the Vickers family of Ecclesfield and Sheffield, who became the founders of the great Sheffield firm of Messrs. Vickers & Company. Two of the Addys of Cudworth came to Sheffield at the close of the eighteenth century, where they became tanners, and acquired considerable wealth. They bought land in Sheffield which greatly increased in value, and Addy Street is named after them. This property came eventually into the hands of a daughter, who married Mr. Martin, a Sheffield surgeon. His son was called to the bar, and married the only daughter of Charles Cammell, Esq., of Norton Hall, founder of the firm now called Cammell Laird & Company. Mr. McCall tells me that in Mr. J. W. Clay's extended edition of *Dugdale's Visitation* (ii, 400), Samuel Savile, of Mexborough, married Mary, daughter of Matthew Addy, of Cudworth, who was buried at Mexborough 13 July, 1743, leaving issue. My pedigree began with another Matthew.

The identification of William Addy who was baptised at Wath in 1618 with the London writing-master and stenographer of that name, has been sought to be established on circumstantial evidence. I think I have exhausted the evidence afforded by the Probate

<sup>1</sup> Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, i, 370. In the *Black Book of Hexham* it is stated that about the year 1479 Richard Addi held a large quantity of land at Stan-

nington in Northumberland (Surtees Soc., No. 4, 41).

<sup>2</sup> *Yorkshire Fines*, lii, 195.

Courts in London, but there are numerous unpublished Registers of city churches which have not been searched. There is a will in P.C.C. of William Addy, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, saddler, dated 1712, and proved 1713, which mentions a grandson, William, then a minor, to whom the testator bequeaths his books after his wife's death. A granddaughter, Joan, is also mentioned. I think it has no bearing on the present subject.

The following statements are offered in illustration and support of the annexed pedigrees.

William Addy, of Wath, had two sons, John the elder, and Robert who, at the age of twenty, entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1572, and there may have been others. Robert is thus mentioned in the register of admissions:<sup>1</sup>

Addye, Robert: of Wath (upon Dearne), Yorkshire. Son of William Addye, mediocris fortunæ, deceased. Schools, Rotherham and Worsborough, six years. Age 20. Admitted pensioner, Oct. 6, 1572. Tutor and surety, Mr. Henry Raghet, M.A., fellow. Assigned the lower cubicle above the well.

So Robert had a bedroom of his own, though usually the pupil or scholar slept in a trundle-bed under his tutor's bed. At this period the majority of Caius men came from Norfolk and Suffolk. Then why was Robert sent to Caius? It may have been owing to the influence of Robert Kees who, as we shall see, in 1581 became joint tenant with Francis Wortley, esq., of land in Wath, Swinton, and other places. As Dr. Venn has proved, the true name of the founder of Caius College was Kees; it was not, as books of reference tell us, a Latinisation of Kay or Key.

Kees (Keys, Keis, Kesse, Cais, Kaius, Keyse, Cayus, Keyse, Caius—for so his name occurs in the contemporary bursars' accounts, settling down finally into Caius) our famous founder.<sup>2</sup>

John Caius was born at Norwich, probably in the parish of St. Ethelred, 6 Oct., 1510. He was the son of Robert Caius, who died in 1532 and was buried in that parish, and of Alice Wodanell, who died in 1547<sup>3</sup> and was buried in the parish of St. John at the Gate. His father, though a resident in Norfolk, was of Yorkshire origin. This fact has been needlessly doubted by Blomefield (iii, 296), but is decisively stated in the grant of arms to John Caius, and confirmed by John Parker (*Skeletos*), who must have been personally acquainted

<sup>1</sup> Dr. John Venn's *Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College*, 1897-1912, 4 vols., i, 71.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, i, 27.

<sup>3</sup> These personal details are given by Cooper and others without authority assigned—Note by Dr. Venn.



with men who had known him in college. There can be no doubt that his English name was always Keys or Kees. Search has been made amongst the wills both at York and Norwich with the view of finding some clue to the origin and history of the family, but hitherto without success.<sup>1</sup>

In Trinity Term, 1581, a fine was entered, the effect of which was that Thomas Savile, gent., and Mary his wife sold or conveyed to Francis Wortley, esq., and Robert Kees, the moiety of six messuages and a cottage with lands in Wath, Swinton, Haugh, Rawmarsh, and Brampton Byrlaw (*Yorkshire Fines*, Yorks. Arch. Soc., Record Series, v, 167).

It is certain that Robert Kees had no beneficial interest in this property. It was conveyed to Francis Wortley and him as joint tenants in order to bar any claim to dower which Francis Wortley's widow would have had in the property if she had survived them both. She did, in fact, survive her husband, and married for her second husband Francis Foljambe, of Aldwark.<sup>2</sup> The same thing was done by Shakespeare when he bought a house in Blackfriars in 1613. It was conveyed to him and three friends as joint tenants so that his widow would lose her dower unless she survived them all.<sup>3</sup> The only thing that we can infer is that Robert Kees was a trusted friend of Francis Wortley, of Wortley. We do not know his position in life, nor where he lived.

It is remarkable that another Robert Addy entered Caius College in 1596, and is thus recorded in the register of admissions:

Addy, Robert: son of Nicholas Addy, priest ('sacerdos'), of Rugeley ('Ridsly'), Staffordshire. At school there. Age 18. Admitted, Oct. 9, 1596, sizar of Mr. Disborow, B.A., 1600-1.<sup>4</sup>

This man seems to have become Vicar of Lullington, in Derbyshire. I am not aware that he was related to the Wath family.

There is a will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, dated 1578, of John Addy, parson of Grindon, in Staffordshire, and one of the Gentlemen of the Queen's Chapel. It is interesting, but throws no light on this genealogy.

In Michaelmas Term, 1610, Thomas Risworth, or Rushworth, and Isabel his wife, John Addy, senior, and Margaret his wife, together with John Addy, junior, sold to Richard Foster a messuage,

<sup>1</sup> Venn, *op. cit.*, iii, 30. There is a will (1592) of a Robert Kees at Lichfield, which I have not seen. A Robert Keys married Eleanor, daughter of William Coke, of Trusley in Derbyshire, who died

in 1575 (Hunter's *Familia Minorum Gentium*, Harleian Soc., p. 571).

<sup>2</sup> Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii, 325.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Sidney Lee's *A Life of William Shakespeare*, 3rd ed., 1898, p. 274.

<sup>4</sup> Venn, *op. cit.*, i, 160.

cottage, and lands in Hemsworth, near Pontefract.<sup>1</sup> Margaret Addy was buried at Wath 24 Dec., 1610. In 1595 a grant of land at Swinton was witnessed by Richard Foster, John Bishop, Richard Hanson of Wath, George Wade, and others.<sup>2</sup> No mention is made of John and Margaret Addy in the will, dated 1598, of John Rishworth, of Hemsworth, yeoman.

This John Addy, senior, was living as a farmer in 1630, and was then eighty-one years old, Margaret his wife having died, as we have seen, in 1610. His burial is not recorded at Wath, and he did not leave a will. He had been churchwarden six times, and probably his farming became less and less successful. His son John was apprenticed to a tanner, though he afterwards became parish clerk. There is no reason why a tanner should not have had a good education. For instance, John Hobson, of Dodworth Green, tanner, whose Diary was published by the Surtees Society (No. 65), was well acquainted with Latin. The Grammar Schools of those days were efficient; they had not then degenerated.

After their baptisms, the names of the four surviving children of John Addy, the parish clerk of Wath, do not appear again in the register. What became of Thomas, the eldest son? By his will, proved at York 21 Jan., 1643-4, Sir William Savile, of Thornhill, about two miles from Dewsbury, gave to his servant Thomas Addy, and his wife, and the survivor, an annuity of twenty nobles.<sup>3</sup> This Thomas was probably the eldest son of the parish clerk of Wath, and we may note that Sir William Savile's mother was sister of the Earl of Strafford, of Wentworth Woodhouse. On 19 Oct., 1640, Thomas was married at Thornhill to Elizabeth Pudsey, but no children of the marriage are recorded there, and this is the only instance of the name Addy in the register between 1580 and 1745. Evidently Thomas was neither born nor buried at Thornhill. A Thomas Addy was buried at Wath on 12 December, 1696, and, if he was Sir William Savile's late servant, he must, if baptised in 1606, have been ninety years old. But annuitants live long. A Thomas Addy, of Swinton, who was buried at Wath in 1670 was, as Mr. Martin has shown, a son of Francis, of Swinton. The location of the man who was buried in 1696 is not given. On 23 July, 1673, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Addy, was buried at Wath. She may have been the widow of Thomas Addy, of Swinton, but this location is not given, and we do not know that her name was Elizabeth.

<sup>1</sup> *Yorkshire Fines*, Yorks. Arch. Soc., Record Series, i, 142.

<sup>2</sup> T. Walter Hall, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 1916, p. 155.

<sup>3</sup> J. W. Clay in *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, xxv, 256.



Richard Addy, the second son, went to live in Ecclesfield, and became the miller there. The evidence that he was a son of John Addy, parish clerk of Wath, is as follows:

1. After his baptism in 1609 he no longer appears in the Wath Register. But the marriage of a Richard Addy appears at Ecclesfield, six miles distant, in 1628, and is the first mention of the name Addy in the register of that place.

2. His elder son was named Francis, apparently after his uncle Francis, of Swinton. The name Francis Addy does not appear in the Ecclesfield register again. Richard Addy had *two* daughters called Mary—a not unusual thing in those days—who were probably named after his cousin, Mary Armfield (Hanson), daughter of his mother's brother. His daughter Anne, too, may have got her name from Mary Armfield's daughter Anne.

3. His only sister, Elizabeth, gave birth to an illegitimate child in 1627, described in the Wath register on the 27th of May as "Thomas the sonne of Elizabeth Addy base begotten." The first mention of the name Addy in the Apprentice Books of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company is that of William Addy *alias* Walker, putative son of Robert Walker, of Swinton, who was apprenticed for nine years from 1639 to Thomas Willey, scissor smith. As apprenticeship ended at the age of twenty-one, this so-called William Addy (baptised as *Thomas*) was born in 1627, and was the aforesaid son of the said Elizabeth Addy. In 1653 John, the younger son of Richard Addy, of Shiregreen, miller, was also apprenticed to a scissor smith. The younger cousin did what the elder had done.

4. In 1672 the same John Addy took as apprentice Richard, son of Robert Watson, of Mexborough, which adjoins Swinton, a chapelry in the parish of Wath. He had only one other apprentice, namely, Richard Hartley, of Gilberthorpe, near Rotherham, who was bound in 1666.

William Addy, the third and youngest son, was probably the London stenographer.

*William Addy, Writing-master and Stenographer.*

1. As already stated, after his baptism in 1618 William Addy, of Wath, is not again mentioned in the Wath register.

2. The spelling of the name with two "d's" is a sure indication of its northern origin. Out of forty-nine names in the indexes of wills and administrations of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, between 1630 and 1710, only three have two "d's," and they are all from the West Riding, viz., Thomas Addy, of Darton, 1655;

Joseph Addy, of Tankersley, 1658; and Thomas Addy, of Ardsley (in Darfield), 1658. The earlier London wills, which begin in 1383, have no instance of a double "d." Conversely, the wills at York, beginning in 1389, have, with one exception in 1558, no instance of a single "d." Other records, such as the lists of the Oxford and Cambridge *Alumni*, tell the same story.

3. There are two engraved portraits of William Addy, the London writing-master, the one in the *Stenographia* of 1684, and the other in the Shorthand Bible of 1687.

4. The portrait in the *Stenographia* is described as *vera effigies*, a true likeness. As will be seen in the reproduction, it exhibits a man whose wrinkled face shows him to be about sixty years old. The engraving was done by the celebrated John Sturt (1658–1730) from a painting by S. Barker, at a time when Sturt was twenty-six years old. The portrait in the Shorthand Bible was drawn by Sturt himself. It represents the stenographer in a wig which falls down on the shoulders, and is not parted at the top. The face is fuller and rounder. It has less individuality, and is not so good a portrait as the other. There are wrinkles in the forehead, but little else to indicate the age. Sturt does not call it *vera effigies* as in the other portrait. He calls it simply *Gulielmus Addy*, and beneath it he engraves in shorthand six Latin verses, as in the *Stenographia*, signed by the same initials, "S.P."

5. It is very likely that a parish clerk with three sons would bring one of them up as a schoolmaster; for the offices of parish clerk and schoolmaster were often combined, as was the case at Wath, where John Bishop, who preceded John Addy, was clerk and schoolmaster from 1606 to 1630. The father of Thomas Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, was parish clerk and schoolmaster. The antiquary, who was born in 1678, tells us himself that his father "kept a Writing School and had the Character of an ingenious and judicious Man, and for that reason was always employed by the Parishioners and others in drawing up what Writings they had occasion for."<sup>1</sup> We are reminded of Absolon, the gay parish clerk in Chaucer's *Miller's Tale*, who wore a surplice

As whyt as is the blosme upon the rys,

<sup>1</sup> *The Life of Mr. Thomas Hearne*, Oxford, 1772, p. 2. At Salisbury the clerks were in minor orders, and "if the rector were a preacher the clerk read morning prayers for a small additional sum" (Swayne's *Churchwardens' Accounts of S. Edmund and S. Thomas, Sarum*, 1443–1702, 1896, pp. xi, xii). It is said in 1778 that at Plymouth "the parish clerks

were till very lately in deacon's orders, to enable them to perform all the sacerdotal functions" (*New Eng. Dict.*, s.v., Parish Clerk). In the seventeenth century Robert Hewet, parish clerk of Whittington, was brother of the rector there (Hunter's *F.M.G.*, Harleian Soc., p. 1009). In Cornwall the parish clerk read the first lesson (Polwhele's *Recollections*).





*S. P. Interpinxit*

*J. Short sculp.*

*Veni Effigies*  
**GULIELMI ADDY.**

*En Puer, En Senior, scribendi gloria splendet  
Pulchrior hic; alijs: Nil simul, atq; semel  
Perficitur studijs præclaris, Ars juvât artem:  
Inclute sic Addy quæ latuere deces.  
Authoris laudes si quis depingere possel,  
Dignior in terris nulla tabella foret.*

*S. P.*







and could "make a chartre of lond and acquitaunce." We must not think of the parish clerk of 1630 as "a man who led the responses." He did that, but he was often called town clerk, and his duties included the keeping of the parish records, and the registers of baptism, etc. Often he had a considerable knowledge of Latin. At Sheffield, for example, he kept the Parish Register, which in the earlier years is written in Latin; he also prepared and copied deeds, like a scrivener. At Wath the Churchwardens' Evidences of 1630 are partly written in Latin, and they must have been compiled either by John Bishop or his successor, John Addy. That Addy's successor, Nicholas Hunt, knew some Latin is shown by his signing a memorandum in the Parish Register thus: *Per me Nich. Hunt, clericum parochialem.*

6. Darwin does not hesitate to say that "special tastes . . . . . are certainly transmitted" (*Descent of Man*, 2nd ed., p. 28). But the taste may assume several forms. John Addy, the parish clerk, had an uncle Robert, who, as we have seen, entered Caius College in 1572. This Robert was born in 1552, and it is known that, before going to Cambridge, he went to school at Rotherham. His elder brother, John, father of the parish clerk, was born in 1549, and was living in 1630. Now Sir John Addy,<sup>1</sup> chaplain or priest, who was Master of the Writing School (*Custos Scole Scripture*) in Rotherham College, was buried at Rotherham 29 Sept., 1557, aged 70. The college had been dissolved in 1548, and Sir John had been pensioned. Whether he continued to teach after 1548 or not, he must have been well known at the Grammar School, which no doubt continued his work, and his teaching must have been remembered by his pupils in the neighbourhood. Moreover, he was the kinsman, though not the ancestor, of the two boys, John and Robert, and John was old enough to remember him, and must have heard his father talk about him. In 1540 we have the following entry in the Minister's Accounts relating to the Preceptory of Newland:<sup>2</sup> "Elmehyrste. ijs. from John Adde, chaplain, for rent of two mess. and five acres of land now in tenure of Thomas Adde" [his nephew]. Now we know that John Addy was at Rotherham College in 1537, and that he was then called chaplain and keeper of the writing school.<sup>3</sup> Elmhirst is in the township of Cawthorne, where there was a family called Elmhirst, related by marriage to the Addy family. In 1545-6 Sir John

<sup>1</sup> The title "Sir" was given to a Bachelor of Arts, but when he took the degree of Master of Arts he was called "Master" and no longer "Sir." See more about Sir John Addy in A. F. Leach's *Early Yorkshire Schools*. Mr. Leach gives a

striking picture of the curriculum at Rotherham Grammar School.

<sup>2</sup> Yorks. Arch. Soc., Record Series, lxi, 24.

<sup>3</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

Addy is the first-named witness to three wills of Hallam and Sheffield men.<sup>1</sup>

7. There are neither will nor letters of administration of William Addy, the stenographer, in London. In a letter to me, written in 1912, Mr. W. J. Carlton says: "One of the copies of *Stenographia* which I have examined in the British Museum bears a title-page the imprint on which has evidently been re-engraved on the old plate, and an earlier imprint (agreeing with none of those printed in the histories and bibliographies of shorthand) is faintly discernible. The only words I can pick out, with the help of a glass, are ' . . . . . by the Author who may (*or* can) be spoken with . . . . . ' on the last line but one; and ' . . . . . any other ' on the last line. The rest is practically illegible, and this is the more tantalising as it might have furnished William Addy's location." According to *Musgrave's Obituary* (Harleian Society) he died in 1695.<sup>2</sup> But no authority is given, and it is significant that the second issue of the *Stenographia* is dated in that year.

Mr. Carlton, who is now living in Geneva, tells me (1923) that there is in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge an "Alphabetical List of the surviving Maister Pen-men of England, and more particularly in and about the City of London and Westminster, in the year 1699," in which the following occurs:

Addy, Talbot Court in Fenchurch Street. Disciple of Mr. Story.

"The 'Mr. Story' in question," says Mr. Carlton, "is doubtless Peter Story, whose name appears on the title-page of the first edition of Addy's shorthand Bible." The fact that Pepys had procured this list of surviving writing-masters shows that he who had been a great lover of shorthand all his life was still interested in its professors.<sup>3</sup> It is tempting to suggest that the letters S.P. under the verses on Addy's two portraits are the initials of Samuel Pepys. But I dare not do that, even though in his Diary on the 25th of March, 1666, he tells us that he wrote Latin verse at [St. Paul's] school. He was certainly capable of doing so, and the writing of such verse is an art which, once acquired, is never forgotten. The Rev. Mynors Bright proved that the system of shorthand in which Pepys wrote his Diary was that of Thomas Shelton, first made public in 1620. Pepys formed a collection of books on shorthand.

<sup>1</sup> T. Walter Hall's *Catalogue of Ancient Charters, etc.*, 1913, pp. 74-6.

<sup>2</sup> "Addey, Gul., calligraph."

<sup>3</sup> Pepys lived for many years in

Seething Lane, which runs into Fenchurch Street. He was there in 1660, and appears to have removed to York Buildings about 1693.



On 9 Nov., 1660, Pepys, who was then living in Seething Lane, writes that he dined "with Mr. Wivell at the Hoop Tavern, where we had Mr. Shepley, Talbot, Adams, Mr. Chaplin and Osborne, and our dinner given to us by Mr. Ady and another, Mr. Wine, the King's fishmonger. Good sport with Mr. Talbot, who eats no sort of fish, and there was nothing else till we sent for a neat's tongue." It is possible that this "Mr. Ady" was William Addy, the stenographer, written in southern spelling.

William Addy, a London merchant, residing at Windsor, may have been his son. His will, of which I here give an abstract, was proved by the executor in P.C.C., 8 Sept., 1723:

12 July, 1722. William Addy of London, merchant (and of Windsor in the county of Berks).<sup>1</sup> To my wife Joan £300. To my nephew William Goodger and his wife, to each of them £150. To my niece Mary Snowden £300. To my brother and sister Bellamy, to each of them £20. To Mr. Joseph Bingham, Rector of Headbourn Worthy, Southampton, £200. To his sister Mrs. Welcome Bingham £100. To Mr. Samuel Young of London, merchant, now being in Throgmorton Street, £300. To Mr. Samuel, living in Newcastle Street, and to his brother John Stephenson, to each of them £15. To Mr. Nicholas Hawksmoor and his wife, to each of them £50. Residue equally between William Gooder, Mary Snowden, and James Young (excepting what I shall hereafter dispose of by a schedule attached to this my will)<sup>2</sup>. I make the said James Young my sole executor. Witnesses, Richard Bransdell (*mark*). Signed, sealed, and published in the presence of us William Benham, James Foston (*mark*) and John Shallder, Attorney and Notary Publick, Wapping.

The Registers of the Parish Church at Windsor record the burial on 16 Sept., 1723, of William Addy. This cannot have been the same person, unless there is an error in date.

The testator had apparently no children, and he only gave £300 to his wife, who may, however, have been otherwise provided for. As regards the testator's nephew, William Goodyer, or Gooder, it must be said that, at the period under notice, there was a family of this name in Wath, though the spelling of the name varies a little, as one would expect. Ralph Goodyear, born at Wentworth in 1601, was curate or "minister" of Wath from 1629 to 1642,<sup>3</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> Probate Act Book.

<sup>2</sup> The schedule is not copied into the Register, and at the present time such a paper would not be incorporated with

the probate. It was probably intended to include such things as personal ornaments, books, pictures, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Martin, p. 51.

must have been well acquainted with John Addy, the parish clerk, and his family. His daughter, Rosamond, was baptised at Wath 12 July, 1637, and married at Rotherham to John Bullos Feb., 1659-60. There was also a family of Goodyear, or Goodeare, at Southey, in Ecclesfield.<sup>1</sup> As regards the testator's sister Bellamy, there is a baptism at Wath on 12 May, 1667, of Thomas, son of John Bellamy. As regards Mary Snowden, the testator's niece, it may be noted that in 1592 Thomas Snowden was witness to a deed relating to Swinton in Wath.<sup>2</sup> All this may be an accidental coincidence. If so, it is very remarkable, as the chances that two, if not three, of these names would occur in Wath at this period would be small unless the testator himself had relations there. It must, however, be said that the Wath Register does not mention any marriage of a person named Addy with any person bearing one of these three names. It will be seen in the second pedigree that the daughter of Elizabeth Addy, of Sheffield, whose mother was baptised at Wentworth in 1720, married a Snowden. Rauff Snawdone, of Walton (3 miles south-east of Wakefield?), was one of the executors of the will of William Addy, of Penistone, chaplain, proved at York 4 May, 1557. The will also mentions Sir John Addy, of Rotherham, and Arthur Hanson.

Joseph Bingham, son of Francis,<sup>3</sup> born at Wakefield, fifteen miles from Wath, in 1668, was the celebrated author of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ, or Antiquities of the Christian Church*. This work was first published in 10 vols., 1708-32, and was afterwards translated into Latin in Germany. Bingham had been elected fellow of University College, Oxford, in 1689, and tutor two years later, but was obliged to resign his fellowship owing to an unfounded charge of heresy: and so "Oxford," says the *Dictionary of National Biography*, "drove from her walls one of her most distinguished sons on charges of which he was perfectly innocent." But as soon as he had lost his fellowship he was presented by Dr. Radcliffe to the rectory of Headbourn Worthy, two miles from Winchester. The presentation was made without solicitation from Bingham. Dr. Radcliffe was himself a native of Wakefield, and became a member of University College. He was afterwards fellow of Lincoln, and lost his fellowship owing to his refusal to take orders. But he became the leading physician in London, and a man of great wealth. The living of Headbourn Worthy was only worth £100 a year, and there Bingham brought up a family, and wrote the work which has been described as "an

<sup>1</sup> Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, pp. 527 *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> Hall's *Descriptive Catalogue*, 1916, p. 158.

<sup>3</sup> He has been described as "a respectable inhabitant of Wakefield."



imperishable monument." In 1720 he lost all he had in the South Sea bubble, and died 17 August, 1723. In making bequests to him and his sister, no doubt William Addy was influenced by this fact, though the two families may long have been on terms of friendship. Bingham's will is at Somerset House, but it throws no light on this subject.

Nicholas Hawksmoor was the eminent architect of that name. Born at East Drayton, or Ragnall, in north-east Nottinghamshire, in 1661, he became at the age of eighteen "the scholar and domestic clerk" of Sir Christopher Wren. By him he was employed as supervisor of the erection of the palace at Winchester (1683-5). From 1690 to 1715 he was clerk of the works at Kensington Palace. He assisted Wren in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral. He designed the library of Queen's College, Oxford, and the south quadrangle of All Souls. He died at his house in Millbank, Westminster, 25 March, 1736, and was buried at Shenley in Hertfordshire. He was "perfectly skilled in the history of architecture," a good mathematician, a scholar of languages, and an excellent draughtsman. His masterpiece was the church of St. Mary Woolnoth in Lombard Street. He left all his property, including land at Great Drayton, in north-east Notts., to Hester, his wife.<sup>1</sup>

It is possible that William Addy, the London merchant, sprang, like Nicholas Hawksmoor, from a family which was living at Ragnall early in the seventeenth century. In 1612 the owners of Ragnall included William Addy, Augustine Hawksmoor, and William Hawksmoor, who had also land at Dunham.<sup>2</sup> It is also possible that the Addys of Ragnall and Dunham, some of whose wills were proved in the Peculiar Court of Southwell, and are now in the Nottingham Probate Registry, sprang from the West Riding family which forms the subject of this article. Most Nottinghamshire wills were proved at York, but down to 1619 the index does not mention a single Addy from Nottinghamshire. Moreover, the marriage of Elizabeth Hanson, niece of Margaret, the wife of John Addy, the parish clerk of Wath, with Alexander Oxenford points to a connection with the Oxenfords of north-east Notts., of whom there are wills at York from 1565 to 1629.<sup>3</sup> The Oxenfords were not Yorkshire people, and Elizabeth Hanson may have met her husband at Ragnall or Dunham. She and her husband were neither married nor buried at Wath. Nor was John Addy, the parish clerk's father, buried there. This

<sup>1</sup> See the long article on Hawksmoor in the *D.N.B.*

<sup>2</sup> Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, ed. Throsby, 1797, iii, 234.

<sup>3</sup> The name is usually written Oxenforth or Oxenfurth.

article was in type before the information about the Hawksmoors and Addys of Ragnall reached me, or I would have made further investigations on this point.

The fact that William Addy, of Windsor, gave a legacy to Joseph Bingham, a native of Wakefield, might suggest that the stenographer was himself a native of that town. But there is no will at York of any person named Addy from Wakefield between 1545 and 1672. There is a will of Oliver Addy, of Wakefield, 1545,<sup>1</sup> which has been printed by the Thoresby Society (*Test. Leod.*), but nothing else between that year and 1672, when the printed index ends. Excepting the marriage of Thomas Addy and Dorothy Sharp in 1602 the name is not mentioned in the considerable extracts from the Wakefield Registers in Mr. J. W. Walker's *Cathedral Church of Wakefield*, 1888. Even if the baptism of a William Addy occurred about 1620, that would prove nothing unless supported by other evidence. There is no William Addy in the York wills between 1672 and 1744, when the will of William Addy, of Royston, occurs.

I will conclude this evidence by a reference to the stenographer's work. His *Stenographia*, published in 1684, and issued again with a new title-page in 1695, is a shorthand manual consisting of sentences from the Bible in longhand and shorthand. The whole of the little book was engraved by Sturt, and there is not a word of letterpress in it. It will be seen that beneath the portrait is an elegiac poem signed S.P. and written with the adulation of an epitaph. I need not translate it, but it may be said that the words *ars juvat artem*, at the end of the third line, imply that the art of the engraver helps that of the stenographer. Prefixed are flattering complimentary verses by N.H. and C.N. The second copy of verses ends thus:

Accept this Epitaph when thou are dead:

Short was thy Hand; but long thy reaching Head.

Such lines would hardly have been applied to a young man. In the portrait of 1684 he has a long face; in that of 1687 it is rounder and fatter. He is unlike any member of the present family, but many generations have intervened. In an address to the reader the author has this sentence: "And now my *Babe* being *mid-wiv'd* into the World, I shall not repine to see it find from the Publick as favour-

<sup>1</sup> There is a lease in Sheffield dated 24 Sept., 1543, to Oliver Addy, of Wakefield, corvasour (shoemaker), and a butcher named Thomas Killingbeck, of nine cot-

tages, two shops, and three vaults there. The term was twenty-six years (T. Walter Hall's *Descriptive Catalogue*, 1920, p. 48).



able a Reception as it hath hitherto met with in Closets.”<sup>1</sup> The title-page of the second edition is: “Stenographia. The Art of Short-Writing compleated in a far more compendious Method than any yet extant. By Wm. Addy Writing Mr., London. Printed for ye author. Printed for John Lawrence at the Angel in the Poultry over against the Counter where are sold the Short-hand Bibles 1695.”

The Bible in Shorthand, including the Psalms of David in metre, was published in 1687. Opposite a beautiful engraved title-page, containing the title and the Ten Commandments in shorthand, is a portrait of “Gulielmus Addy.” Beneath the portrait are six Latin verses in shorthand, already mentioned. These have not yet been fully deciphered, but, says Mr. Carlton, “they are in the nature of a eulogium on the writing-master and his work.” At the back of a blank page following the title-page of the first edition are the words: “London Printed for the Author and Peter Story, and sold by Tho: Fabian in Pauls Church yard, Dorman Newman at ye King’s Armes in the Poultry, Sam: Crouch at ye Flower de-luce in Cornhill, Wm. Marshall at the Bible in Newgate street, Thomas Cockerill at ye 3 Leggs over against ye Stocks Market, I. Lawrence at ye Angel in ye Poultry.”

“There were,” says Mr. Carlton, “three distinct issues of the Bible, all dated 1687. One of the copies in the British Museum has a MS. note pasted at the end: ‘This Bible in Stenography my Brethern at sight, and all others skill’d in ye Art of Sculpture know it’s engraven; but in a Peculiar Manner. It was written by Mr. Addy in ungun’d Ink burnished on the Wax and then run thro with the Engraver by John Sturt.’ Below this is a specimen of exceedingly minute shorthand engraved in a circle less than an inch in diameter by John Sturt, who was teaching shorthand in King’s-Head-Court, Gutter Lane, near Cheapside, in 1688.”<sup>2</sup>

The Bible contains 396 pages, 18mo, and was entirely engraved by Sturt. It is in two columns, and the metrical Psalms in three, all being ruled with red ink. It is a remarkable achievement. In

<sup>1</sup> Addy may have long been giving private lessons in shorthand or writing. John Ayres, an eminent English penman (fl. 1680-1700), was a teacher of writing and accounts in St. Paul’s Churchyard, “where his industry and ability soon procured him so many scholars that his income from teaching alone was nearly 800*l.* a year.” Sturt engraved most of the books of this famous writing-master, and he himself at one time “kept a drawing-school in St. Paul’s churchyard in partnership with Bernard Lens” (1631-

1708) (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*). Rich, whose system of shorthand was followed by Addy, did not publish everything he knew. In 1669 a book was printed in London entitled “The Pens Dexterity compleated: or, M: Riches Short-hand now perfectly Taught, which in his Lifetime was never done, by any thing *made publique* in Print, because it would have hindered his Practice.”

<sup>2</sup> See A. T. Wright’s *Jeremiah Riches*, 1911, p. 74.

the dedication to William III the author, as Mr. Carlton tells me, says that it is "the production of some years elaborate study and pains." In a "Preface to the Pious and Ingenious Reader," he speaks of the Bible as "the great palladium and blessed charter of man's salvation," and he quotes Tertullian—*adora plenitudinem Scripturæ*. Evidently he was a man of considerable learning. He concludes: "And now Reader I shall not need here to demonstrate the comprehensive utility, as well as the rarity (the like having never been done before) of what I have offered to thine acceptation (viz.) the Holy Bible in stenography [and] how grateful it will be to some, especially those more refined spirits and pious . . . . . who do not only give every worthy undertaking verbal compliment, but have put to their hands in promoting this work by subscription. To whom, if I were not confined by some who desire not publication of their own praise, I would otherwise have showed my respect . . . . . For the censures of some I believe I shall not want, but the pleasure I take in serving upon the public and finding a free and fair reception amongst the more judicious and wiser sort of mankind, will counter-vail over all the impertinent cavils of the ignorant, and likewise the unwearied pains of him who looks upon it as the greatest privilege to lay out his talent for God, and his country's service—William Addy."<sup>1</sup>

Such a work could not have failed to obtain for its author the esteem of men worth knowing. One of these may have been Joseph Bingham, mentioned above. But Bingham never lived in London; he went straight from Oxford to Headbourn Worthy, and birth in the same neighbourhood seems to have had influence in bringing people together.

John Addy, the parish clerk of Wath, died in 1645, leaving nearly everything he had to his wife and his youngest son, William, charging him to be a dutiful son. William was then twenty-seven years old. Where did the London writing-master acquire the classical learning which he evidently possessed? The extreme rarity of the name there makes it improbable that he was born in London. If he was a native of Wath, there were excellent Grammar Schools at Rotherham and Wakefield, the former six miles distant and the latter sixteen. Charles Hoole, a kinsman of Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, born at Wakefield in 1610, became Master

<sup>1</sup> Deciphered by Mr. William J. Carlton, author of *Timothe Bright, Doctor of Physicke, A Memoir of "The Father of Modern Shorthand,"* 1911, to whom I am greatly indebted for information about

William Addy's shorthand. It is worthy of note that Bright became Rector of Methley, seven miles south-east of Leeds, in 1594, and held the living up to his death in 1617.



of Rotherham Grammar School in 1634, when William Addy would be sixteen years old. Hoole was an eminent schoolmaster who, after graduating at Lincoln College, Oxford, became the author of many well-known school books. He removed to London about the end of 1644 or in 1645, where we find him teaching a private Grammar School in Goldsmiths' Alley, near Cripplegate, and afterwards at Lothbury, near the Royal Exchange.<sup>1</sup> It is likely that William Addy went with him. Hoole died intestate in 1667, and, as Mr. Freemantle has shown, in debt to Bishop Sanderson, who left instructions that he was not to be pressed for payment.

Margaret, mother of William Addy, was not buried at Wath, and probably went to live with one of her children after her husband's death. Her burial is not recorded at Ecclesfield, nor at Thornhill. She may have lived with her daughter, but the wish of her husband, when he gave the residue of his personal estate to her and his son William, seems to have been that she and William should live together. We must not forget that the will was made when William was twenty years of age.

I now turn to the pedigree of Addy of Ecclesfield and Sheffield. Although "Richard Addy" is so described on his marriage to "Cissly Mason," yet his six children were baptised as "Adie." The surname of the eldest child, Ellen, was originally written "Adye," but this has been crossed out in a later hand, and over it "Adie" has been written. This was a fanciful spelling of the registrar, and it is not repeated in later years.

Francis Addy, Richard's eldest son, is not again mentioned in the Ecclesfield Register, but on 9 Sept., 1656, Lieutenant Francis Ady, with others, petitioned the Lord Deputy of Ireland, setting forth his loyal services, and declaring that he had obtained no satisfaction (*Irish State Papers*, Mahaffy). He must have been serving in Cromwell's army in Ireland. That this Francis Ady was the son of Richard Addy, of Ecclesfield, is made possible by the fact that his neighbour, Sir George Carr, of Southey in Ecclesfield, was at that time Clerk of the Hanaper and Secretary of State in Ireland. And it is made probable by the fact that his sister Mary married the son of a Dublin "mathematician" in 1658.<sup>2</sup> I have put the word "mathematician" in quotation marks because there is a doubt whether it means a man skilled in mathematics, in the modern

<sup>1</sup> See W. T. Freemantle's *Bibliography of Sheffield and Vicinity*, 1911. Mr. Freemantle has a large collection of Hoole's writings, which are all rare school books.

He gives some interesting particulars of Hoole's life.

<sup>2</sup> *Sheffield Parish Register* and R. E. Leader's *History of the Cutlers' Company* (Apprentice List).

sense of the word, or an astrologer. If it means the latter, we must remember that "the belief in astrology was almost universal in the middle of the seventeenth century."<sup>1</sup>

There was another family of Addy in Ecclesfield of which I am not giving a pedigree. They lived near Richard Addy, the miller of Shiregreen, and they are the descendants of John Addy,<sup>2</sup> who was buried at Ecclesfield 6 January, 1659-60, and Helen, his wife, who made a will in 1676. In it she mentions her dead son Jonathan, and her sons Anthony and John. William, the grandson of the last-named John, had a younger son John, baptised at Sheffield in 1734, who became a writing-master in Sheffield, and the writing-master had a son John, who, forsaking his business as a scissor-smith, became a drawing-master in the same town. I have a drawing by him, in monochrome, signed "John Addy, Sept. 1st, 1798." It was given to me by a friend, and did not come down in my family. The drawing-master was born 15 Feb., 1760, and died in January, 1828. I have heard of two oil-paintings by him.

Except where otherwise indicated, the abstracts of York wills have been made by Mr. E. Thompson, of the Probate Registry there. I have made the searches in the various London Probate Courts myself. The Parish Register of Wath, now published, has been of great service.

#### WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

##### *Thomas Addy, 1529.*

1 July, 1529. Thomas Addie, Vicar of Ruston (Royston), co. York. To be buried in the parish church of St. John, Ruston. To the church at Derton (Darton) vjs. viij*d.* John, son of Richard Addie, 40s. To Alice Grene a cow. To Agnes Jowett vs. To Elizabeth Addie xs. To the wife of Thomas Grene for keypyng me vjs. viij*d.* Residue to Sir William Addie, my broder, Thomas Addie and John Addie, and they executors. *Proved at York, 14 July, 1529 (Bishops' Books).*<sup>3</sup>

##### *Sir William Addy, 1533.*

28 Dec., 1533. Sir William Addy, chaplain of the parish of

<sup>1</sup> Scott's *Guy Mannering*, c. iv. See also Humpry Baker, Astrologer and Mathematician, *The Well Spring of the Sciences*, 1617.

<sup>2</sup> He may have been a grandson of John Addy, the elder, of Wath, who did not make a will, and who probably had other children baptised before the parish register begins. On 11 Nov., 1623, a Joseph Addy, called husbandman in his will, married Helen Patrick at Tankersley,

which adjoins Ecclesfield, this being the only mention of the name Addy in the register of that place. He died without issue, and his will, which contains a very long religious exordium, was proved in London in 1658 (P.C.C.) by Helen his widow. He gave £90 each to his brothers William and Maxey.

<sup>3</sup> This abstract was sent to me many years ago by the late Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty.



Penistone, gave his soul to Almighty God, our Lady Saint Mary, and All Hallows. His body to be buried within Our Lady's choir of St. John Baptist of Penistone. To one honest priest to sing for the health of his soul 40s. To Our Lady service on stoke pric 8s. To one processionar 3s. 4*d*. Residue to Sir William Addy, executor, to distribute as he thinks best. Witnesses, William Wordsworth,<sup>1</sup> William Benson, John Tynker. *Proved at York, 22 April, 1534.*<sup>2</sup>

*Thomas Addy, 1544.*

24 July, 1544. Administration of the goods of Thomas Adde, late of Calthorne, deceased, intestate, was granted to Joan Adde, the relict of the said Thomas Adde, of Calthorne, she having been duly sworn to administer.

*William Addy, 1556.*

20 Jan., 1556. William Addie, of the parish of Penistone, co. York, chaplain. To be buried in the church of St. John at Penistone. To Sir John Addie, of Rotherham, 10s. to sing a mass for my soul. To Sir John Addie, "my broder sonne," one silver spoon. William, Ralph, Thomas, Margaret, and John Hill, children of Thomas Hill . . . . . [*torn off*] sonne of Richard Addie, my broder. To John Addie, Richard Swift, and Arthur Hansonne, my growing rye. "John Addie, Richard my broders sonne, Thomas Addie, sonne of Richard Addie of Dartone, and Rauff Snawdon of Waltone," my executors. *Proved at York, 4 May, 1557.*<sup>3</sup>

*Richard Addy, 1558.*

26 July, 1558. Richard Addy, the elder, of the parish of Darton. To be buried in the parish churchyard of Darton near my grandfather. To the mending of the Bench Loyne xij*d*. To the poore of Barnesley a quarter of rye. To William, my sonne, my worst yron bound wheles, one silver spoon, and one ox stirke. To Isabel Wayd, my daughter, my best silver girdle, one little arke, one silver spoon, and xxvjs. viij*d*. To Margaret, my daughter, my second silver girdle, one silver spoon, and the arke that she hath, and iiij*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. I promised her on her marriage. To Alice, my daughter, my worst silver girdle, one of Jepson spoones, and my best arke standing in the kitchen, and xxjs. viij*d*. To Avrey, my sonne, if he come home

<sup>1</sup> His will, dated 3 March, 1539-40, is given in *Test. Ebor.*, vi, 92, the witnesses being "Sir William Benson, Sir William Addie, William Walker, William Hawkesworth, with other moo."

<sup>2</sup> Sent to me by the late Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty. Among my papers I find this: "M<sup>d</sup> that Sir Will. Addy, senior,

entered into our lady sarvis at Peniston 19 Sept. 1477."

<sup>3</sup> This abstract was sent to me by the late Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty. Among my papers I find this: "M<sup>d</sup> that Sir Will. Addy, junior, entered into our lady sarvis at Peniston 11th day of Nov. 1534."

again from the Borders, *iiijli. vjs. viijd.* To Richard, my son, all my land which I hold by copie of Wakefield, also of my goods *vjli. xiijs. iiijd.*, and the counter in the seller.<sup>1</sup> To John, my sonne, *xxvjs. viijd.* To Thomas, my sonne, my best counter, best cupbord, and best range,<sup>2</sup> with the lease of my house and the lease of Pigmore. To every one of my sonnes a silver spoone. To Jennet Adde one browne quye stirke. To Thomas Adde, Richard sonne, one ewe and a lamb. To Agnes Cockle one ewe and a lamb. To Robert Waide one ewe and a lamb. To Thomas Adde, William sonne, one ewe and a lamb. To Ralph and Nicholas Lee one blacke quy. To Thomas Rawlin one ewe. To John Wayd, the younger, one ewe. To Roger Waid, the younger, one ewe. The residue of my goods unbequeathed I give to Richard, William, and Thomas Adde, my sonnes, and Thomas Prince, my sonne in law, whom I make executors. Supervisors, Mr. Thomas Burdett, William Elles, Henry Elles, and Richard Marshe. Witnesses, Thomas Burdett, William Elles, William Denton, Henry Elles, and Richard Jillot. *Proved 5 Oct., 1558, by Richard and William Adde and Thomas Prince, three of the executors, power being reserved to Thomas Adde.*

*John Addy, 1558.*

2 Dec., 1558. John Addy, of Worsburghe parish, in the county of York, husbandman. To be buried in the parish church of Worsburghe aforesaid in the allow<sup>3</sup> in the south part of the said church. To the poore people of Barnsley *iijs. iiijd.* I will that after the payment of my debts, my goods be divided into two parts; one halfe therof I give to my children, and the other halfe to be for myself, and I give all my part to Percival Addy and Thomas Addy, my sonnes, they paying to Jane Addy, my daughter, *xxtie* marks and one bed, and also paying to Anne Addy and Roberte Addy, children of John Addy, my sonne, deceased, *xls.* To Richard Anderton *ios.* To Isabel Hare, my servant, *iijs. iiijd.* The other part to be equally divided amongst my children as aforesaid, viz.: Percival, William, Roger, and Thomas Addy. The interest of my farm I give to Percival Addy and Thomas Addy, my children, together with my lease of a close at Steynburgh, and I also make them executors. To the said Percival and Thomas two dyker<sup>4</sup> of lether. Hugh Edrington oweth me *xiijs. iiijd.*, and Mr. Brockelay did promise me that if the said Hugh did not pay it. Witnesses, Thomas Berefورthe, Thomas

<sup>1</sup> Probably a soler or upper room; see the *New Eng. Dict.*

<sup>2</sup> A sieve.

<sup>3</sup> Alley, a passage between pews. This

form of the word is not given in the *New Eng. Dict.*

<sup>4</sup> A dicker is ten of any commodity, as ten hides of leather.



Hedle, William Elmhirste, John Clyffe, Henry Walkar, John Armitage. *Proved by the executors, 20 Dec., 1558.*

*Thomas Addy, 1567.*

27 Aug., 1567. Thomas Adde, of Kesbrughe [Kexborough], within the parish of Darton, [yeoman]. To be buried in the church of All Hallowes at Darton. To Thomas Adde, my youngest sonne, a browne quye.<sup>1</sup> To Jennet, my wife, one roode of land in Everyfield besides her third part. To my two daughters, Isabell Adde and Alison Adde, fyve marks and fortye pence in the hands of Robert Hyddes dwelling at Anston. To Thomas Adde, the elder, one ewe and a pair of broad loomes. To John Adde, my sonne and heir, for heir loomes, two great stone troughs and a saltingfat. To William Adde one ewe. To every god child that I have *iiijd.* The rest of all my goods moveable and immoveable I give to Jennet Adde, my wife, and to my fyve children, Christopher Adde, Thomas Adde, the elder, Thomas Adde, the younger,<sup>2</sup> Isabell Adde, and Alison Adde, whom I make my full executors. Witnesses, Christopher Hardinge, clarke, John Beamond, Thomas Stala, John Godderte. Supervisor, Mr. Thomas Burdet. *Proved 13 Jan., 1567-8, by Jennet, the relict, power being reserved to Christopher, Thomas senior, Thomas junior, Isabel, and Alice Adde, the children, the other executors.*

*Thomas Addy, 1569.*

18 June, 12 Eliz. [1569]. Thomas Addy, of Ederthorpe [in the parish of Darfield], in the county of York. To be buried in the church of Driffield [Darfield]. To Agnes, my wife, a third part of my goods. The residue of the said goods and chattels I give to Roger Addy, Elen Addy, and Elizabeth Addy, my children, equally. Executrix, Agnes, my wife. To Agnes, my wife, my leases, tacks, and termes of years, and the tuition of my children. Supervisors, John [Addy], of Ederthorpe, Roger Helmhirste, William Addy, of Wath, and Thomas Addy, of Cawthorne. To the said Roger Addy, my sone, the tubbs and vessels belonging to the arte of a tanner. To John Addye, the sonne of Percival Addy, a whye worth *xxs.* To Robert<sup>3</sup> Addye, my brother, *xxs.* Witnesses, John Jackson, of Ederthorpe, Roger Elmhirste, William Cudworth, Henry Scrowe. *Proved 13 July, 1571, by Agnes, the relict.*

<sup>1</sup> A young heifer or female calf.

<sup>2</sup> The testator had two sons called Thomas. Philip Morton, of Bradfield, in his will, dated 1550, speaks of "John

Morton my son and heire apparent," and "John Morton, my youngest son" (*Test. Ebor.*, vi, 300).

<sup>3</sup> A clerical error for Roger?

*Richard Addy, 1570.*

3 Dec., 1570. Richard Addye, of Wolley.<sup>1</sup> To be buried in the churchyearde of Wolley. To Frauncis Addye, my sonne, six ewes. To Margaret Addye, my daughter, an ambrye. I will that Anne Addye, Frauncis Addye, my sonne, and Margaret Addye, my dowgh-ter, shall occupie my farme together, beseeching my landlord, Mr. Frauncis Woderove, to be supervisor, and I bequeath unto him a crown of gold. The rest of my goods, my debts and funeral expenses discharged, I give unto Anne Addye, my wife, Frauncis Addye, my sonne, and Margaret Addye, my daughter, whom I make executors. Witnesses, Sir William Brown, John Hinchliffe, Thomas Jackson, James Fether, and Leonard Clifton. *Proved at York, 3 May, 1571, by Anne, the relict, power being reserved to Francis and Margaret, the other executors, being minors.*

*William Addy, 1570-1.*

In the name of God, Amen. The 10th day of February, 1570, I, William Addye, of Wath, in the county of York, husbandman, hole of mynde and of perfect memory, thankes be given to God, do ordaine, constitute, and make this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge. I bequeathe my soule to God, and my body to be buried in the churchyard at Wath aforesaid, and for my mortuary according to the statute. Item I bequithe to Parcyvall Addye, my brother, vs. Item I will that Isabell, my wyfe, have the custody and bringing up of my children and ther goods as they come to lawful age. Item I give and bequeath to the said Isabell, my wife, my lease of my house and all the right, interest, and title that I have in and to the same. The rest of my goods above not bequeathed, my debts paid and funeral expenses maid and done, I give and bequithe to Isabel, my wife, whom I make my full and holle executrix to order and dispose at her discretion. I will that Mr. Nicholas Denman,<sup>2</sup> Richard Tylney, and William Walker shall be supervisors. Witnesses, Nicholas Denman, Richard Tylney, William Crowkes, Percivall Addye, and William Walker. *Proved at York, 23 March, 1570-1, by Isabel Addye, widow, the relict, the sole executrix.*

<sup>1</sup> Woolley is about five miles south of Wakefield. It will be seen that Richard Addy, the testator's father, by his will in 1558, gave to the testator "all my land which I hold by copie of Wakefield."

<sup>2</sup> In 1561 Nicholas Denman, esq., was of Newhall Grange in the parish of Wath (Hall and Thomas, *Descriptive Catalogue*, Sheffield, 1914, p. 40).



*Percival Addy, 1570-1.*

17 Feb., 1570-1. Percival Addye, of the parishe of Worsbroughe, in the county of York, husbandman. To be buried in the churchyard of Worsbrough. To my wife my farmehold to bring up my children so longe as she keepe her unmarried, but if she fortune to marry at any time before John, my son, shall come to the age of twenty-one years, then I will that Thomas Addye,<sup>1</sup> Thomas Oxley, Roger Addye, my brother, and Roger Helmehirste<sup>2</sup> shall have the custody of my farmehold until my son, John Addye, comes to full age, and if he die before attaining that age, then my son, Robert, shall have the said farmehold, if he be alive, and if not then to Francis Addye, my sone, and if he also die before he attains the full age of twenty-one years, then Elizabeth, my wife, and Margaret Addye, my daughter, shall have the said farmehold. All my goods and chattels to be divided into three parts: one part thereof I give to my wife, another to my children, and the third part for the payment of my debts and funeral expenses. The residue of the last part I give unto Francis Addye, my son, whom I make executor. Witnesses, William Walker,<sup>3</sup> Roger Addye, Roger Helmhirst, John Webster, and John Bylclyffe. *Proved at York by the executor, 13 July, 1571.*

*Elizabeth Addy, 1576.*

6 August, 1576. Nuncupative will of Elizabeth Addie, of Worsborough, deceased. To be buried in the churchyard of Worsborough. To the poor man's box 3s. 4d. To John Webster, her servant, 10s. To Margaret Addie, her daughter, 20s., and her greatest pan. To Robert Addie, her son, 20s. To Francis Addie, her son, 20s. The residue of all her goods, moveable and unmoveable, she gave and bequeathed to John Addie, Robert Addie, Margaret Addie, and Francis Addie, her children, whom she made executors. Witnesses, Thomas Addie, Roger Elmerchrste (*sic*),<sup>4</sup> William Walker. *Proved 22 August, 1576, by Thomas Oxeley and Robert Addie for the use of the executors, being minors.*<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Addy of Edderthorpe in Darfield married Agnes, sister of Roger Elmhurst of Elmhurst and Houndhill; he was her second husband (Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii, 291). Her uncle, James Elmhurst, priest, was cross-bearer to Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards rector of St. Swithin's in the city of London.

<sup>2</sup> Roger Elmhirst of Houndhill, gent.; see the pedigree of Castleford in Hunter's *F.M.G.* (Harleian Soc.), p. 901, and the last note.

<sup>3</sup> In 1612 there was a grant by William

Walker of Oldehalle, otherwise Rockley, in the parish of Worsburgh, yeoman, to Thomas Brooke of Newhouse, the elder, in the township of Huddersfield, and Henry Walker, son and heir apparent of the grantor, of a messuage or tenement in Worsburgh called *le Deyhous*, otherwise Daryhouse, [formerly] in the tenure of Percival Addy (*Yorkshire Deeds*, Yorks. Arch. Soc., Record Series, i, 185).

<sup>4</sup> Elmhirst.

<sup>5</sup> Nevertheless Francis is said to have proved his father's will in 1571.

*Edmund Hanson, 1590.*

2 November, 1590. Edmund Hanson, of Wath upon Dearne, in the county of York, yeoman. To be buried at Wath. To Margaret, my wife, all my messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments during her life situate at Wath, and after her decease to the heirs of our bodies, and for default to John Hanson, sonne of Edward Hanson, late of Wath, and his issue, and for default unto Margaret Hanson, sister of the said John, and her issue, and for default to Thomas Hanson, eldest sonne of Roger my brother, and his issue, and for default to Francis Hanson, one other of the sonnes of the said Roger, and then to my own right heirs for ever. To my wife my farmehold in Wath for the maintenance of John and Margaret Hanson, children of Edward Hanson, my brother, late deceased. To every one of the daughters of John Berrie, my brother in law, deceased, vs., except Jennet Dickenson. To William Walker, my servant, xxs. To every one of my brother Roger Hanson's children vs. Tuition of John and Margaret Hanson to Margaret, my wife, but if she die before they attain twenty-one years of age then I give the tuition of them and their goods to John Savell, gent., William Savell, his sonne and heire,<sup>1</sup> Ralph Pearson, Thomas Hanson, John Addie, and Richard Hanson. The residue of my goods unbequeathed I give unto Margaret, my wife, and John and Margaret Hanson aforesaid; whom I make executors. Supervisors, John Saville, of Wath, gent., and Edmund Blome, of Great Houghton, yeoman. Witnesses, John Saville, William Savile, Ralph Pearson, John Addie, Thomas Hanson, and Richard Hanson. *Proved at York, 3 June, 1591, by the executors.*

*Roger Addy, 1599.*

25 July, 1599. Roger Addie, of Dodworth in the parish of Silkstone. To be buried in the churchyard of Silkston. My goods to be divided into three parts, and I give one part to Ellen, my wife, another unto Richard Addie, my sonne, Alice, Mary, Elizabeth, Jennet, and Anne Addie, my children, equally, and the third part for the payment of my debts, and the residue of the third part I give to my youngest daughter, Anne Addie. To my wife my messuage or tenement wherein I now dwell (demised by indenture from Thomas Brook, of Newhouse, for a term of nineteen years) for seven years next after my decease. To my wife and my sonne, Richard, the residue of the said term. If my wife shall die within the term of

<sup>1</sup> William Savile died at the age of sixteen, and the estates passed to Sir Henry Savile, his brother, the second son (Martin, p. 63).



seven years next ensuing after my decease, then I give to my daughter, Allyson, wife of John Blacker, 10s., and unto my daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jennet, everie one of them, xxs. a piece. Executor, my sonne Richard. Supervisors, Nicholas Hurte, of Savill Hall,<sup>1</sup> and Robert Hobson, of Dodworth.<sup>2</sup> Witnesses, Nicholas Hurte, Robert Dodson (? Hobson), John Addie, and Frauncis Addie. *Proved 22 April, 1602, by Richard Addie, the son, the executor.*

*John Addy, 1638.*

6 August, 1638. John Addie, of Wath upon Dearne, in the county of York, parish clerk. To be buried in the churchyard of Wath. To my son, Thomas Addie, five shillings within a year of my death in full satisfaction of his portion.<sup>3</sup> To my son, Richard Addie, five shillings within a year of my death in full satisfaction of his portion. To my son in law, John Swallowe, and Elizabeth, his now wife, forty shillings in full satisfaction, etc. Residue to Margrett, my wife, and William Addie, my youngest son, on condition that he be a dutiful son, and I give him twelve pence for his portion. I make Margrett Addie, my wife, sole executrix. Witnesses, John Bishopp, William Booth. Testator's signature torn off.

A note is appended that witnesses deposed that the testator, about three days before his decease, confirmed his will, and is dated 31 Dec., 1645. John Wharam, John Bishopp.

Endorsed: *Proved before the Judge at Melton [in the parish of Wath] ult. December, 1645.*

The original will is at York, and is unregistered.

EXTRACTS FROM WATH CHURCHWARDENS' EVIDENCES, 1630

(kindly sent by the Rev. W. K. Martin).<sup>4</sup>

*John Addy, Senior.*

Johannes Addy de Swinton in comitatu Eboracensi, agricola,

<sup>1</sup> On 29 July, 1600, a bond was given by Nicholas Hurt, of Savill Hall, yeoman, to secure to George Hoyland, of Wath-upon-Dearne, the performance of covenants. The witnesses included Roger Hobson and Robert Hobson. Savill Hall is in Dodworth (T. Walter Hall's *Descriptive Catalogue*, 1920, p. 116).

<sup>2</sup> Probably related to the Diarist, John Hobson, of Dodworth Green, whose valuable diary was published by the Surtees Society (No. 65).

<sup>3</sup> Nominal gifts to children, such as a shilling or five shillings, are frequent in old wills, and merely indicate that such children had already received their por-

tions or had been otherwise provided for. Thus Thomas Ady, M.D., of Wethersfield, in Essex, by his will dated 1662, gave to his "daughter Dorothy now wife of William Collard (her portion being already paid) the sume of one shilling." His other two daughters had £400 each (Will at Somerset House, P.C.C. Eure 55). I believe that this Thomas Ady, who became a pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1624, was the author of *A Perfect Discovery of Witches*, 1656 and 1661.

<sup>4</sup> I have given abbreviated words at length.

aetatis suae octaginta et unius annorum . . . . . dicit quod Johannem Galtres et Wm. Pearson sex annos, aut eo circa, dictosque Laurentium Waide et Franciscum Hogley ab infantis suis, dictum Thomam Swallowe viginti annos, necnon dictos Johannem Beard et Johannem Hattersley viginti annos et amplius novit, sed dictum Reginaldum Cowper non novit.

John Addy, senior, " was borne and brought up within the parish of Wath; he hath dwelt for the most part ever since he was borne, and still doth, within the parish of Wath."

Referring to the earlier witnesses to the form of assessment " according to the number of their cattell " (for this is *his* testimony) he adds: " This custom hath been used for three score yeares of this examine's knowledge, and time out of mind, which customes he hath heard William Addy, this examine's father,<sup>1</sup> and divers others, parishioners of Wath, being aiged men, say and affirme were observed in their time."

John Addy, senior, " is worth £v, his debts paide . . . . . He hath been churchwarden of Wath six times."

*John Addy, Junior.*

Johannes Addy de Wath junior in comitatu Eboracensi, Tanner, aetatis suae quinquaginta et quattuor annorum . . . . . dicit quod Johannem Galtres decem annos et amplius, dictum Laurentium Waide ab infantia sua, dictos William Pearson, Thomam Swallowe, et Franciscum Hogley duodecim annos et amplius, necnon Reginaldum Cowper duos annos, aut eo circa, et dictum Johannem Hattersley duodecim annos, aut eo circa; Johannem Beard et Johannem Senior non novit.

John Addy, junior, *sub primo*: " He being an inhabitant of Wath aforesaid, and having been a churchwarden there."<sup>2</sup>

Referring to the assessment he adds: " He hath heard divers ancient men say the same, namely John Addy, this examine's father, etc."

*Ad quintum*: " He is worth £xx, his debts paide."<sup>3</sup>

*Ad vicesimum*: " He was borne and brought up within the said parish of Wath, where he hath continued for the most part all

<sup>1</sup> His father was dead in 1571.

<sup>2</sup> He was also churchwarden in 1632 (Parish Register).

<sup>3</sup> At the same time Sir Henry Savile, of Wath, knight, aged 63, having resided in

Wath for 30 years past, was also worth £20 and more, his debts paid. He was also a churchwarden for that year (Martin, p. 64).



his life, except for the space of seaven yeares that he was an apprentice."<sup>1</sup>

FROM SUMMARIES OF GAWTRESS DEEDS.

1634. Partition between Alexander Oxenford and Elizabeth, his wife, and Emmanuel Armeffield and Mary, his wife, being co-heirs of John Hanson. Alexander and Elizabeth to have the mansion house of the said John Hanson in Wath.

<sup>1</sup> These are answers to written interrogatories, twenty or more in number, administered, as Mr. Martin tells me, in an ecclesiastical suit at York. Along with the evidence at Wath is the Latin judgment of the court in which it was held that Wentworth was liable to contribute to the fabric of Wath church but was not

liable for any share of the ornaments. The answers give very valuable evidence of pedigree. Without them I should not have known that John Addy, senior, was a son of William Addy whose will is dated 1571, for the testator does not mention his children by name.

# ADDY OF DARTON, WORSBOROUGH, AND WATH-UPON-DEARNE.

Richard Addy of Darton=.....

Richard Addy, the elder, of=.....  
 Darton, yeoman. Will  
 26 July, proved at York  
 5 Oct., 1558. His daugh-  
 ters were Isabel Wade,  
 Margaret, and Alice;  
 Thomas Prince had mar-  
 ried one of his daughters.  
 Of Overhagh in Darton,  
 1536.—Hall, 1916, p. 74

Thomas Addy, Master of Arts.  
 Appointed vicar of Royston by  
 the monks of Bretton in 1518.  
 Will proved at York 1529. In  
 it a bequest is made to Darton  
 Church. A Thomas Ady, Addy,  
 or Adde, chaplain, who became  
 B.A. at Oxford 17 Jan., 1512-13,  
 is doubtless the same person.  
 A previous vicar of Royston  
 had founded a fellowship at  
 Magdalen

Sir William Addy of Penistone,  
 chaplain. Will dated 20 Jan.,  
 1556-7, proved at York 4 May,  
 1557. (Another Sir William  
 Addy was chaplain at Penistone  
 in 1477: see his will, proved in  
 1534)

Sir John Addy of Rotherham  
 College, chaplain and writing-  
 master. Born in 1487. Bur.  
 at Rotherham 29 Sept., 1557.  
 In 1540 John Addy, chaplain,  
 had land at Elmthirst in Caw-  
 thorne, tenanted by Thomas  
 Addy (his nephew?). He is  
 mentioned in the will of Sir  
 William Addy of Penistone,  
 1557, but his relationship is  
 not indicated. No will at York

Richard Addy, the=Anne  
 younger, of Woolley,  
 near Wakefield, hus-  
 bandman. Will  
 dated 3 Dec., 1570;  
 proved at York 3 May,  
 1571

John Addy of Wors-.....  
 borough, husband-  
 man. Will dated  
 2 and proved at York  
 20 Dec., 1558. Ex-  
 ecutor of the will of  
 Sir William Addy  
 above

Thomas Addy of Kex=Jennet  
 borough, yeoman.  
 Will dated 27 Aug.,  
 1567. Proved at York  
 13 Jan., 1567-8. Ex-  
 ecutor of the will of Sir  
 William Addy above

Avrey Addy.  
 At the  
 Scottish  
 Border  
 in  
 1558  
 Thomas

William=.....  
 Addy  
 Sir John Addy,  
 priest or chaplain.  
 For two sons of  
 the same name see  
 the will of Thomas  
 Addy. 1567

Francis Addy Margaret  
 Thomas Addy.  
 Dead in 1570

John Addy, heir-at-law,  
 of Darton, yeoman.  
 Will 1598

Christopher  
 Addy

Thomas Addy  
 the elder

Thomas Addy  
 the younger  
 Isabel  
 Alison

Percival Addy of Day=Elizabeth.  
 House, Worsborough, Will proved  
 husbandman. Will at York  
 dated 10 Feb. and 22 Aug.,  
 proved at York 1576  
 17 Feb. and proved at York 3 July,  
 1571

William Addy of Wath, =Isabel.  
 Proved  
 her hus-  
 band's  
 will

Roger Addy = Ellen  
 of Dodworth  
 in Silkstone.  
 Will proved  
 at York  
 22 April,  
 1602

Thomas Addy of =Agnes, dau. of  
 Ederthorp in Dar-  
 field. Will dated  
 18 June, 1569.  
 Proved at York  
 13 July, 1571

John =. . . Jane  
 Addy.  
 Dead  
 2 Dec.,  
 1558

Robert Francis John Margaret

Richard Six  
 Addy daughters

Roger =. . . Ellen,  
 Addy mar.

Thompson  
 Elizabeth

Robert  
 Anne  
 sister of Roger  
 Elmthirst. Will  
 dated 22 Dec., 1602. Proved  
 at York 10 July, 1605. See  
 Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii, 291



John Addy of Wath, husbandman. Aged 81 in 1630. Churchwarden at Wath = Margaret, bur. at Wath 14 Dec., 1610

Robert Addy. Admitted pensioner of Caius College, Cambridge, 6 Oct., 1572, and matriculated. Schools, Rotherham and Worsborough

John Addy, a tanner in Wath 1630, then aged 54. = Margaret, only dau. of Edward Hanson of Wath. To be married there in 1602 (Paver). Proved her husband's will. Not buried at Wath

Francis Addy of Swinton. = . . . . .  
—Martin, p. 82

Thomas John Humfrey Francis Richard = . . . . .  
of Swinton

Francis, bap. at Wath 1654

Elizabeth. Born during the = John missing period of the Wath Swallow Register (21 March, 1600-1, to 13 March, 1603-4). Mar. at Rotherham 29 June, 1631

Thomas Addy, eldest son. Bap. at Wath 10 Aug., 1606. Probably servant to Sir William Savile of Thornhill, near Dewsbury. Died s.p., and bur. at Wath 12 Dec. 1696?

Richard Addy of Eccles- = Cecily, field, miller. Bap. at Wath 4 June, 1609, and then described as the son of John Addy, junior. See Addy of Ecclesfield below

William Addy, youngest son. = . . . . . Bap. at Wath 13 Sept., 1618. Of London, writing-master, and author of *Stenographia* and the *Bible in Shorthand?* For the circumstantial evidence on this matter see the Introduction

Grace John Susanna. Died in infancy

William Addy of London, merchant, and of Windsor = Joan in Berks. Will dated 12 July, 1722. Proved in P.C.C. 8 Sept., 1723. Died s.p. Left legacies to Rev. Joseph Bingham, born at Wakefield, and his sister, and to Nicholas Hawksmore, the eminent architect, born in north-east Notts.

. . . . . = Goodyer

William Goodyer

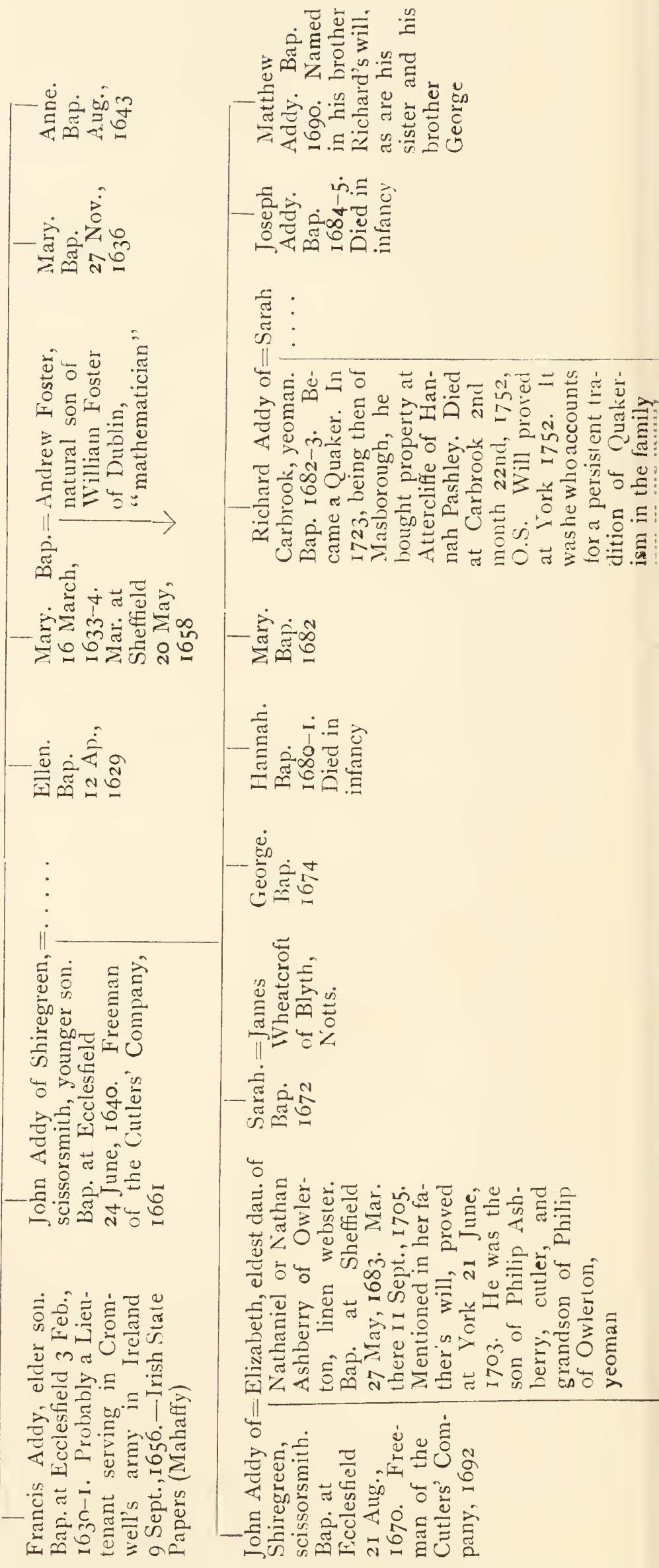
. . . . . = Bellamy

. . . . . = Snowden

Mary Snowden

# ADDY OF ECCLESFIELD AND SHEFFIELD.

Richard Addy of Shiregreen in Ecclesfield, = Cecily, dau. of Robert Mason of Shiregreen. miller, second son of John Addy of Wath, Tanner and Parish Clerk. See Addy of Wath-on-Dearne. Bur. at Ecclesfield 17 Oct., 1679





Mathew Addy.  
Bap. at Ecclesfield 6 Oct., 1706. Died in infancy

Joseph Addy.  
Bap. at Ecclesfield 2 May, 1708

John Addy of Bridgehouses, =Martha, dau. of John Booth of Wentworth, in the parish of Wath. Bap. there 21 July, 1709. Mar. at Sheffield 9 Sept., 1733. Buried there 3 Sept., 1766. On 15 Nov., 1768, her husband married (2) Elizabeth widow of . . . . . Chatterton

John Addy of Bridgehouses, =Martha, dau. of John Booth of Wentworth, in the parish of Wath. Bap. there 21 July, 1709. Mar. at Sheffield 9 Sept., 1733. Buried there 3 Sept., 1766. On 15 Nov., 1768, her husband married (2) Elizabeth widow of . . . . . Chatterton

Mary. = Thomas Parkin of Attercliffe, shoemaker. Mar. at Sheffield 26 Nov., 1742. Died 27 June, 1792, in his 78th year aged 66

John Matthew. Died in infancy

George. Died 23 Oct., 1784, aged 27

Sarah. = John Bartholomew. Died 30 May, 1808, aged 64

Elizabeth. = William Twigg of Sheffield, cutler

John Addy, bap. 1736

George Addy, bap. 1738

Hannah, bap. 1740-1

James Addy = Frances, dau. of Edward Brownell of Sheffield, cutler, grandson of Henry of Piper House, yeoman. Bap. at Sheffield 9 Feb., 1749. Mar. there 20 Ap., 1766

William Addy, bap. 1747

Mary Addy, bap. 1752

Samuel Addy, bap. 1754

Matthew Addy. Bap. 1757. Of Slate Thorpe, near Wentworth, Botanic Gardener at Wentworth Woodhouse. Bur. at Wentworth 1834, aged 76

Charlotte, bap. at Sheffield 22 Feb., 1767

Fanny (Frances), bap. 1772

Jonathan, bap. 1774

All died in infancy

George Addy. Born in Sheffield = Rose, eldest dau. of John Ratcliffe of Sheffield, cutler. Married by licence at Ecclesfield 12 Dec., 1792. Buried there 1 Nov., 1822. (See my pedigree of Ratcliffe in Hall's Sheffield Pedigrees, 1915)

Nancy = . . . . . Snowden

NOTE.—“1641. Given to John Clarke for recordinge all Christenings, Marriages, and Burialls in his Allminacke to be registered by Mr. Wetherall, and other duties 8s. 4d. Given to Mr. Wetherall for registeringe the same 10s.”—Churchwardens' Accounts in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 224. No wonder that mistakes occurred in such a system!

# HANSON OF WATH-UPON-DEARNE.

Edmund Hanson = . . . . .

John Hanson = . . . . .

Edmund Hanson of Wath, = Margaret yeoman. Will 2 Nov., 1590, proved at York 3 June, 1591, by Margaret his widow and by John and Margaret Hanson, children of his deceased brother, Edward. To be buried at Wath

Edward Hanson = . . . . .  
of Wath. Dead  
2 Nov., 1590

Roger Hanson. In 1589 he = . . . . .  
sold property at North Cross-land and Quarmby, near Huddersfield (Feet of Fines)

. . . . . = John Berrie. Had daughters living in 1590, of whom Jennet married . . . . . Dickenson

Thomas Hanson, eldest son Francis Hanson

John Hanson, yeoman. A minor in 1590. Inherited his uncle Edmund's property at Wath. Buried at Wath 3 Jan., 1605

Margaret Hanson. A minor in 1590. = John Addy of Wath, Mar. at Wath 1602 (Paver's *Marriage Licences*). Entitled to the Wath property on failure of her brother's issue

Elizabeth Hanson. Bap. at Wath = Alexander Oxenford, 3 Dec., 1600. Co-heir with her yeoman. Sold his sister Mary. On a partition of property in Wath in 1663 (Martin, p. 85) and her husband acquired her father's mansion at Wath

Mary Hanson. Probably bap. = Emmanuel Armfield, yeoman. Churchwarden at Wath 1629. Described as curate on the baptism of his dau. Elizabeth in 1637. For his lands in Wath see Harrison's Survey of the Manor of Sheffield, 1637. Afterwards of Snodenhill, par. of Penistone. Will dated 7 Feb., 1670; proved at York 18 Oct., 1670

Mary. Bap. at Wath 15 Oct., 1626. Bur. there 1 March, 1636-7

Anne. Bap. at Wath 20 Nov., 1630. Mar. . . . . Hallwell, otherwise Auley

Elizabeth. Bap. at Wath 15 July, 1637. Mar. . . . . Skinner, and had a child, Jane

Thomas Armfield. Bap. at Wath 6 Dec., 1640

Edward Armfield

John Armfield

Mary = . . . . . Burgan



## THE BEDERN CHAPEL, YORK.

BY THE REV. F. HARRISON, M.A., F.S.A.(SCOT.),  
*Vicar-Choral of York Minster.*

This paper on the Bedern Chapel, York, a chapel which is in danger of demolition, is not entirely the work of the writer. A good deal of the material out of which it has taken shape was supplied by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., whose intention it was to write the paper, but who requested to be relieved of the task owing to lack of time before this issue of the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal* was published. Mr. Brown's notes have been supplemented by others made by the writer.

This opportunity is a favourable one for recording, first of all, the main facts in the history of the body known as the Sub-Chanter and Vicars-Choral of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of York. Very soon after the establishment of the present foundation of a Dean and thirty-six Canons<sup>1</sup> by Archbishop Thomas, it became the custom for the canons to employ as deputies for their work in the cathedral vicars, who, owing to the nature of their duties, were known as vicars-choral. None of these had any security of tenure except one who was appointed by the Dean and Chapter as one of the two deputies of the Precentor, and who was called the Sub-Chanter. The office of Sub-Chanter is therefore older than the College of Vicars-Choral. In order to regularise the custom of the employment of deputies by the canons—a much-needed reform, as may be imagined—Archbishop Walter Gray and the Dean and Chapter incorporated the Sub-Chanter and Vicars-Choral, thirty-six in number, into a college known from the earliest times as the Bedern College (1252),<sup>2</sup> the site for which is said by Dugdale to have been given by William de Lanum, Canon of York (1248). Grants of land and houses followed; the original documents conveying these are still in existence to the number of two or three hundred, and a chartulary of them is at this moment almost complete. In some cases the grants are without condition; in other cases they accompany the foundation of a chantry either in the Bedern Chapel<sup>3</sup> or in the Cathedral. The college received royal incorporation by a charter of 54 Henry III,<sup>4</sup> but the earliest statutes for the common

<sup>1</sup> Now 30.

<sup>2</sup> Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1416-1422, p. 360.

<sup>3</sup> See below.

<sup>4</sup> Torre, col. 1222.

collegiate life that are in existence are of the year 1419. These have been transcribed by the present writer, and may soon be printed. They throw a good deal of light on the life of the vicars-choral in the Middle Ages.

The history of the college continued without interruption, or without any alteration in the number of vicars-choral, until the Reformation, when<sup>1</sup> the gross value of the lands, etc., belonging to the college was £275 16s. 4d., and the net value £215 15s. 5¼d.; the plate weighed ninety ounces; and fees for obits brought in £28 2s. 3d. a year. The goods of the college were valued at £13 0s. 4d., and the plate at £18 9s. 4d.<sup>2</sup> The college narrowly escaped being sold; but, though the number of the vicars-choral has varied from time to time, and the original number of thirty-six has never been reached since the Reformation, the college still exists. The Ecclesiastical Commission did not touch the college until the year 1868. In that year all the property passed from the vicars-choral to the commissioners, who pay an annual fixed sum by way of commutation. The only property left in the hands of the original owners is the Bedern Chapel, the condition of which is the occasion of the writing of this paper.

The Bedern Chapel is the ancient chapel of the college. Members of the Yorkshire Archæological Society who visited York on the occasion of the excursion last September will remember seeing it and being shocked by its condition. For nearly a century after the foundation of the college in 1252 there was no college chapel, but in 1348 one was founded by the liberality of Thomas de Otteley and William de Cottingham,<sup>3</sup> and consecrated in the same year by Hugh, Archbishop of Damascus, under a commission from Archbishop William Zouche. Its dedication was to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Katherine. In the very few documents in which the dedication of the chapel is mentioned, the name of St. Katherine does not appear; but (see below in Torre's account of the stained glass of the chapel windows) her figure was placed three times in one window. St. Katherine, too, appears several times in the York Minster windows, and two windows are wholly devoted to incidents from her life. On August 30th, 1393, Archbishop Arundel consecrated an altar in the chapel.

It is impossible to attempt more than a conjecture as to the appearance of the interior of the chapel. At present, opposite to the

<sup>1</sup> Yorkshire Chantry Surveys (Surtees Soc., vol. xci, p. 438).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 25.

<sup>3</sup> Torre (col. 1699) says that both these were vicars-choral.





THE BEDERN CHAPEL, 1923.







entrance through the north-west door is an old font, quite probably the original font. The only registers of the chapel that have come to light begin in 1682 and end in 1868. Only baptisms are entered therein; and there is no evidence that marriages were ever solemnised in the chapel, though it is most likely that it was used for burial services. The ancient stone altar has disappeared. In Drake's time there was a "marble altar-table." The remains of wooden benches, of carving on the east wall, and of a screen at the west end, which forms with the west wall a small porch, suggest that behind the altar was a carved reredos, and that while most of the benches ran east and west, the chief officials of the college (the sub-chanter, the bursar, the brasiator, or keeper of the kitchen, the seneschal, the chamberlain<sup>1</sup>) had stalls in front of the screen at the west end, and faced east during services. Torre's account of the chapel, quoted below, adds to this conjectural outline.

Notices of the chapel before the Dissolution of the college are very scant. On Aug. 30th, 1393, Archbishop Arundel consecrated an altar there, and in 1505 Robert Gillow, a vicar-choral, bequeathed 3s. 4d. "to syllynge of the chapell in the Bedderne" (*Test. Ebor.* (Surt. Soc., liii), iii, 281*n.*). There are also a few notes of repairs to the chapel in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, but these are too indefinite to be of any value (*Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surt. Soc., xxxv), pp. 98, 101).

At the Dissolution nothing is said of the chapel in the Yorkshire Chantry Surveys, as the building was not within the scope of the Act of 37 Henry VIII or 1 Edward VI. The number of vicars-choral had fallen from thirty-six, according to the number of the canons, to twenty-six, by reason of decay of lands and revenues of the city of York, being sore in ruin and decay (*op. cit.*, p. 26). The college had a near escape of suppression, as it and the site of the Bedern were sold in 1548 for the sum of 1,924*li.* 10*s.* 1*d.*,<sup>2</sup> but upon the earnest solicitation of the dean and chapter this bargain was some time after (Nov. 24, 1553) disannulled.<sup>3</sup>

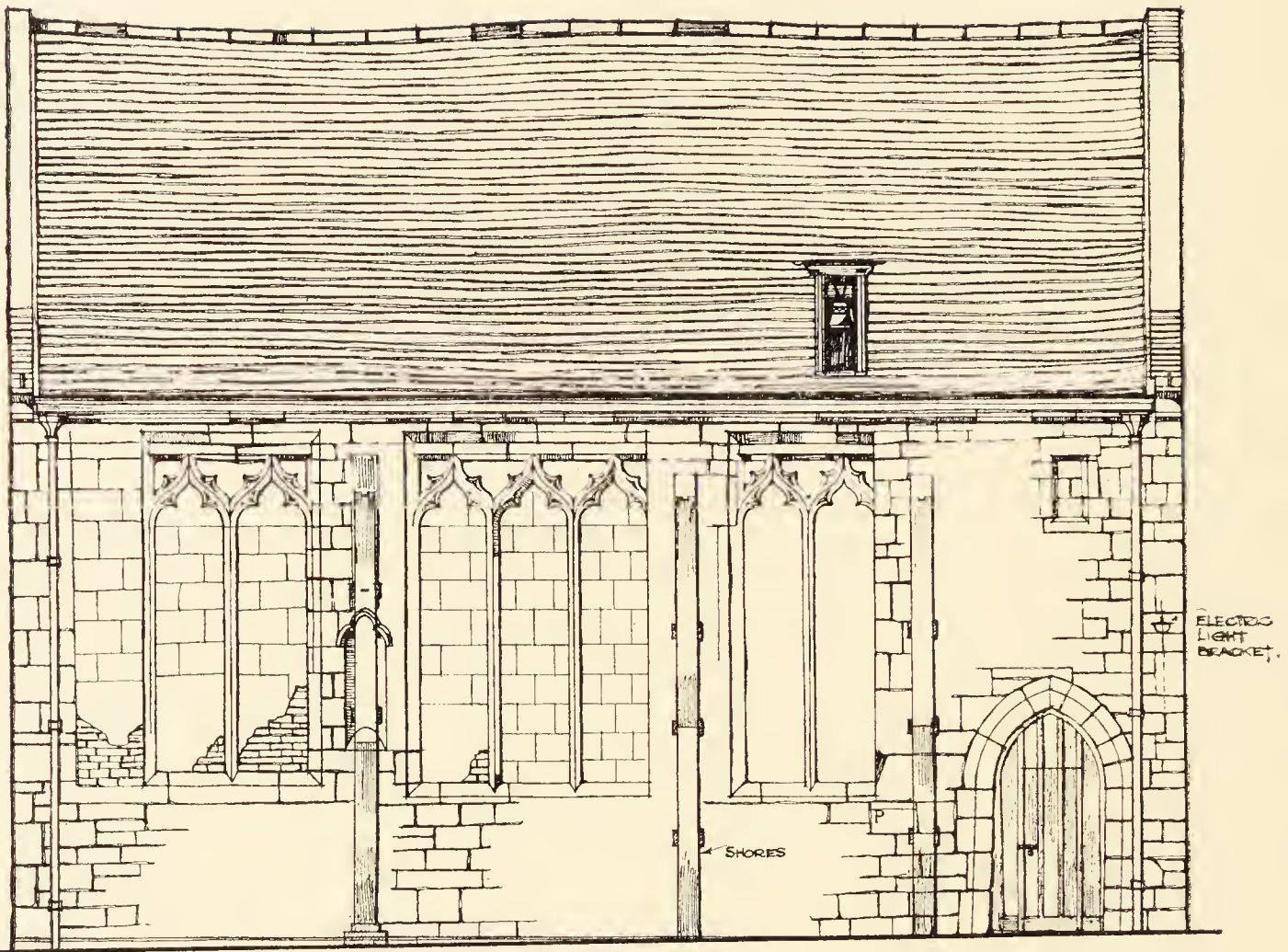
The next notice of the chapel is by Torre at the close of the seventeenth century. This gives a very detailed account of the chapel and its contents. At that period the collegiate hall, where the inmates dined in common, was still standing. Only portions of the refectory now remain. They can be seen in Messrs. Barton's

<sup>1</sup> Names taken from the statutes already referred to.

<sup>2</sup> Torre quotes the Patent Roll for 2 Edward VI as his authority.

<sup>3</sup> This was ordered and decreed by the Chancellor and Surveyor-General of the Court of Augmentations by and with the advice of the King's Judges (*Torre*, col. 1227).

: BEDERN CHAPEL : YORK :

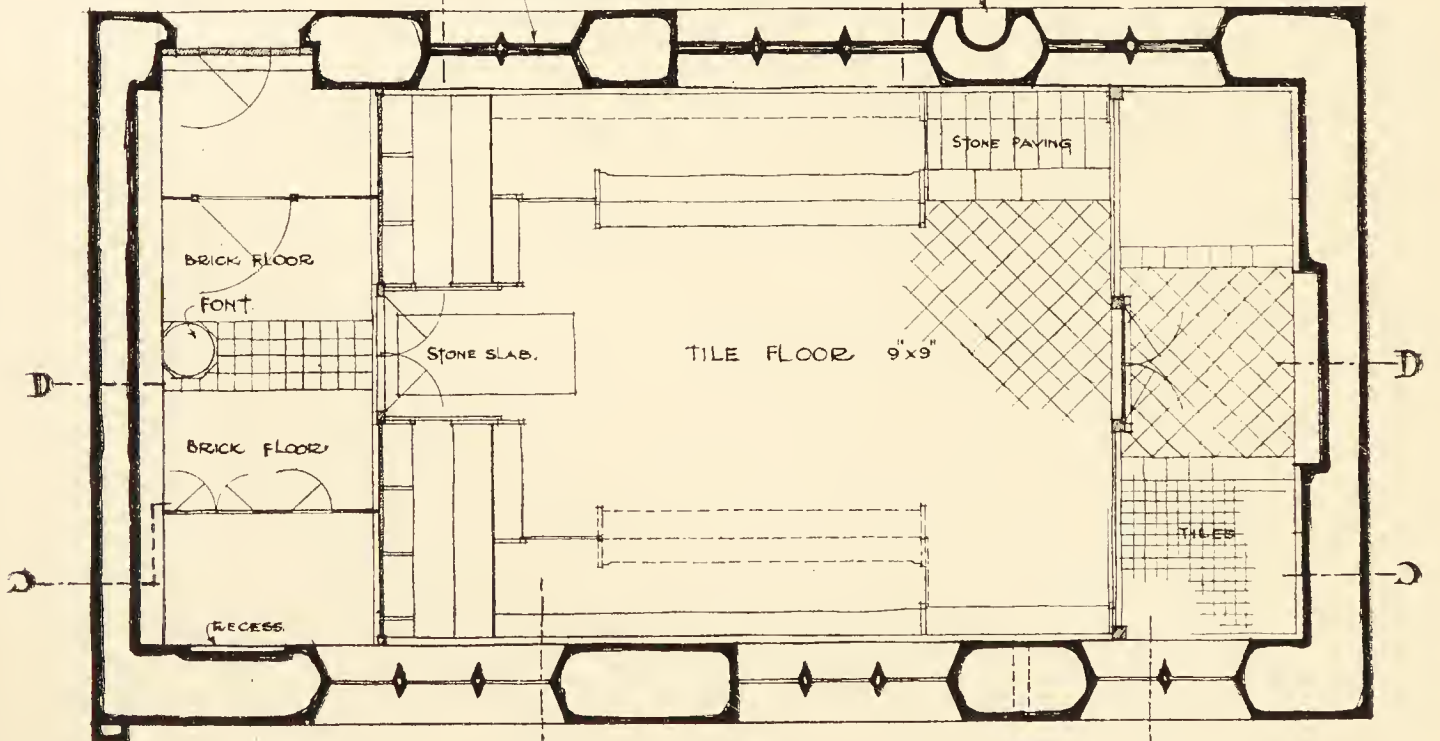


NORTH ELEVATION



WINDOWS ON THIS ELEVATION BUILT UP WITH 4 1/2" BRICKWORK & CEMENTED AND LINED TO REPRESENT STONEMWORK.

NICHE



PLAN

INCHES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

20

30 FEET

A. NEWTON THORPE · YORK :  
MENS · ET · DEL : 1822 :



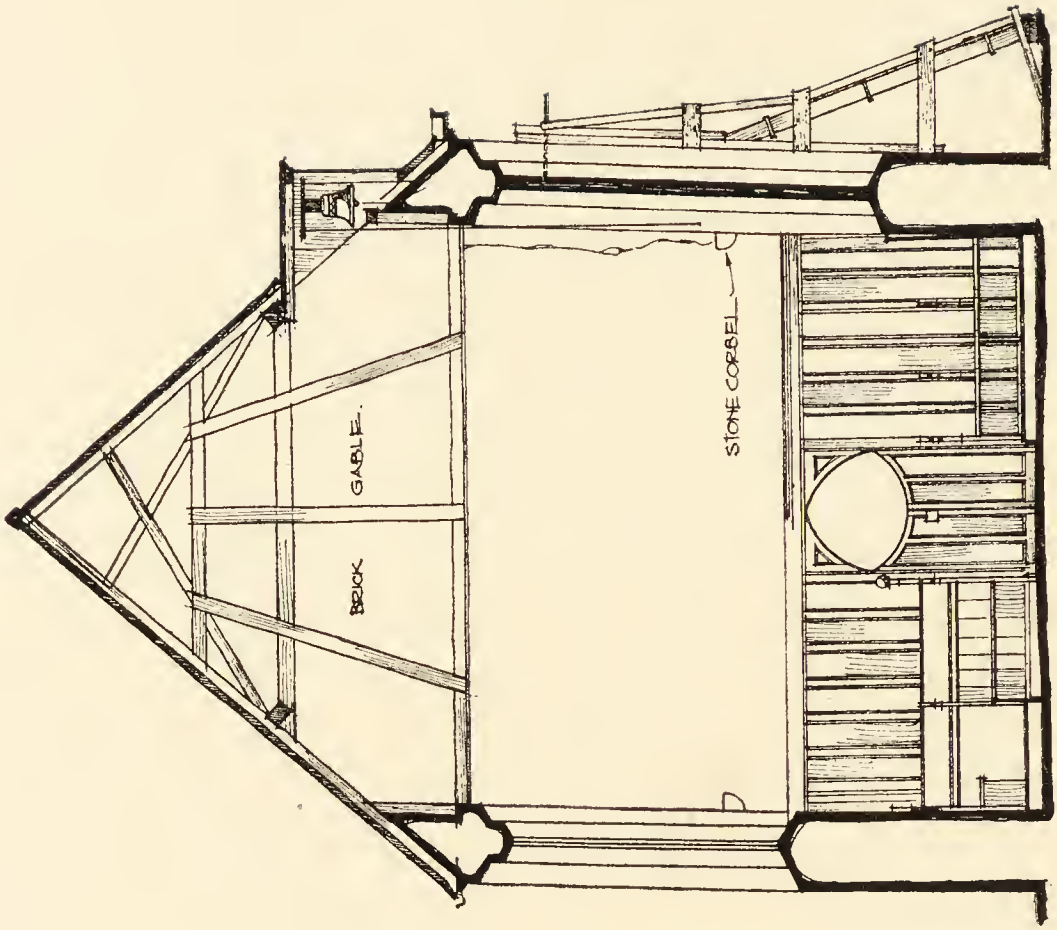
confectionery works, which adjoin the chapel. This is Torre's (col. 1227) account of the college and the chapel:

“ This is the place of the vicars' habitation, wherein is yet standing an old collegiate hall where they usually dined in common, having read to them a chapter out of the Bible, as appears by this, viz., On Dec. 9, A.D. 1376, the Chapter of York granted by deed to the community of these Vicars Chorall one Bible in two volumes, the same for ever to remain in their common hall for their proper use, and to be read while they sitt together at table and at other seasonable opportunities appointed, to the honour of God and edification of the hearers.

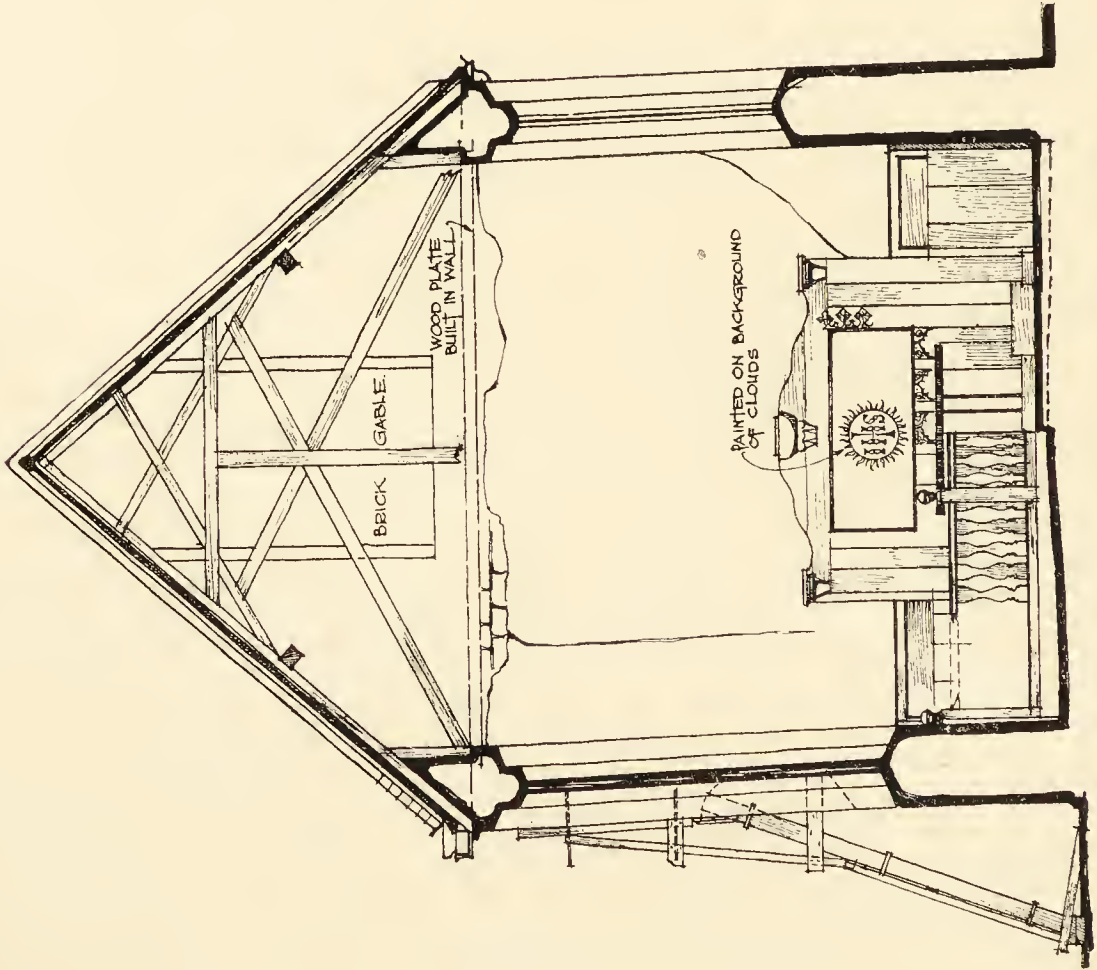
“ The chappell in the Bederne is next to be observed, which about A.D. 1348 was founded by Thomas de Otteley and William de Cotyngham, and still remains in good repairs for the use of divine service and sometimes for christnings, for which purpose there is on the left hand of the door an old font. And at the east end thereof an holy water pott, and by it a marble altar-table, covered with a green carpett. On the back is an old suit of tapestry hangings embroydered with caterfoyles and letters T. In the midst is wrought a little image of Our Lord, crowned and incircled with glory with hand[s] conjoynd on his brest and long rays of glory streaming from all parts of his body. Likewise in an ouall circle, encompassing his body, are 5 angells wrought in gold, kneeling about him in postures of adoration, with an escrowle on either side him bearing these words, viz. DÑS SCIT. And at either end of the said hangings is embroydered a coat of arms thus, viz. Sable a chevron argent between three plates each charged with a pallett or, on a chief or a cross of the first.” Torre adds this coat: Sable a cross fourché argent, but does not state where it occurs. Perhaps both coats were in the hangings. From the drawing given by Torre the cross appears rather moline than fourché.

“ It is enlightened by six windows, the glass therein being adorned with these coats of arms and imagry. A discription whereof is as followes, viz. the first window on the north side contains onely two lights. And at the top of all is this coat, viz. Argent a chevron gules inter 3 fleur de lyz sable. In the first light is our Lord's nativity thus represented, viz. Lyes an asse (or) and oxe (argent) under a manger (azure). And in the same sitts Our Lady in golden hair and siluer glory, robed or, breast gules, holding in her lap her babe, crined or, glory or and argent, and wrapped in a golden mantle. At the other end of the manger sitts in a chair a reverend old man (probably for Joseph), habited or and argent, cap on his head gales,

: BEDERN CHAPEL : YORK :



CROSS SECTION LOOKING WEST  
ON LINE B-B



CROSS SECTION LOOKING EAST  
ON LINE A-A



A. NEWTON THORPE, YORK:  
MENT. ET. DEL. : 1912.

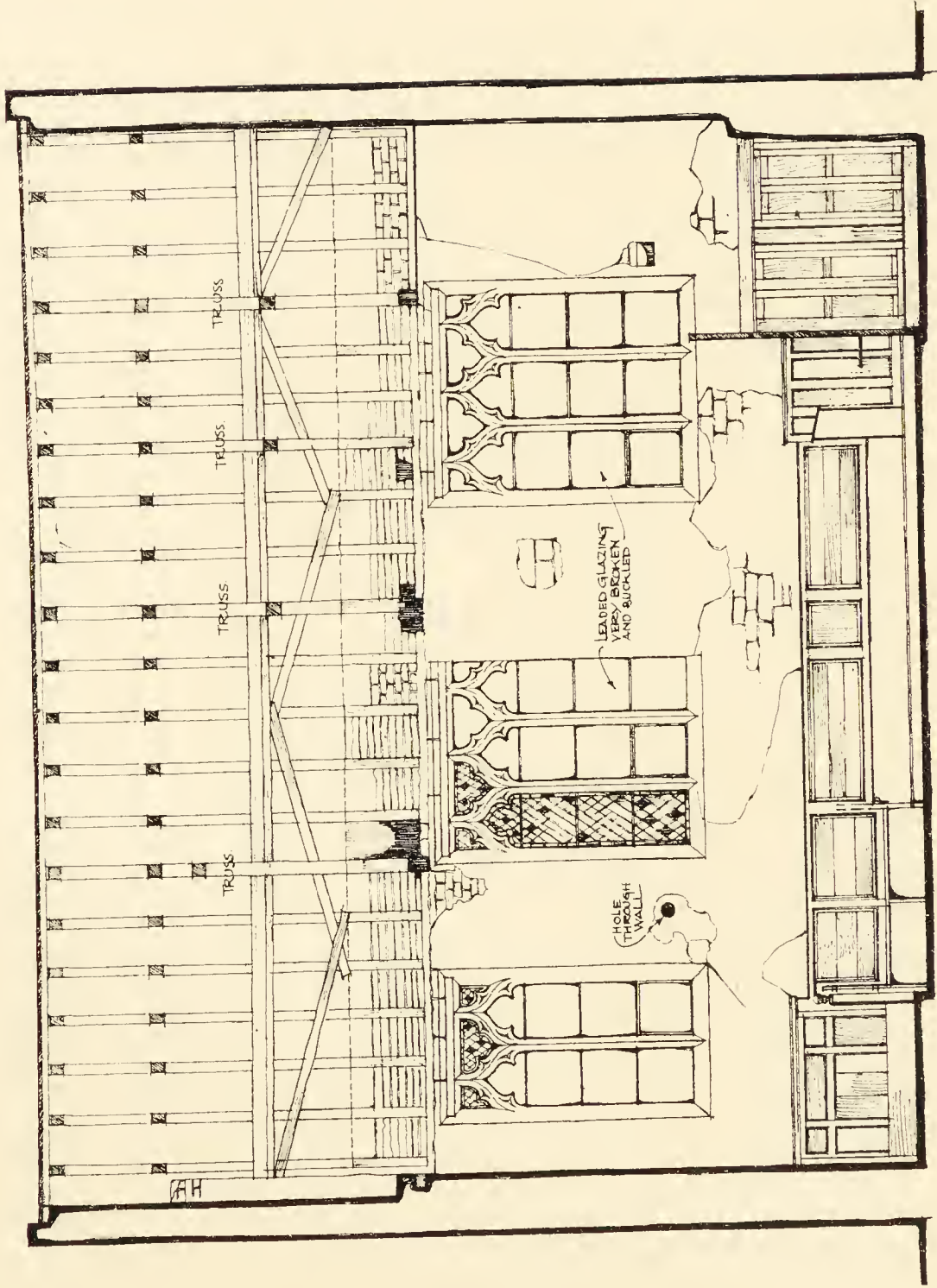


and leaning upon a golden staff. In the second light is represented the three kings, offering their presents to Our Lord, who being in a spotted garment argent and or (glory or) [is] born [*sic*] in the arms of his mother, standing in a golden and azure garment, crowned or, glory vert. The postures and robes of the said kings being thus, viz. The first king kneels robed or and vert, offering a golden cup covered. The second king stands, robed or and argent, having in his hands a chest argent and or. The third king stands likewise, robed vert and or, having in his left hand a box full of gold, and poynting to the Virgin with the other hand. At the bottom of this light is a little image of a monk in the midst of flaming fire, which perhaps may signifye Purgatory.

“ The second window contains three lights and hath at top these two coats, viz. Or a chevron inter three fleur de lyz azure. Or a fess dauncetté sable (Vavasour). The first light represents Our Lord’s betraying, viz. In the midst stands Our Lord, robed and glory argent, crined and mantled or, touching Malcus his ear with his right hand, he being like a youth, habited gules, standing beneath him. And Judas, habited or and azure is standing to kiss Our Lord, and three souldiers standing by to apprehend him, two with lanterns in their hands, habited or and argent. And beyond them appears the head of Peter or some other of the apostles. In the second light is Our Lord’s crucifixion, viz. his naked body (with a golden garment about his loynes), hangs nayled to a cross vert. On one side whereof stands Our Lady, robed vert and argent, crined or, glory argent, and on the other stands St. John, robed vert and or, both with books closed in their hands. And the third light represents Our Lord’s resurrection, viz. at either end of an arched sepulcre (raised upon six round pillars vert and or), leans a souldier as asleep argent and or with spears in their hands. And ouer the sepulcre (between two little angells kneeling in white, winged or), sitts Our Lord with breast bare, robed or, glory argent and or, his right hand somewhat elevated, bearing a cross-staff with banner displayed argent and or, and one of his feet poynted downwards and pierced with a nayl.

“ The third window contains also three lights and hath at top thus two escocheons, viz. Azure three ducall crowns or. Severall instruments of Our Lord’s crucifixion. The first light represents Our Lord’s Assension, where appears aboue (as hanging down out of a cloud) the skirts of his white garment and his bare feet pierced; and beneath stands Our Lady in the midst of the eleven apostles, all looking upwards, habited or and argent, she being robed vert,

: BEDERN CHAPEL : YORK :



LONGITUDINAL SECTION LOOKING SOUTH ON LINE C-C



A. NEWTON THORPE : YORK :  
MENS. ET. DEL. : 1922 :



bosom and arms or, glory argent and or, with hands conjoynd on her breast. The second light contains the descent of the Holy Ghost, viz. aboue issues from a cloud three long rays of golden light and cloven tongues, and a white dove descending with wings displayed. Beneath sitts Our Lady, robed or, glory argent and or, arms vert, and hands closed on her brest. And one side her kneel six of the apostles, habited or and gules, and on the other side kneel five more of them habited or and argent. The third light represents the last judgement, viz. In the midst sitts our Lord inthroned, robed argent and azure, crined or, glory vert, his hands and feet pierced. On either side him stands an angell, the first, robed argent, crined or, bearing a white cross-staff in his hand; the other, robed argent, winged or, bearing a golden garland in one hand and a palme branch in the other. On either side beneath Our Lord are severall as well kings as others rising out of their graues.

“The other three windows are on the south side.

“The first window on the south side contains three lights and hath an escocheon thus charged, viz. In the first light kneels St. Katherine, habited azure, crined or, glory argent, with hands joyned at prayer; below her a little angell. In [the] second light kneels St. Katherine again, robed or, in the midst between two wheels, ouer which houer two angells in white and golden wings, with naked swords in their hands, breaking the said wheels, and beneath her stand two soldiers, habited or and argent. The third light contains St. Katherine's assumption, viz. she is represented in a azure habitt sitting upon a prism, below which kneel a king, robed or and gules, and another old father, habited azure and or. Over the prism on either side her stands an angell in white, winged or.

“The second window consists also of three lights. On top of all sitts Our Lady inthroned, robed vert, crowned or, glory argent. And on the other side her sitts Our Lord likewise inthroned, robed and crowned or, glory argent, poynting with one hand and holding a book in the other. In the first light is represented Our Ladyes assumption, viz. she standing (in an ovall circle), robed azure, glory argent, with two cherubims on either side her head, and two angells at her feet, robed argent, winged gules. In the second light is Our Lord (robed azure, breast and glory argent), raising to life the dead man (at Nain) from the bier, which is born on the shoulders of severall men in white habitts. The third light shewes Our Ladyes salutation, she being in azure and golden robes, crined or, glory argent, and kneeling with a prayer open before her, and looking backward to the angell which stands behind her, robed vert and argent, winged or,

bearing a palm branch in his hand. And opposite to him issues a hand out of a cloud.

“ The third window hath also three lights. And the top thereof is adorned with these two coats, viz. Barry of 8 argent and azure, ouer all three chapletts gules (Greystock). Argent a chevron inter three crows vel magpies sable. The first light is all white glass. The second light hath onely this coat in it, viz. First and last, quarterly (1) and (4) on a fess sable three besantes [?]; (2) and (3) or an eagle displayed vert. Second and third, gules a saltire argent.

“ The third light is the representation of Joseph of Arimathea taking down the body of Our Lord from the cross, he being habited gules, glory vert and or.”

The connection of the arms in the glass of the chapel (as given by Torre) with the history of the college is not clear. Some of the shields cannot be identified; and none of the names of the families usually connected by Papworth and Burke with those that can be identified are found in the documents of the vicars-choral, almost every one of which the writer has examined. Nothing definite can therefore be said here about the heraldry in the glass.

Powell's manuscript on York Minster, now in the Library of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, contains a note by the author that in 1819 the then Dean (Dean Markham) had in his possession a quantity of old stained glass from the Bedern Chapel which he intended to use in the Minster. The writer has failed up to the present to trace any of this glass in the windows of the Minster.

Reference has been made in this paper to the existence of at least one chantry in the Bedern Chapel. Torre's account is quoted in full:—

Torre—1699 etc.

“ Ottley's  
or  
Cotyngams } Chantry in the Bederne Chappell

In Capella de Bedern  
die Lune prox post festum Pent.

A.D. 1348

Whereas Thomas de Ottley & William de Cotyngam Vicars Chorall have liberally contributed towards the building of the Chapell in the Bederne & the new place of their habitation there.

Therefore Robt. Swetmouth then Custos of their house or Colledge together w<sup>th</sup> all the Vicars thereof, have in recompense thereof granted hereby & ordained that they & their successors shall become charged to find one p<sup>p</sup>tuall chantry for one of the Vicars of their



Colledge (or some other chaplen) elected & presented by themselves w<sup>th</sup>in 8 days after any vacation. Otherwise the Dean & Chapter shall collate for that turn who shall dayly celebrate for ever in the sd Chappell or elsewhere if they change the place of their habitation for the souls of the sd Tho. de Otley & Wm. de Cotingham & also of Nic. Hugate late Canon of the Cathed. Ch. And who shall every day before the tolling of the Bell beginning of Masses & consecration or renuall of the Eucharist say these following prayers, viz.:

Omnipotens Sempiterne deus Cui nunquam te.

Inclina Deus, etc. Qui caritatis, etc.

Miserere. Quod cum fidelium, etc.

• And also shall dayly (excepting on principall festivalls) remain by the Holy Water in the sd Chappell fulfilling there the offices of the Dead w<sup>th</sup> placebo Dirige & Co<sup>m</sup>endation for their souls aforesd.

And for his salary for so serving he shall have 5<sup>m</sup> of silver p<sup>r</sup> m<sup>m</sup> assigned out of the Co<sup>m</sup>on of the Vicars at Pentecost & Martinmas.

And also (?) be allowed a Challice Missale & other Sacerdotall Ornaments of dayly use w<sup>th</sup> a wax candle for celebrating masses of that sort on double festivalls.

All w<sup>h</sup> were confirmed by the Chapter of York on 23 Aug. 1350."

Then follows "a Close Catalogue of the Cantarists hereof," consisting of the names of 45 between 1348 and 1534.

Torre's only other reference<sup>1</sup> to the chapel is in the following terms:—

"7 August, A.D. 1357. Whereas Robt. Swetmouth Chaplen parson at the Altar of St. Laurence by the King's Licence granted to God, the Church of St. Peter & to the Custos of the Vicars house & to all the Vicars thereof & their successors for ever a certain annuall rent of 6<sup>s</sup> issuing out of his houses in Patrickspole. Also another rent of 8<sup>s</sup> out of certain houses in Bouthom all w<sup>ch</sup> he had by the grant of dni John de Tourbour of York, Chaplen late Vicar of the Church of St. Peter. Upon consideration of w<sup>ch</sup> Rent etc. the sd custos & Vicars & their successors bound themselves to find & sustain on Lamp continually to burn both day & night for ever in the Vicars chappell in the bederne (to the honour of the blessed Trinity, St. Mary, St. Katherine & All Saints), before the Altar there & Eucharist thereon placed."

In 1730 (Gent's *Ancient and Modern History of the famous City of York*, p. 190), the chapel was still standing and in much the same condition as in Torre's time. A few years later (1736) Drake

<sup>1</sup> Col. 1714.

(*Eboracum*, p. 573), after stating that the number of the vicars-choral had fallen to four, one of whom was the sub-chanter, and that the college had been pulled down, does not mention the chapel. As he had read Torre's account we may presume there was no material change. He mentions, too, that the chapel contained a chantry of five marks per annum.<sup>1</sup>

Hargrove (*History of York*, p. 150), writing in 1818, states: "The building (the Bedern Chapel) is yet nearly entire, and till within the last two years it was very remarkable for its rich windows of painted glass, which were six in number—three in front, and three behind. It is, however, with some regret we observe the beautiful glass in the former, has lately been substituted by common small squares, by which much of the antique appearance of the chapel has been destroyed. The glass was removed with intent to enrich a new-erected church in the country, but the dean having heard of the affair, very properly prevented it leaving York, and it is now deposited in one of the vestries in the cathedral. About sixteen years ago divine service was performed here at nine o'clock on the morning of each Wednesday and Friday in Lent; the bell which was then rung for the service, and occasionally tolled in cases of death, yet remains; but it is never used now, the clerical duties there, being at present confined to the christening of children, and the churching of women."

Hargrove proceeds to say further that a Sunday School was taught in the chapel. The old font was still near the door, but the altar table was merely a slab of freestone on a wooden frame, and not of marble as in Drake's time. Near it was some fine carved oak.

In 1859 the late Chancellor Raine (*Fabric Rolls*, p. 98*n.*) lamented the state of decay into which this ancient residence of the vicars-choral had been allowed to fall, especially as it had been robbed of its ancient glass.

References to the Bedern Chapel in the records of the Sub-Chanter and Vicars-Choral are scanty. From the earliest statutes of the college, already referred to in this paper, it is clear that certain, if not all, of them were drawn up by the vicars who were "congregati in capella Sancte Trinitatis infra Bedernam." There is no indication of the kinds of services, beyond Baptisms and Requiem Masses, for which the chapel was used. It is hardly likely that the Hour Offices would be repeated in the chapel every day by vicars-choral who had sung the same offices in the Cathedral. It is certain, however, that from the earliest times elections to the college took place in the

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 197.



chapel. A vicar-choral is appointed and collated by the Dean and Chapter, but he is also received by his future brethren, and he takes the oath to the college. A sub-chanter is first chosen by his brethren, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, and then appointed and collated by the Dean and Chapter. In all cases up to the election of the present writer in April, 1919, the ceremony has taken place in the Bedern Chapel, and the new vicar-choral has tolled the bell. The condition of the chapel, however, was too dirty and too unsafe for the usual forms to be observed four years ago, and so the election was made in the vestry of the vicars-choral in the Minster.

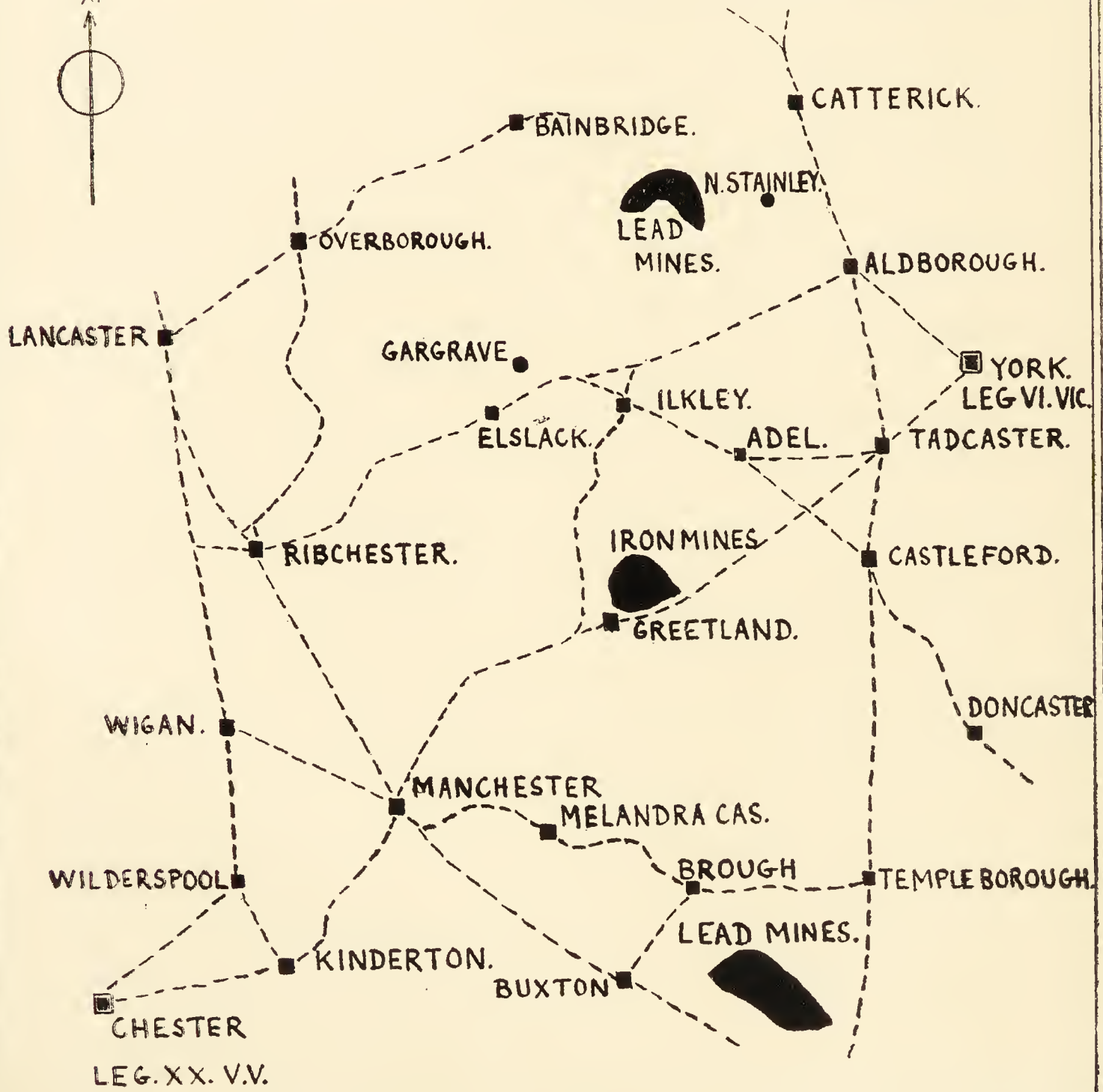
A note may be added on the meaning and the derivation of the word "Bedern." The sub-chanter and vicars-choral purchased about two years ago a folio volume containing parchment pages apparently of date about 1700. It purports to be a translation of the early statutes of the college, but it is neither complete nor exact. The writer devotes a good deal of space in his introduction to the derivation of the word "Beddern." He rejects the derivation from the name of the royal palace in York in which, he says, Constantine the Great was born, called "Pertenna," which has been corrupted by a change of consonants into "Bedderna"; and he suggests as the more probable origin the words "bed" (Saxon for "prayer") and <sup>1</sup>"herm" or "herm" (a solitary place or a private house, from "hermitorium," the dwelling-place of a hermit, or any solitary place or religious house). The ancient form of the word, he concludes, was "Bedeherm," a private religious house where prayers are constantly read or sung. To support his contention he refers to a place of the same name in Beverley, in which the vicars-choral of that collegiate church dwelt; and he quotes from the Statutes of Beverley a clause which, he claims, supports his contention.

The plans of the Bedern Chapel which accompany this paper were made by Mr. Walter Brierley, F.S.A. The photograph of the chapel was taken by Mr. William Watson, of the Museum, York.

<sup>1</sup> As quoted in the volume mentioned. It should be:—M. E. "heremite,"  
"a dweller in the desert" (Skeat).

# THE PENNINES IN ROMAN TIMES. CIRCA A.D. 300.

0 10 20 30 MILES.





## A FOURTH-CENTURY DISTURBANCE IN THE PENNINES.

By IAN A. RICHMOND.

The recent excavation of the Roman fort at Ilkley has thrown light upon the history of the road which connected the Ribble valley with Yorkshire in Roman times. A particular instance of this is that the relation between the neighbouring forts of Elslack and of Ilkley has now become clear. At Ilkley occupation ceased at the close of, or shortly after, the reign of Carausius (A.D. 287-293) until about A.D. 367, when a short reoccupation took place.<sup>1</sup> The first fort at Elslack,<sup>2</sup> with its earthen ramparts, was built under Agricola in A.D. 79, and remained in existence for some time, at least for two years after his recall.<sup>3</sup> By the fourth century a new fort, well-built in stone, had been erected on the site, and of this occupation a coin of Constantinus Cæsar (A.D. 333-337) and, less precisely, pottery, are sufficient to show the late beginning and ending. Now, therefore, it is permissible to guess that the fort at Elslack was occupied when the older sister fort at Ilkley lay empty for some fifty years; and this raises a point with which it is worth while to deal here.

Opinions about the date of the various parts of the *Notitia Dignitatum* are likely to differ; and perhaps work with the spade is the only sort of *Quellenforschung* which will give the solution. Just at the end of the fortieth section of the western half of the *Notitia Dignitatum* occur the names, Bremetennācum, Olenācum, and Virosidum. Of these the first and last are the forts at Ribchester and at Bainbridge-upon-Ure. Olenācum therefore lies between them, for this part of the list seems to run in geographical order. The name Olenācum does not occur elsewhere<sup>4</sup>; neither does that of the garrison, the Ala I Herculea, which its title shows to have been raised in the time of Diocletian and Maximianus Hercules. Here, then, is a new corps placed in a new position just at the time when the old fort at Ilkley passed out of use for some time

<sup>1</sup> See A. M. Woodward. Yorks. Numismatic Soc. *Proceedings*, 1922.

<sup>2</sup> Excavated in 1911 by F. G. Simpson and T. May. *Y.A.J.*, xxi.

<sup>3</sup> Excavation yielded a coin of Domitian COSXIIICENSUPERPP (= A.D. 86).

<sup>4</sup> Unless *Olerica* in the *Ravenna Cosmography* is a corruption of it. It is most unlikely that Κάλαγον in Ptol. *Geogr.* II 3, 16, has anything to do with Elslack.

through violence, and the new fort at Elslack came into being. It seems reasonable therefore to suppose that Olenācum was the name of the fort at Elslack, in the fourth century at least. In this way it is possible to assume a certain literary authority for the disturbance which the excavations at Ilkley and at Elslack have indicated; for the Roman war department was too conservative to make so radical a change in the defence of the Ribble valley without good cause. It is therefore necessary to look elsewhere and to find how far this trouble spread and whether measures were taken to prevent any further outbreak.

For this purpose it is possible to turn to the history of a different type of site from Ilkley or from Elslack. In 1866 excavations were begun at North Stainley, nearly four miles north of Ripon.<sup>1</sup> Two rooms were found, fitted with hypocausts and floored with tessellated pavements, which were found littered with a quantity of wall-plaster. The plan of these rooms suggests that they stood at the end of the wing of a house. In 1866 it was also established that at some time or another the house was enclosed on three sides by a low mound and a large flat-bottomed moat, which shut in an area of some five and a half acres.

In 1874 excavations began again in another part of the enclosure. These brought to light a large building of farmhouse type—not unlike those from Hadstock or from Wendens Ambo in Essex<sup>2</sup>—to which was attached a commodious set of baths. All the buildings showed clear traces of destruction and also of a rebuilding after it from a new plan which provided larger and more sumptuous bathing accommodation elsewhere. To this new period, as will appear, belonged the building found in 1866, which yielded a late third-century *mortarium*.<sup>3</sup> It was left standing a ruin, as a pile of mouse-bones disgorged by owls was sufficient to show to the excavators. But presumably the first disaster prompted the construction of the moat; and in this feature the site seems to offer a parallel to the house recently excavated by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler on the Ely racecourse near Cardiff. Both houses lay in zones where dangers might suddenly become very real.

At North Stainley the final disaster was sudden and overwhelming. Excavations proved that the house was sacked and burnt;

<sup>1</sup> Excavations of 1866 are fully described in a pamphlet by T. C. Heslington, *Roman camps in the neighbourhood of Ripon* (Ripon, 1867); later work, less fully, *Arch Journ.*, xxxii, p. 135, *sqq.* The Ancient Earthworks sections of the Victoria County History

for Yorkshire has missed the fuller plan in the last-mentioned context.

<sup>2</sup> *Anc. Mon. Com. Report for N.W. Essex.*

<sup>3</sup> Figured in Heslington's pamphlet, *vide supra*, note 5.



its occupants were slain. There was sufficiently good evidence to show the date when this took place: the ruins produced third brass coins of Gallus, Volusianus, and Postumus, with a second brass coin of Constantius I (died A.D. 306). Also the pottery is that in use at the close of the third century.

The rising which involved the fort at Ilkley in trouble evidently spread to the Yorkshire dales. At North Stainley a country-house was burnt over the heads of its occupants and left desolate. At Gargrave<sup>1</sup> also, the site of another house, not seven miles away from Elslack, the pottery in the burnt and ruined out-buildings closes down at the end of the third century, and presumably the house was burnt as well. Taken together these facts are significant.

It is interesting to find coins of Gallus and Volusianus at North Stainley. For if in the third century the life of copper coins was long, silver coins lived longer. An instance of this is a hoard discovered on Sully Moors near Cardiff.<sup>2</sup> It was composed of four gold rings, of silver coins dated A.D. 180–267, and of gold coins dated A.D. 286–306. The absence of silver coins of later date than A.D. 267 is noteworthy and was explained by Mr. Grueber to be the result of rejecting the base silver coins current during the last half of the third century.

These facts show clearly that the great hoard of silver coins from Bingley may well belong to this period. It was found by a labourer in 1775 at Morton Banks, near Bingley.<sup>3</sup> Precise details about its composition are wanting, but the coins weighed about one hundred pounds (avoirdupois), and belonged to every emperor from Nero to Pupienus (A.D. 54–*circ.* 238). With a silver “image,” all was contained in a metal-bound chest. Evidently this hoard was not a pay-chest, like that from Aston Ingham in Herefordshire,<sup>4</sup> since then the money would have been in smaller copper change. It was rather the accumulated wealth, or part of it, belonging to some rich provincial, which was on the way to a safe place in time of trouble. As the writer has pointed out elsewhere,<sup>5</sup> there are the mounds which cover a large “court-yard” house at Gargrave, near Skipton, and where one such house existed there were probably more. The Yorkshire dales were never thickly populated by wealthy men; but while the *pax Romana* held good in these valleys their rich meadowlands and wooded surroundings attracted as they do

<sup>1</sup> See my note in the *Antiquaries' Journal*, 1923, part i, p. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Grueber. *Num. Chron.* III, xx, 1900.

<sup>3</sup> Thoresby Soc., *Misc.*, vi.

<sup>4</sup> V.C.H., Herefordshire. Vol. i, s.v., *Aston Ingham*.

<sup>5</sup> *Antiquaries' Journal*, 1923, part i, p. 63.

to-day. For they provided the agriculture and the hunting in which the Romano-British nobility took such delight. Yet the founding of the fort at Elslack shows that the golden age was short. The end came at the close of the third century, and the history of the house at North Stainley shows that it came suddenly. Folk in the Aire valley lay nearer the protection of troops, yet the Bingley hoard suggests that even they were hardly able to escape sudden danger.

It would seem, however, that wealthy men were not the only folk who were severely frightened at this time. To the land between Bradford and the Calder valley, crossed by the main Roman road between York and Chester, the third century had brought peace and a moderate prosperity. Here there grew up a community of iron miners. The area worked was small, nothing to be compared with the Forest of Dean, yet it provided enough ore to employ a considerable number of people, and perhaps to make this spot one of the busiest and most thickly populated in the Yorkshire dales. Excavation alone will tell precisely the limits of this age of prosperity. But Dr. Richardson, of Bierley, noted in his day the finding of a heap of *scoriæ* in connection with coins of Carausius, Diocletian, Constantius, and Constantine (? Cæsar) A.D. 287-306. He also noted a large find at Cleckheaton of debased silver dating A.D. 218-268, and a small hoard of third brass dating A.D. 287-305 from Hove Edge.<sup>1</sup> To these may be added another hoard from Elland, Hall-wood, which ends with many coins of Carausius (A.D. 287-293).<sup>2</sup> It looks as if this whole district received a very severe blow at this time: forges were abandoned, many inhabitants never reclaimed the hoards which they buried in haste. And the fact that the district has yielded no hoards of later date is suggestive of irretrievable disaster.

So far sufficient evidence has been produced to show where the centre of the storm was. The position of its boundaries is less easy to tell. It is unlikely that it passed east of the road between York and Catterick. Yet certainly it covered the whole of the mountainous district which lies between the roads from York to Carlisle and from Chester to York. And in this connection it is worth note that the more northerly road across Stainmore has yielded three milestones which date just before and just after the death of Constantius I (A.D. 306).<sup>3</sup> Probably this indicates the road repair which

<sup>1</sup> See Hearne's edition of *Leland's Itinerary*, 1714, vol. ix, p. 144.

<sup>2</sup> See *Hist. of Brighouse, Rastrick, and Hipperholme*, J. Horsfall Turner (Bingley, 1893), p. 23.

<sup>3</sup> C.I.L., vii, 1177, High Hesket: *ibid.*, 1176, Kirkby Thore: *Eph. Epigr.* IX, 1255, Carleton Hill, near Carlisle.



usually attended Roman military activities. For the west it is perhaps significant that both at Manchester and at Ribchester the coin-lists suddenly rise in proportion at this time<sup>1</sup>; although here it is pertinent to inquire whether this was not due rather to economic causes than to the augmentation of a "nucleus" garrison. At present, therefore, details are to seek for the north and west. But evidence from Derbyshire is more than significant. It proves conclusively that at this date dismantled forts in the heart of the Pennines were reoccupied.

At Melandra Castle, near Glossop, the coin-list possesses some interesting features. Unfortunately the composite book produced by the Manchester Classical Association<sup>2</sup> contains contradictions about this. But the official coin-list, which the writer has verified on the spot, shows that the coins close down with some illegible second-century bronze coins, and then re-open with two more coins, of Carausius (A.D. 286-293) and of Magnus Maximus (A.D. 383-388). Of greater interest still is the coarse pottery; of this the writer has been able to make an examination, and it bears out what the coins suggest. The earlier pottery ends with much the same types as those of the Antonine forts in Scotland.<sup>3</sup> The later pottery begins, in *mortaria* for example, with the roll-rims and flanges of the late third century; but "hammer-headed" *mortaria* are comparatively few, and not in a late stage of development, and there are no wall-sided *mortaria*.<sup>4</sup> Thus the coin of Magnus Maximus must be a stray one; and it is permissible to think that the re-occupation began under Diocletian and perhaps closed down in a comparatively short time.

The fort at Brough, sister fort to Melandra Castle, would seem to have had a similar history. Fortunately very fair details have been preserved of the excavations of the "sacellum pit" in the headquarters building.<sup>5</sup> Reasonable evidence exists for thinking that this pit was built in the first half of the second century. Later, presumably during the third century, the pit was used as a well; and this use obviously occurred when the fort was not occupied by troops but by a caretaker, to judge from a Welsh analogy at Caersws.<sup>6</sup> It was during this period also that patching of walling and of a

<sup>1</sup> *Roman Manchester*, p. 184.

<sup>2</sup> *Melandra Castle*, editor, R. S. Conway. Manc. Univ. Press.

<sup>3</sup> A comparison between the pottery from Templeborough or from Melandra and that figured in A. S. N. Miller's *Roman Fort of Balmuildy* (Glasgow 1922), brings out this in a striking way.

<sup>4</sup> I take *mortaria* because they are most simply described and best understood among coarse pottery.

<sup>5</sup> Garstang and Andrews. *Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Journ.*, xxiv, 1904.

<sup>6</sup> *Cymnrodorion Soc. Trans.* 1909.

threshold was done, which used separate pieces of an inscription dated to A.D. 158.<sup>1</sup> Finally, the pit was filled up with a jumbled mass of building rubbish and inscribed stones,<sup>2</sup> and, it is important to note, among them was the doorstep made from the second-century inscription. Evidently this patched work, possibly the caretaker's house itself, was wanted no longer. To this period also must surely belong a new back-wall of the headquarters building, which came right up to the back edge of the pit, by then filled in.<sup>3</sup> Among the rubbish which filled the pit were several corroded "third brass" coins, and pottery. The coins were provisionally assigned to the fourth century.

At both these Derbyshire forts a fourth-century occupation seems proven. At Melandra Castle it belongs to the early years of this century; at Brough it was evidently a short one, since fourth-century remains were not numerous. If the evidence is combined it goes to prove that both forts were occupied for a short time early in the fourth century. Both guarded a useful road which crossed the wildest part of the Peak district from south-east Lancashire to southern Yorkshire. Both had been planted originally to overawe lands whither trouble might easily spread from outside; and by the fourth century there were presumably considerable mining interests to protect not so far south from Brough or from Templeborough.

The latter place—the terminal fort of this cross road—also has indications of an occupation of this period.<sup>4</sup> But unfortunately nothing further will be gleaned from this site, for much of the existing evidence only came to light in the track of the all-destroying steam-navvy. Here the main occupation ceased at the close of the second century both in the fort and in the little settlement outside it.<sup>5</sup> But many years later<sup>6</sup> the place was fortified afresh with a poorly built wall<sup>7</sup> and its roads were re-metalled. Excavators in 1877–8 recognised clearly two different levels, and their coin-list ends with "a coin of Faustina" and begins afresh with coins of Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, a Constantinian third brass, and a minim of the "Urbs Roma" type.<sup>8</sup> To these may be added another coin of Claudius Gothicus,<sup>9</sup> and the following coins from the recent

<sup>1</sup> *Eph. Epigr.* 1108.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 1107, 1108.

<sup>3</sup> Architecturally the wall is an impossibility unless the pit were filled in when it was built.

<sup>4</sup> T. May, *The Roman Fort of Templeborough*, 1922.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>6</sup> Indicated by 1 ft. 6 in. difference in road-levels (*ibid.*, p. 22), and by the use of a second-century gravestone for a drain-cover (*ibid.*, p. 28).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 19.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 24.

<sup>9</sup> Information from Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler. The other coins come in the official coin-list of 1922.



excavations, two of Carausius, one of Claudius Gothicus, and an indecipherable third-century coin. This collected evidence clearly brings the fort into line with its sister forts, Brough and Melandra Castle; all were reoccupied at the opening of the fourth century. To the testimony of the coins may be added that from the pottery found at Templeborough,<sup>1</sup> and from a brooch<sup>2</sup> found in the central buildings. Many of the rough and strange alterations must also belong to the final reoccupation of decaying buildings.<sup>3</sup> The rough nature of the reconstruction everywhere, so different from the orderly work of the second century, and the scanty finds of late date go to prove that the occupation was a makeshift device which was not meant to last for long. Here again all would seem to agree with the evidence from Brough and from Melandra Castle. And it is worth while to note that further north at Elslack, in a district which perhaps never was denuded of Roman troops, the new fort of this period was well and substantially built for longer occupation. This brings out clearly that in Derbyshire the reoccupation was only a short emergency measure, which gives a southern boundary to the trouble which vexed the hill-country at this time.

There is also another class of evidence, that of the coin-hoards. But just at this time southern Britain was in a turmoil. Therefore until a complete list of coin-hoards for all England and Wales has been compiled, it will be impossible to point with precision to the area influenced by any given series of events so far as the circulation of coinage is concerned. For this reason the abnormal number of coin-hoards of this date from the Pennines must not count yet for more than a general indication of disturbance. Until a "Corpus of Romano-British coin-hoards" is produced deductions based on this kind of evidence will not count if it stands alone. When it comes in full strength, however, the evidence will confirm what is set forward here:<sup>4</sup> but it still only will be corroboration.

For even now the facts which are collected here can hardly be read in more than one way. They show that in the opening years of the fourth century the wild hill-men who lived about Ilkley and Skipton broke out into sudden and alarming revolt. Probably they were encouraged to do so by the troubles which were besetting

<sup>1</sup> See especially *mortaria*, *ibid.*, pp. 112, 121.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 72.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, especially Plate XLVI. Probably the filling in of the pits belonging to the commandant's house took place at the last period. To this period also be-

longs the trapezoidal building opposite the granaries. See general plan.

<sup>4</sup> I reserve the numerous references for these hoards as I hope with help to collect more and to publish them at some future date.

the south of the island at the time and perhaps by changes in officialdom introduced by Diocletian. At all events the tumult was sudden and unexpected, and its effect was to set back once and for all that growth of civilization which was creeping very slowly northwards. For whatever happened in the lands within easy reach of the legionary fortress at York, in the outlying dales civilization ceased now and for ever, both among poor and rich. As it appears the Imperial Government was strong enough to crush the rebels quickly and the revolt did not spread. But just for a few years it was thought wise to rivet afresh some links in that chain of fortified roads which once had held the hill-country fast. One of the links was the road between Manchester and Templeborough.

How long the reoccupation lasted is not very clear; but in Derbyshire it was certainly only temporary, for remains are too few to allow of any other conclusion, and the *Notitia Dignitatum* has no hint to give of an occupation that lasted past the middle of the century.

It is possible, however, to be more exact about the date at which it began. In A.D. 306 Constantius I died at Eborācum (York). It was due to his care that about this time the coastal road in South Wales was refitted with forts against Irish "immigrants" and garrisoned anew with milestones.<sup>1</sup> The road between York and Carlisle was also put into repair, and it is permissible to think that this work of peace followed upon the stamping out of trouble in the Pennines. Indeed, it was probably this very trouble which caused the Emperor to come so far north. For this reason if it is necessary to assign an exact date to the outbreak of the trouble any year between A.D. 300 and A.D. 304 will do well enough.

<sup>1</sup> Haverfield. Cymmrodorion Soc. *Trans.* 1909.



## THE YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MINSTER WINDOW FUND.

On the motion of Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., seconded by the Rev. C. V. Collier, F.S.A., the Council, at its meeting on 28 July, 1922, decided to appeal to the members of the Society to contribute towards the preservation of the York Minster Windows, and if sufficient funds were forthcoming to associate the Society with the preservation of some particular window or light.

During the York meeting, on 22 September, the Society had an opportunity of visiting the workshops where the work of preservation is being carried on, and the Rev. F. Harrison, in the Minster, gave an address on the medieval stained glass and pointed out the features of interest about the windows.

Shortly afterwards a copy of the following letter was sent to every member:

1922.

Dear Sir:

### THE PRESERVATION OF YORK MINSTER WINDOWS.

The Council appeals to the members of the Society to subscribe to a special Fund it is raising towards the preservation of the 13th, 14th and 15th century stained glass windows in York Minster. It has been felt for some time that the County Society should associate itself with this most necessary work, provided it were satisfied that it was being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Of the glass it is only necessary to say that it is by far the largest and finest collection of *English* stained glass, of the best school, in existence. But it has become obscured by the accumulated dirt of centuries. The leadwork has decayed, allowing the surface of the windows to become "billowy," and the constituent pieces of glass are insecure. Some pieces have become as thin as paper, others are now opaque.

Very properly, the method of preservation is of a conservative character. The glass is being cleaned and re-leaded. No attempt is being made to rearrange it, or to replace the old glass by new. A year ago a Committee of experts reported generally in favour of

the methods which were being adopted by the Dean and Chapter, but made some useful recommendations on matters of detail, most of which have been adopted.

Of the beneficial effect of the treatment in the case of those windows which have been already dealt with, there can be no doubt. This was abundantly clear to those who were able to avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting them on the occasion of the Society's visit to the Minster on the 22nd September last.

The Council suggests that the Society should raise sufficient money to provide for the preservation of one window. It is estimated that this would cost £700, but if a larger sum were raised a more important window could be preserved. To raise the sum required will need a considerable effort. Many members have already subscribed—some more than once—to the General Fund. But it is felt that this appeal to them in their corporate capacity as members of one of the leading Archæological Societies in the country, whose duty it is to watch over the antiquities of Yorkshire and to insist on the importance of their preservation, will not be in vain.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN W. R. PARKER, President.

E. W. CROSSLEY, Hon. Sec.

On 26 January, 1923, the Hon. Secretary, having reported that £425 had been received, the Council felt justified in offering to find the cost of the preservation of a window, and the Rev. C. V. Collier, F.S.A., Messrs. John Bilson, F.S.A., E. W. Crossley, F.S.A., and A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., were appointed to confer with the Dean on the subject. The Committee met the Dean on 22 February and on the following day the Council authorised the Hon. Sec. to make the formal offer. His letter and the Dean's reply follow.

My Dear Dean:

26 February, 1923.

#### YORK MINSTER WINDOWS.

In view of the response that it has already received to its appeal from the members of the Society, the Council feels justified in offering to provide the funds necessary to ensure the preservation of a window in York Minster.

The Council would be pleased if your Committee would allot to us the third window from the lantern in the north clerestory of the choir—the window containing the arms, seven times repeated, of the family of a notable Yorkshireman, Archbishop Richard



Scrope, which, on account of its historical interest, would be a suitable window to be associated with the Society's effort.

I am, yours faithfully,

E. W. CROSSLEY, Hon. Sec. Y.A.S.

To the Very Rev. The Dean of York.

The Dean's reply:—

2 March, 1923.

My dear Crossley:

It is with great pleasure that I have received your letter of the 26th February, telling me of the generous action of the members of the Yorkshire Archæological Society in providing funds to meet the cost of the preservation of one of the clerestory windows.

Partly owing to the great size of these windows, and partly owing to the very extensive scaffolding required, this means, as you know, at least £750; and in the name of the Dean and Chapter and of the Executive Committee, I desire to express our gratitude for this noble gift to the Minster.

I note the desire of your Council for a particular window connected with Archbishop Scrope, and I gladly give you the assurance that this window will be allocated as you wish.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

W. FOXLEY NORRIS, Dean of York.

The window selected was described by Rev. F. Harrison in the *Journal* (vol. xxvi, 360-2). A further account by Mr. John A. Knowles, dealing more particularly with the identification of the heraldry, is here printed.

#### NOTE ON THE SCROPE WINDOW.

In many respects this window is the most interesting of the eight which fill the west choir clerestory. For whereas the other seven contain arms mostly of treasurers of the Minster, probably indicating that these windows were paid for out of general funds, and heraldic shields of a more or less complimentary character and of little individual significance, this window is completely filled with the heraldic bearings and other references to the Scropes of Masham.

Across the base of the window are the arms of the five sons of Stephen, 2nd Baron Scrope of Masham, viz. Sir Henry Scrope, executed in 1415 for conspiracy and treason against Henry V on the eve of his departure for the war in France. Sir Henry made a will at Southampton leaving a sum of £20 to the "new work" at

the Minster, which might conceivably have been used to pay for the window. This, however, is doubtful, as all his goods were forfeited to the king. On the other hand it is possible that gifts to the church might not have been included.

The next shields in order are, John, Lord Scrope of Masham, who died in 1455 and was buried in the Scrope Chapel dedicated to St. Stephen in the Minster; Stephen Scrope, Archdeacon of Richmond, buried in the same chapel in 1418; Geoffrey, the fourth son; and lastly, William Scrope, Master of St. Leonard's Hospital at York.

Above, in the tracery, are two figures of angels bearing the shields of the father and mother of these five sons and of Archbishop Scrope, their uncle.

Their father, Stephen, 2nd Lord Scrope of Masham, married Margaret Welles, and died in 1406. Their mother, Margaret, to whom the figure of St. Margaret in the tracery no doubt refers, was closely related to two of the principal ringleaders in the insurrection against Henry IV in 1405. For Archbishop Scrope was her brother-in-law, and the other conspirator, Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal, was not only her cousin, but had married Constance daughter of the Duke of Exeter, who was a cousin of Joan, wife of Henry, Lord Scrope.

Amongst the little figures in the tracery are those of St. Peter and St. Stephen. The former refers to the patron saint of the Minster, and the latter to the Scrope chapel in the Minster dedicated to St. Stephen. The Scrope family seem to have had a special veneration for, and placed themselves under, the protection of the first martyr, St. Stephen. Two of the family, viz. the second Baron Scrope of Masham, and his son who became Archdeacon of Richmond, were both named Stephen. Sir Richard Scrope of Bolton, as a penalty for attacking a man in the Minster, was ordered to do penance and present a silver and gilt figure of St. Stephen to the Minster.

In the end window of the north aisle of the choir, which formed the east window of the Scrope Chapel, the saint again appears. Below are scenes representing him preaching from a pulpit, his trial, where he is guarded by soldiers, and his martyrdom, where his assassins are again soldiers in plate armour. This undoubtedly refers to the illegal trial and execution by the military of Archbishop



Scrope, and to the sermon he preached in the Minster in favour of the claim of the house of Mortimer to the throne.

The figures of St. Christopher and St. George in the tracery of the Scrope window in the clerestory, refer to the intimate connection of the Scropes with the city of York apart from the Minster. With the exception of the gild of Corpus Christi, the two popular gilds in York were those of St. Christopher and St. George. Every year the citizens held a public holiday in their honour, when a huge figure of St. Christopher was carried through the streets, and a man dressed as St. George rode in procession through the city followed by the dragon made of canvas and distended with hoops carried by men, when no less than 500 of the citizens bore shields on which the arms of St. George were displayed in silver paper and vermilion.

The connection of Archbishop Scrope with the window, or, for that matter, Stephen, Lord Scrope, is only slight, as shown by the subordinate position which their shields occupy in the tracery, which shows that Stephen, Lord Scrope, can hardly have been the donor. The actual donor (if an individual donor there was) would probably be either John, Lord Scrope, or his brother the archdeacon.

The latter was a generous benefactor and in 1411 he and two other Canons in residence "being desirous, according to their ability, to bring to the desired completion the costly fabric of the said church, did of their own accord grant a certain notable sum of money to be devoted solely to the use of the said fabric." Later, at his death in 1418, which is approximately the date of the window, the archdeacon gave a further sum of £20 to the fabric.

Seeing, however, that the interests of the Scrope family would naturally be chiefly centred round their own chapel of St. Stephen in the Minster, this clerestory window, and the seven others which it much resembles and which are all of about the same date, were probably paid for out of funds obtained at the tomb of the murdered archbishop, who was popularly regarded as a saint. In 1418 no less a sum than £150 was obtained from "oblations at the tomb of Master Richard le Scrope," which we are told was applied to the payment of "wages for masons." In another year £62 8s. was received in this way, while the oblations at the shrine of St. William only amounted to 14s. 2½d. As the chapter were at this time prac-

tically at the end of their resources for the completion of the choir, the oblations received at the tomb and the private donations by members of his family must have proved of very considerable help. This would account for the Scrope heraldry displayed so prominently in this particular window.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

#### THE POSITION OF THE FUND.

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E.W.C.



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## THE FAMILY OF ELAND.

By C. T. CLAY, F.S.A.

### §I. *Notes on the Early Generations.*

Of the early generations of this family there is no satisfactory account. The printed pedigrees<sup>1</sup> do not agree; and practically none of them will bear investigation in the light of documentary evidence. The family is of considerable interest. There is a record of benefactions made by its members to five religious houses, Kirkstall, Fountains, Stanlawe, Nostell, and St. Leonard's, York; and one of them gave his body for burial at Kirkstall. They appear to have wielded wide influence as under-tenants of the more important type, holding lands both of the Warenne fee, and of the Lacy fees of Clitheroe and Pontefract. The romantic, though tragic, glamour which surrounds the "Eland Feud" of the fourteenth century has given rise to no small amount of literature both in prose and verse<sup>2</sup>; and has invested the story of this family with a human interest of a special kind.

But the difficulties in tracing the generations between the middle of the twelfth century and the middle of the fourteenth, when the bulk of the property appears to have fallen to Isabel de Eland, the wife of Sir John Savile, are by no means slight. These must be faced; and be pointed out in any constructive attempt to produce a pedigree more in consonance with the evidence than those which are at present available.

It is clear that the Elands from early days, probably as early as the reign of Henry II,<sup>3</sup> had a connection with the parish of Rochdale, in addition to the vill of Eland itself whence they derived their name; and Mr. Farrer in a valuable note has written that

<sup>1</sup> E.g. *Whalley Coucher Book* (Chetham Society), p. 641 (which is curiously incorrect); Baines, *Lancashire*, vol. 2, p. 620; Whitaker, *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 401 (from temp. Edward III only); Additional pedigrees printed by Foster in 1875 with Glover's *Visitation*; Fishwick, *Rochdale*, p. 20; Watson, *Halifax*, p. 166. Of the last Hunter (*South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, p. 300), writing of the parish of Tankersley, remarks that "the genealogy of Eland is not satisfactorily made out by the historian of the parish of Halifax."

<sup>2</sup> See below §4.

<sup>3</sup> In a note in French on a fly-leaf of the *Whalley Coucher Book* it is stated that, from the days of Henry II and before, the lordship of Whitworth, which is a hamlet of the vill of Spotland in Rochdale, was held jointly by the ancestors of Eland and Liversedge (*Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 637). It will be suggested in this paper that the Liversedge share was acquired by marriage into the family of Eland.

“as both Rochdale, Elland and South Oworm were held T.R.E. by Gamel there is a strong presumption that the Ellands were his lineal descendants.”<sup>1</sup> Be that as it may, the first dated reference to a member of the family under the territorial name of Eland, appears to be in 1166, when Richard de Eland (*Jeland*) was amerced in the wapentake of Morley<sup>2</sup>; and in 1184–5 Richard de Eland (*Helanda*) and Gilbert de Notton gave a mark for licence to make a concord.<sup>3</sup> This Richard—and there is no reason to suppose that these references do not concern the same person—is presumably the Richard de Eland, “a certain knight,” who is said to have claimed “to himself the grange of Cliviger, and the Abbot of Kirkstall, understanding that the knight justly claimed it, resigned the said grange to his patron Robert Lacy, having the village of Akerington given him in exchange.”<sup>4</sup> This Abbot was Lambert, who was Abbot of Kirkstall c. 1191–94.

In the Kirkstall Coucher Book (No. 286) there is a grant by Robert de Lacy to Kirkstall of land in Cliviger, which Hugh de Eland, father of Richard, held of the grantor’s father at a rent of 20s. As the grantor’s father, Henry de Lacy, died in 1177, and the grantor died in 1193, the date of this deed falls between these two years.

The deduction which may be drawn from these four references is that Richard de Eland had a father Hugh, who certainly died before 1193 and possibly before 1184–5 or even before 1166. For sake of clearness I propose to refer to this Richard as Richard the knight.

Richard the knight appears to have died before 1195–6, for in that year Henry de Eland and Robert de Cliviger the hunter made a fine touching 3 bovates in Cliviger.<sup>5</sup> This Henry was a younger son of Richard the knight, as is shown by another deed in the Kirkstall Coucher Book (No. 275) in which Henry son of Richard de Eland granted in frankalmoign to Kirkstall all his land in Cliviger, to wit one carucate, which he held of Hugh de Eland his brother, with all his villeins, the monks to perform the services due to the chief lord of Clitheroe. This was an enlarged form of an earlier grant

<sup>1</sup> W. Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, vol. 3, p. 212.

<sup>2</sup> Pipe Roll, 12 Henry II, p. 46.

<sup>3</sup> W. Farrer, *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, p. 55.

<sup>4</sup> The passage occurs in the *Fundacio Abbathie de Kyrkestall*, partly printed in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. 5, p. 527<sup>n</sup>, and fully printed in Thoresby Society, vol. 4, *Miscellanea*, p. 173. Whitaker

(*Whalley*, 4th ed., vol. 2, p. 197) assumes that the ground of Richard’s claim lay in the suggestion that this part of Cliviger was within the manor of Rochdale. Cliviger is a township in the parish of Whalley in the hundred of Blackburn; and borders on the north corner of the parish of Rochdale.

<sup>5</sup> *Kirkstall Coucher Book* (Thoresby Society), No. 274.



(No. 272), which contains the interesting addition that Henry granted his body for burial at Kirkstall wherever he should die. These grants were confirmed (Nos. 278, 280) by Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester, who died 1211-2, and by Hugh de Eland.

From the evidence contained in the Fountains Chartulary we have the following further facts:

(a) Hugh de Eland and Richard his son attested a grant by Adam de Cridling (vol. 1, p. 124). Adam de Cridling was certainly dead in 1219, and presumably so in 1215 (*ibid.*, p. 128). Moreover, as Robert Waleys also attested as Sheriff, the date of the grant can be fixed as between 1204 and 1209. It seems clear therefore that this Hugh was the eldest son, and not the father, of Richard the knight.

(b) Richard de Eland, presumably Richard the knight, had sons Hugh, Henry, Robert, William, John and Elias, who with their father attested a grant by Robert son of Swain de Fixby to Ivo Talvas of land in Fixby (*ibid.*, p. 133).

There are two Eland marriages which are of additional assistance in fixing the dates of these early generations—the Mitton marriage and the Notton marriage.

(a) It is clear from the Whalley Coucher Book (pp. 623, 682) that Wymark, daughter of Hugh de Eland and sister of Richard de Eland, married Jordan de Mitton, to whom her father Hugh granted 2 bovates in Wordelword and 2 bovates in Heleye in frank-marriage.<sup>1</sup> This Jordan was the grandfather of Robert de Mitton (*ibid.*); the generations running successively Jordan, Hugh, Robert, Ralph, Jordan, John. Of these Hugh is said to have died in 1209<sup>2</sup>; Robert died before 1240; Ralph was flourishing in 1235-1255; and John in 1292-1315.<sup>3</sup> It is therefore probable that Jordan, the first of the line and husband of Wymark de Eland, was born about 1130.<sup>4</sup> From this fact it may be deduced that Wymark was the daughter of a Hugh de Eland, who would be born *c.* 1110, and the sister of a Richard de Eland, who would be born *c.* 1135. This date tends to prove that she was the sister of Richard the knight.

<sup>1</sup> Wardleworth and Healey in Rochdale.

<sup>2</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 7, p. 2n, from evidence contained in the Cockersand Chartulary. In a deed in the Whalley Coucher Book (pp. 626, 684) there must be an error, for Ralph son of Hugh de Mitton and brother of Robert de Mitton quitclaimed his right in these bovates '*que fuerunt de libero maritagio Wymarke matris mee*'; presumably she was his grandmother. Robert de Mitton granted them to Gilbert de Notton, the four

bovates being defined as those '*quas Hugo de Eland pater Ricardi de Eland dedit cum Wymarka filia sua in libero maritagio Jordano de Mitton avo meo*' (*Whalley Coucher Book*, pp. 623, 682).

<sup>3</sup> *Cockersand Chartulary* (Chetham Soc.), pp. 521, 523.

<sup>4</sup> This deduction is approximately confirmed by the fact that Ralph le Rous, who was probably Jordan's father, was living about 1140 (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 6, p. 375n).

(b) Margery, daughter of Hugh de Eland, married 1st Gilbert de Notton. This Gilbert is known, distinctively but somewhat regally, as Gilbert de Notton II, dying in the lifetime of his father Gilbert de Notton I who was Steward to John de Lacy *c.* 1224–32.<sup>1</sup> Margery's son Roger de Notton was of age in 1235<sup>2</sup>; and her birth can therefore be placed as *c.* 1190. Her father Hugh may therefore be identified as Hugh son of Richard the knight, and would be born *c.* 1160. Margery remarried Sir Baldwin Tyas.<sup>3</sup>

### §2. Rochdale and Henry de Eland the elder.

Before proceeding further it will be well to point out certain difficulties which arise. These centre round the descent of the lordship of Rochdale and the name of Henry de Eland.

In 1066 Rochdale was held by Gamel, whose holding was assessed at 12 carucates. This assessment was later reduced to 8 carucates.<sup>4</sup> In 1212 Hugh de Eland held of Roger de Lacy's Clitheroe fee 3 carucates and 2 bovates at a rent of 48s.; and Roger de Lacy himself had granted 6 bovates to Stanlawe Abbey.<sup>5</sup> "Thus one moiety of the manor is accounted for."<sup>6</sup> The remaining moiety had been sub-divided into thirds; one of these thirds, amounting to 10 $\frac{2}{3}$  bovates, precisely one sixth of the total assessment of 8 carucates, had been granted before 1212 by Roger de Lacy to Robert de Flainesburch<sup>7</sup> in frank-marriage with the daughter of Robert de Liversedge at a rent of 20s.; another third, also 10 $\frac{2}{3}$  bovates, was held by Roger de Thornton and Thomas de Horbury in 1212 at the same rent of 20s.; while the remaining third had been granted by Roger de Lacy to Gilbert de Lacy in frank-marriage with Agnes, daughter of John de Oworm at the same rent.<sup>8</sup> Thus in 1212 Rochdale was held of the Lacy fee, as to one moiety, less the grant of 6 bovates to Stanlawe, by Hugh de Eland; and as to the other moiety, one-third by Robert de Flainesburch, one-third by Roger de Thornton and Thomas de Horbury jointly, and one-third by Gilbert de Lacy.

<sup>1</sup> W. Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, vol. 3, p. 352; and *Pontefract Chartulary*, vol. I, p. 316.

<sup>2</sup> *Y.A.J.*, vol. 7, p. 132.

<sup>3</sup> For the family of Tyas see *Y.A.J.*, vol. 7, p. 132. Margery and her second husband were buried at Lead (Dods-worth's *Church Notes*, p. 106).

<sup>4</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 5, p. 190.

<sup>5</sup> *Book of Fees, Part I* (1920 ed.), pp. 211–2. Stanlawe Abbey was translated to Whalley in 1296.

<sup>6</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 5, p. 192. It

seems clear that the entries in the Book of Fees refer to Rochdale.

<sup>7</sup> The Editor of the Whalley Coucher Book (p. 598) suggests that this Robert de Flainesburch or Flamborough was son of Robert de Lacy, younger brother of Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester, and ancestor of the Constable family. It would be interesting to see documentary evidence of this.

<sup>8</sup> *Book of Fees*, pp. 211–2. *Himerum*, as there printed, is probably *Huuerum* (Oworm).



Mr. Farrer<sup>1</sup> has compared these facts with those contained in the Yorkshire Fine of 1202,<sup>2</sup> where Alice, widow of Henry de Eland, claimed dower in Crigglestone against Robert de Sandal, who vouched to warranty William de Horbury and Roger de Thornton, and where Robert de Liversedge<sup>3</sup> holding half a carucate in Hipperholme, and Gilbert de Lacy and Agnes his wife, holding 4 bovates in Hipperholme, are mentioned. The deduction, as Mr. Farrer points out, is that Roger de Thornton and William de Horbury (the latter being succeeded before 1212 by his son Thomas de Horbury) were two of the heirs general of Henry de Eland, Robert de Liversedge and John de Owram<sup>4</sup> being the others, "and that the said Henry had held half of Rochdale, namely 4 carucates, for 60s. rent of Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester."<sup>5</sup>

Who, then, was this Henry de Eland? And how were these persons his heirs general?

The first suggestion which presents itself is that he was the younger brother of Hugh de Eland and a younger son of Richard the knight—the Henry who, as described above, was a benefactor to Kirkstall. This would place his birth as *c.* 1160. But the following facts must be taken into consideration:

(a) Gilbert de Lacy and Agnes de Owram were married before 1202 as the Fine of that year shows.

(b) William de Horbury was born *c.* 1155, and Thomas his son was born *c.* 1180, succeeding his father between 1202 and 1212.<sup>6</sup>

If we can assume that the division of the moiety of Rochdale into thirds between the heirs general of Henry de Eland was a result of dividing his holding between three daughters, and from the circumstances of the case it is difficult to imagine any other solution, it would be impossible for Henry to have been born as late as 1160, and a date as early as *c.* 1115 must be assigned for his birth. The following hypothesis, tentatively put forward, and illustrated in pedigree form,<sup>7</sup> may therefore deserve consideration.

<sup>1</sup> W. Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, vol. 3, p. 212.

<sup>2</sup> *Yorkshire Fines* (Surtees Society, vol. 94), No. 36.

<sup>3</sup> Printed *Kinnersg'*.

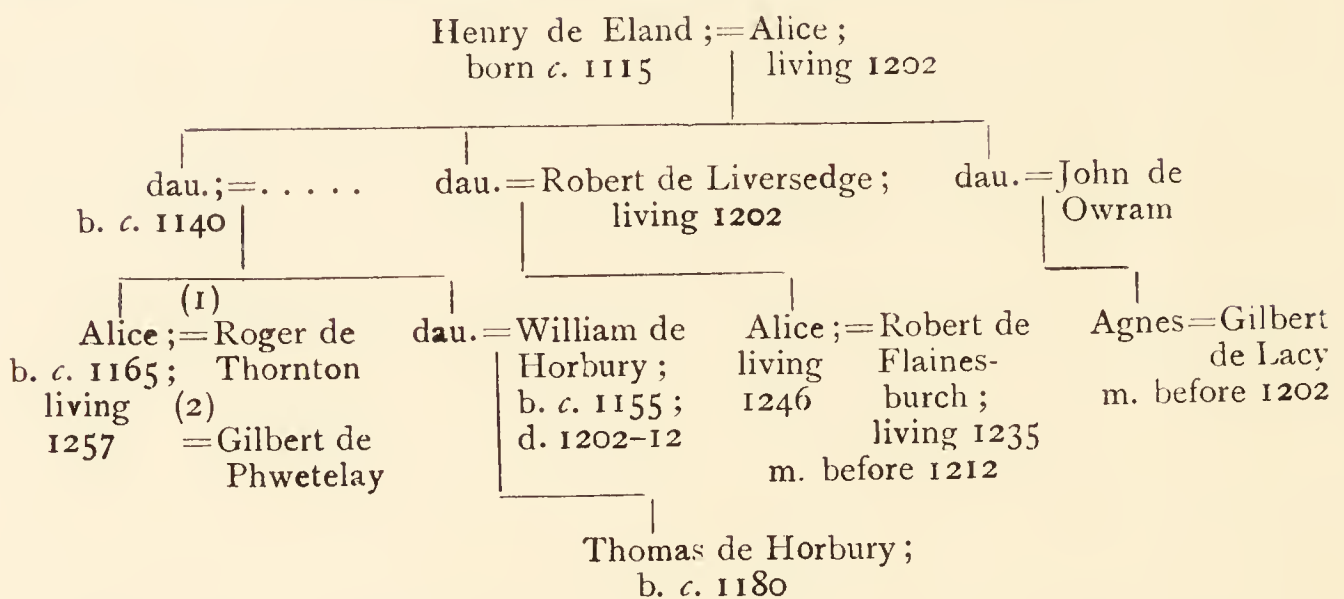
<sup>4</sup> I think Owram and not Hipperholme is correct. There were two distinct families drawing their names from these villis. Owram is probably Southowram.

<sup>5</sup> Henry's tenure is illustrated by a deed (*Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 607) in which he granted to Alexander son of Andrew the priest 4 bovates of land in Rochdale. This grant appears to have carried with it some right to the mill of

Sudden (*ibid.*, p. 606); and the fact that both Robert de Flainesburch and John de Lacy (of Cromwellbottom) had rights in the mill (*ibid.*, pp. 599, 602) makes it probable that they derived these rights from Henry de Eland.

<sup>6</sup> *Y.A.J.*, vol. 26, p. 342.

<sup>7</sup> We know that Roger de Thornton's wife was named Alice (*Fountains Charters*, vol. 1, p. 131)—a fact by no means inconsistent with the hypothesis. She remarried Gilbert de Phwetelay (*ibid.*, p. 65), and was living as late as 1257 (*ibid.*, p. 131). As will be seen below the wife of Robert de Flainesburch was also named Alice.



There are two difficulties surmounted by this suggestion:

(a) An explanation of the division of Rochdale; Roger de Thornton and Thomas de Horbury holding one-sixth jointly (*i.e.* one-third of Henry de Eland's moiety), Robert de Flainesburch one-sixth in right of marriage with the daughter of Robert de Liversedge, and Gilbert de Lacy one-sixth in right of marriage with Agnes the daughter of John de Owram.

(b) A clear distinction between this Henry de Eland and the other Henry, a younger son of Richard the knight; and indeed this distinction is a key which unlocks some of the perplexities of the pedigree. That they were alive at the same time is clear from a grant by Henry de Eland to Roger, son of William de Bingley, later known as Roger de Rastrick, of land in Rastrick, where among the witnesses are Hugh de Eland, Henry, William and Robert his brothers<sup>1</sup>; and from the Fountains Chartulary<sup>2</sup> we know that Richard de Eland, presumably Richard the knight, had sons Hugh, Henry, Robert, William, John and Elias. Moreover, the younger Henry was alive as late as *c.* 1218<sup>3</sup>; and it is beyond dispute that one Henry was dead in 1202.

Who, then, was the elder Henry, whose birth, if the suggestion made above is accepted, can be placed about 1115?

More than one pedigree of the family is headed by Lesing de Eland.<sup>4</sup> His existence, so far as I know, depends on one reference only in any documentary evidence; but this evidence cannot well be contraverted, and Lesing must not be dismissed with a stroke of the incredulous pen. In the second volume of the Ledger Book of St. Leonard's, York, there was a deed, so Dodsworth states, in

<sup>1</sup> *Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. 58, f. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. 1, p. 133.

<sup>3</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 6, p. 481, quoting from *Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. 149, f. 9;

grant by Henry son of Richard de Eland to Robert son of Siward de Worsthorpe of land in Dineley in Cliviger.

<sup>4</sup> *e.g.* the pedigree printed with Glover's *Visitation*; and Baines, *op. cit.*



which Henry son of Lesing de Eland granted to the Hospital land in Crigglestone, mentioning his wife Alice.<sup>1</sup> The date is probably towards the end of the twelfth century, Thomas de Horbury<sup>2</sup> and Robert de Liversedge being witnesses. Now the facts that Henry de Eland granted to Nostell land in Crigglestone for the health of his soul and of Alice his wife,<sup>3</sup> and that Alice, widow of Henry de Eland the elder, claimed dower in Crigglestone in the Yorkshire Fine of 1202, already quoted, give a fairly clear proof that the Henry mentioned in these three cases is the same person, and that Henry de Eland the elder, who married Alice, was therefore son of Lesing.

It is, then, a possible hypothesis that Lesing himself held the whole of Rochdale (perhaps by inheritance from Gamel), and that he divided it into two moieties between his two sons Hugh (father of Richard the knight) and Henry. It must, however, be admitted that there is no *proof* that Lesing was father of Hugh, although Hugh must have been born, as we have already seen, about 1110.

Before leaving Rochdale it will be convenient to sketch the later history of the two moieties, without, however, referring to the various subinfeudations which were continually in progress before the promulgation of *Quia Emptores*. With regard to the thirds into which Henry de Eland's moiety was divided, the Lacy sixth descended in the family of Lacy of Cromwellbottom until c. 1353.<sup>4</sup> Their interest in the manor acquired in this way explains their claim to the advowson of Rochdale, culminating in their surrender of it in 1295 to Stanlawe.<sup>5</sup> Robert de Liversedge himself held a sixth of Rochdale before this was held by his son-in-law Robert de Flainesburch<sup>6</sup>; and there are various references to his daughter Alice, who was alive and a widow in 1246.<sup>7</sup> The sixth seems to have reverted to the Liversedge family; and Robert son of Roger son of Robert de Liversedge resigned it to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, c. 1291.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Y.A.J.*, vol. 6, p. 445, from Dodsworth's transcript. I cannot trace the deed in the British Museum volume of the Ledger Book (*Cott. MSS.*, Nero D III); and Mr. W. Farrer informs me that Crigglestone does not occur in Rawlinson MSS., B 455. Dodsworth may have made his transcript from a manuscript no longer in existence.

<sup>2</sup> Presumably Thomas son of Matthew who lived c. 1155-c. 1229; see *Y.A.J.*, vol. 26, p. 342.

<sup>3</sup> *Y.A.J.*, vol. 6, p. 445. This deed is in the Nostell Chartulary (*Cott. MSS.*, Vesp. E xix, f. 33b).

<sup>4</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 5, p. 192.

<sup>5</sup> *Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 145. See also Whitaker, *Whalley* (4th ed.), vol. 2, p. 413n, where there are extracts from the

proceedings; and *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 5, p. 197n.

<sup>6</sup> *Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 706. He granted half a carucate in Whitworth to Salley Abbey (*ibid.*, pp. 706, 719); this was confirmed by Robert de Flainesburch (*ibid.*, p. 720).

<sup>7</sup> Alice, daughter and heir of Robert de Liversedge successfully claimed common of pasture in Hundersfield in 1246; and in the same year as widow of Robert de Flainesburch she was plaintiff in a suit against Patrick de Hundersfield. Her husband was alive in 1235, when together they made a grant of half a bovate in Hundersfield (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 5, p. 229n).

<sup>8</sup> *Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 708; the date is "about 30 years" before Feb. 1321-2.

There appears to be no definite information as to the further history of the Thornton and Horbury sixth.<sup>1</sup>

The other moiety, held (less 6 bovates) in 1212 by Hugh de Eland, eldest son of Richard the knight, appears to have descended in the main line of the Eland family, ultimately falling to Isabel de Eland and her husband Sir John Savile. This Hugh granted to Gilbert de Notton land in Naden in the Spotland division of Rochdale with his daughter Margery in frank-marriage.<sup>2</sup> He is described as lord of Spotland *c.* 1224–32<sup>3</sup>; and in Marland in the Castleton division of Rochdale one Adam de Marland granted land to Roger the Constable of Chester in 1209–11, the grantee being bound to pay 40*d.* yearly to Hugh de Eland.<sup>4</sup> Hugh was succeeded *c.* 1230 by his son John de Eland, many of whose grants are recorded in the Whalley Coucher Book.<sup>5</sup> In one case he is styled ‘Johannes dominus de Elond filius Hugonis’<sup>6</sup>; and in one of his grants he referred to his father Hugh’s grant to Gilbert de Notton in frank-marriage with Margery, Hugh’s daughter.<sup>7</sup> His grants to Stanlawe included the moiety of the vill of Whitworth in Spotland, and the moiety of the vills of Healey and Falinge, dependencies of Whitworth, his hunting rights in Whitworth being reserved<sup>8</sup>; and he it was who quitclaimed to the Abbey all his right in the advowson and lands of the church of Rochdale.<sup>9</sup> It is difficult to assign dates to these documents; but from an examination of the names of the witnesses they would appear to fall between the years 1230 and 1270.<sup>10</sup> At a later date, in 1311, his grandson, Sir John the Sheriff, held one carucate in Hundersfield at a rent of 60*s.*<sup>11</sup>

### §3. *Miscellaneous Notes.*

The following is a list of further notes, approximately chronological, relating to members of this family:

*c.* 1180–95. Richard de Eland, Hugh and Henry his sons<sup>12</sup> attested a grant by Humphrey de Villi of a meadow in Skellow (in the parish of Owston) which the grantor had recovered against Ote de Tilli (Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, No. 1585).

<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 5, p. 192.

<sup>2</sup> *Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 640.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 744; Gilbert de Notton attested as steward.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 590.

<sup>5</sup> It may be well to observe that complete reliance must not be placed on the index to the printed edition.

<sup>6</sup> *Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 645.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 640.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 637.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 141.

<sup>10</sup> *e.g.* Sir W., vicar of Rochdale (William

de Dumplington, vicar *c.* 1230–60) is a frequent witness.

<sup>11</sup> Inquisition after the death of Henry de Lacy, printed in *Three Lancashire Documents* (Chetham Society, 1868), p. 20.

<sup>12</sup> There is an abstract of this deed in *Yorks. Deeds*, vol. 1, No. 417, where Hugh and Henry are termed brothers of Richard. This, I venture to suspect, is an error; and if Mr. Farrer’s transcript is followed they are clearly Hugh and Henry sons of Richard the knight.



c. 1180-95. Richard de Eland, Hugh his son and Hugh his brother attested a grant by Henry de Eland of land in Rochdale (*Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 607).

c. 1183. Hugh de Eland attested a grant by Robert de Lacy of land in Great Marsden (*Pontefract Chartulary*, No. 27; Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, No. 1513).

c. 1190-1200. Henry de Eland, Hugh de Eland, Robert de Liversege, Richard de Hiperum, Henry son of Richard de Eland, and Robert his brother with many others attested a grant by Samson de Wridelesford of land in Fixby (*Clarke-Thornhill Fixby Deeds*, Box I, Parcel XI, No. A1 (b)). Samson de Wridelesford was steward to Robert de Lacy c. 1190 (*Pontefract Chartulary*, No. 9); and was alive in 1201 (*Kirkstall Coucher Book*, No. 136). The reference here is presumably to Henry de Eland the elder, his nephew Hugh (brother of Richard the knight),<sup>1</sup> and his great-nephews, Henry and Robert (sons of Richard the knight); and this deed provides a further proof of the contemporary existence of the two Henry's.

c. 1192. Thomas the priest granted to Gilbert de Lacy 2 bovates in Great Harwood, which the grantor was holding of Henry de Eland, whose charter he had (*Pontefract Chartulary*, Nos. 240, 408). This presumably refers to Henry de Eland the elder.

*Ante* 1199. Henry de Eland and Richard de Eland attested a grant by Hamelin, Earl Warenne to Matthew de Horbury of 42 acres of forest near Horbury (*Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. 62, f. 18b). They would appear to be Henry de Eland the elder and his nephew, Richard the knight.

c. 1199. Henry de Eland attested a quitclaim by Jordan son of Matthew de Horbury to Thomas his brother of his right in land in Horbury, Shitlington and Saltonstall (*ibid.*, f. 9). William de Livet, who was steward to Earl Warenne about that year, also attested as steward. Another witness, attesting after Henry, was Hugh de Eland (*i.e.* Hugh, son or brother of Richard the knight).

c. 1200 or *ante*. Grant by Henry de Eland to Fountains of land in Fixby. As this was later confirmed by Roger de Thornton and William de Horbury the reference is to Henry the elder (*Fountains Chartulary*, vol. 1, p. 131). Henry the elder also held land in Eland (*ibid.*, p. 65).

c. 1200-30. Grants by Hugh de Eland to Fountains of land in Eland and Ogram. Hugh, the grantor's son, attested (*ibid.*, pp. 132, 138).

<sup>1</sup> Of course this Hugh may be Hugh son of Richard the knight; but as Mr. E. W. Crossley suggests to me, the wit-

nesses in that case would ordinarily have run 'Hugh de Eland, Henry and Robert his brothers.'

1203-4. Hugh de Eland was amerced half a mark for default (*Yorks. Assize Rolls*, p. 19).

c. 1220-30. Hugh de Eland and Richard his son attested a grant by Robert de Fleynesburgh of 2 bovates in Castleton and his right in the mill of Sudden (*Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 600). They also attested Fountains deeds, one of which is of date 1204-9 (*Chartulary*, vol. 1, pp. 124, 134; and above in §1). I am inclined to suppose that Richard was the eldest son of Hugh, named after his grandfather, and that he died young.

1227, Easter Term. Hugh de Eland and John de Anhope were plaintiffs in an assize of novel disseisin against William Earl Warenne touching tenements in Kyrkestun and Hiperum. Hugh put in his place Walter de Eland (*Bracton's Note Book*, Case No. 244).

1251. John de Eland, one of the chief lords of Rishworth, had, by approving his waste, enclosed a wood there (*Yorks. Assize Rolls*, p. 84).

1255. John de Eland attested an agreement between John son of Henry de Fekesby and Hugh son of Thomas de Fekesby (*Clarke-Thornhill Fixby Deeds*, Box I, Parcel XI, No. B4).

1255, July 29. John Eland, with Sir John de Hoderode and John de Lascy, attested a quitclaim by Gilbert son of William de Nocton to Sir Edmund de Lascy concerning the manor of Chadderton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1247-58, p. 440).

1260. Richard de Eland attested an agreement (*Y.A.J.*, vol. 7, p. 269). For this Richard see below under the year 1300.

1275. John de Eland was active in a local quarrel at Stainland (*Wakefield Court Rolls*, vol. 1, p. 150).

1279, July 7. John de Eland with, among others, Sir Franco le Tyas, Sir Richard de Thornhill and Baldwin de Sayvile, attested a quitclaim by William de Langfield to Sir John de Heton of his right in the vill of Norland in the parish of Halifax (*Yorkshire Deeds*, vol. 1, No. 344).

1286-7, March 23. Grant by Hugh de Eland to Richard de Cromwellbottom of all his land and tenants in Southowram except the dower of Lady Alice his mother there, saving to the grantor common of pasture and suit of the tenants at his mill (*Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. 58, f. 46b).

1290. Hugh son of John de Eland, knt., gave to John de Lacy of Cromwellbottom and Margaret his daughter and the heirs between them all his land and tenants in Southowram, saving the manor of Eland, to hold in frank-marriage, rendering 25s. at Martinmas (*Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. 58, f. 46b).



1291, July 12. Grant to Hugh de Eland and Richard de Radeclive for two years of a custom on goods for sale taken across the causeway of Blackstone Edge, to be applied to its repair (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1281-92, p. 440).

1296, Oct. 8. Protection for one year for the following, staying in Scotland on the King's service: Hugh de Eland, and John de Hek, Robert de Birtoun and John de Lascy, his yeomen (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 207).

1298, Dec. 26. To the Sheriff of York. Order not to put Hugh de Eland in default for not doing his service in the sheriff's county court on Monday before Christmas last, as he was in the King's service (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1296-1302, p. 276).

1300. Margery daughter of Richard de Eland claims *v.* Richard de Crumbewellebothum 4 bovates and 16s. 4*d.* rent in Southowram, of which Hugh de Eland her grandfather, whose heir she is, died seised. The said Margery claims *v.* John de Lacy of Crumbewellebothum and Margaret his wife one bovate and 3s. rent in Southowram (*C.P.* 40/134, m. 84*d.*, Trin. 28 Ed. I).

The most plausible suggestion seems to be that Margery was the daughter of the Richard who was living in 1260 and the granddaughter of Hugh, a younger son of Hugh de Eland son of Richard the knight (see above under years *c.* 1200-30 and 1260).

1302-3. Hugh de Eland holds one carucate and 6 bovates in Eland, 16 carucates making one knight's fee; also 2 bovates in Carlinghow and Batley; also one carucate in Southowram (*Feudal Aids*, vol. 6, p. 127).

1304, Aug. 24. Grant to Hugh de Eland and his heirs of free warren in their demesne lands in Eland and Tankersley<sup>1</sup> (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1300-26, p. 46).

1306. Hugh son of John de Eland quitclaimed his interest in a yearly payment of 10 marks for the moiety of the vill of Barkisland which was due to him from Henry de Rishworth (*Yorks. Deeds*, vol. 1, p. 19*n*, quoting Watson, *Halifax*, pp. 85, 86, 90).

1308-9. Agreement between Sir Robert de Lathom and Sir Hugh de Eland for the marriage of John, Sir Hugh's son and heir, with Alice daughter of Sir Robert. Lands in Eland and Tankersley to be settled on Sir Hugh and his wife Joan for their lives with remainder to John and Alice in special tail; a similar arrangement for Sir Hugh's land at Rochdale (*Yorks. Deeds*, vol. 2, No. 159; the

<sup>1</sup> Sir Hugh de Eland had married Joan of Sir Richard de Tankersley. See one of the two daughters and coheiressees Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, p. 300.

date being endorsed in a mediæval hand). Further details in this document point to the conclusion that Alice was undoubtedly the first wife of John.

1309, May 1. "Sir Hugh de Eland is dead" (*Wakefield Court Rolls*, vol. 2, p. 204).

1309, July 22. John son and heir of Sir Hugh de Eland did fealty at the court of Wakefield (*ibid.*, p. 221).

1313. John de Eland in Earl Warenne's service (*ibid.*, vol. 3, p. 15).

*Post* 1309. Grant by John de Eland to Richard son of Richard le Tyeis of his lands in Meltham, on condition that if the latter or the heirs of his body implead the grantor for lands in Tankersley held in dower by the grantor's mother then the grantor can re-enter his lands in Meltham (*Yorks. Deeds*, vol. 1, No. 302).

*Post* 1309. Grant by Lady Joan de Tankersley, formerly wife of Sir Hugh de Eland, and John her son of lands in Carlcotes (*Dods-worth MSS.*, vol. 155).<sup>1</sup>

1316-7, Feb. 24. Grant, at the request of Earl Warenne, to John de Eland and his heirs of a weekly market on Tuesday at the manor of Eland, and of two yearly fairs there, one on the day before the vigil, the vigil and the feast of St. Barnabas [June 11], and the other on the day before the vigil, the vigil and the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [Aug. 1] (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1300-26, p. 334).

1322. Sir John de Eland and Richard his brother and Thomas de Eland, clerk, attested a grant by Thomas son of Richard de Auenlay to James de Eland of land in Fixby (*Clarke-Thornhill Fixby Deeds*, Box I, Parcel XI, No. C15).

1322, Oct. 3. To Thomas de Eyvill, keeper of the lands of certain rebels in co. York. Order to restore to John de Eland his lands in Eland and the issues thereof since his lands were taken into the King's hands, upon his finding mainpernors to answer to the King, as the said keeper has certified that Simon de Dryby took John's lands into the King's hands, pretending that he was an adherent of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, and of other rebels, and that John was not an adherent of the said Earl or of other rebels (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318-23, p. 599).

1322, Nov. 11. Similar order to John Travers, keeper of the lands that belonged to certain rebels in co. Lancaster, to restore to John de Eland his lands and goods in Rochdale (*ibid.*, p. 610).

<sup>1</sup> From a transcript kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. John Lister.



1323, July 9. Pardon to John de Eland for acquiring without licence from John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, 20 marks a year of rent receivable from certain tenants of the said Earl in the towns of Soyland, Fixby, Rastrick, Hipperholme and Rishworth, then in the hands of the Earl of Surrey, and held in chief, which towns afterwards came into the hands of Thomas, sometime Earl of Lancaster,<sup>1</sup> and are now in the King's hands by the forfeiture of the last mentioned Earl. By fine of 10 marks (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1321-24, p. 323).

1324. James de Eland, son of Sir Hugh de Eland, granted all his tenements in Fixby to Thomas de Totehill and Modesta his wife. James had purchased a tenement there in 1323 from William son of Thomas de Eland<sup>2</sup> (*Clarke-Thornhill Fixby Deeds*, Box I, Parcel XI, Nos. G1 and G5).

1323-4. Thomas de Totehill by Henry de Saburn *v.* John de Eland, James de Eland, Richard de Eland, John le Keu of Eland, Thomas son of Richard de Auenlay, Adam son of Walter de Lokwode, William son of Gilbert de Eland, John Lyghterygg and Richard his brother and John Maggeson in a plea that they took corn and other goods belonging to Thomas at Fixby to the amount of 20*li*. John de Eland was attached by Robert and Richard his brothers; James de Eland by Robert Conayn and Roger Syward; Richard de Eland by Simon de Eland and Roger de Burdon; John le Keu by Simon de Eland and Robert Bryan; Thomas son of Richard by Robert de Auenlay and Richard de Auenlay; Adam son of Walter by Robert de Lokewode and Roger de Auenlay; William son of Gilbert by Robert Conayn and Roger Burdon; John Lyghterygg by Robert Lyghterygg and Robert de Eland; Richard his brother by Robert Burdon and Roger Sweyn; John Maggeson by Robert Conayn and Robert Burdon (*K.B.* 27/255, m. 37, Hil. 17 Ed. II).

It would be rash to attempt an identification of these various members of the Eland family; and indeed it is by no means certain that the John de Eland, the first of the defendants, was Sir John the Sheriff.

1325-1347. Numerous references to the judicial and public activities of Sir John de Eland, *e.g.* commission of peace for the West Riding; to do justice in cases where prises are made contrary to the statutes for the making of purveyances for the households of the King and Queen (1333); collector of an aid on occasion of the knight-hood of the Black Prince (1347); a justice of oyer and terminer

<sup>1</sup> In 1318; see Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, vol. 1, p. 108.

<sup>2</sup> I cannot identify this Thomas. Let him be regarded as what Mr. Baildon happily terms a 'waif and stray.'

(1327, 1330, 1333); a commissioner of array (1325, 1335, etc.); appointment as Sheriff (1340-1)<sup>1</sup> (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, *Cal. Close Rolls*, and *Cal. Fine Rolls* for those years).

1325, April 4. Quitclaim by John son of Thomas de Heton to Sir John de Eland of his right in the vill of Norland. Richard de Eland and James de Eland attested (*Y.A.J.*, vol. 16, p. 94).

1329. James Eland was presented to the rectory of Tankersley on the presentation of Robert Bradfeld and Joan his wife who appears to be called also Lady Joan de Tankersley (Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, p. 304). There is reference to James de Eland, parson of Tankersley, in May, 1343 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1343-5, p. 87). He died rector, and was succeeded by John de Eland junior,<sup>2</sup> on the presentation of Sir John Eland Nov. 10, 1348. This John appears to have resigned within a month (Hunter, *op. cit.*, p. 304). Administration of the goods of Sir James de Eland, late rector of the church of Tankersley, was granted to Sir John de Eland, knt., and others; Ripon, Dec. 18, 1348 (*Reg. Zouche*, 330; *Halifax Wills*, vol. 2, p. 214).

1332-3. Alice widow of John de Heton *v.* John de Eland, knt. and Hugh his son, touching one third of 20s. rent and land in Norland as her dower. John de Eland says that Hugh has nothing in the said tenement, and that John de Heton gave the tenement to him and his heirs with warranty (*C.P.* 40/293, m. 339, Hil. 7 Ed. III).

1334-1338. John de Eland by John de Northland his attorney demands against John de Warenne Earl of Surrey a mill, 100 acres of pasture and 50 acres of wood with appurtenances in Hipperholme as his right and inheritance, in which the Earl has no entry except after the disseisin which William de Warenne formerly Earl of Surrey unjustly did to Hugh de Eland, John's great-grandfather, whose heir John is. John de Eland says that Hugh his great-grandfather was seised therein in his demesne, etc., in the time of King Henry III taking esplees, etc.; that from Hugh the right descended to John his son and heir, and from John to Hugh his son and heir, and from Hugh to John de Eland his son and heir who now demands<sup>3</sup>; and of this he produces suit. John de Warenne by John atte More his attorney

<sup>1</sup> Oct. 1, 1340. Commitment during pleasure to John de Eland, of the County of York and the castle of York, so that he answer at the Exchequer as other sheriffs and keepers hitherto . . . . . Order to Ralph de Hastynges to deliver the same to him (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 1337-47, p. 195).

Nov. 19, 1341. Commitment during pleasure to John Fauconberge, of the county of York and the castle of York.

Order to John de Eland, late sheriff, to deliver the same to him (*ibid.*, p. 250).

<sup>2</sup> It is possible that he was a son of James; but there seems to be no proof of this.

<sup>3</sup> The same genealogical details are given in a case in which John de Eland claimed the manor of Butterworth in 1335 against Richard de Byron (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, vol. 5, p. 213n).



comes and says that he holds the manor of Sowerbyshire together with other manors for his life by the grant of King Edward II with reversion to the King who now is; and that the said tenements are parcel of the manor of Sowerbyshire; wherefore he says that he cannot answer John de Eland without reference to the King; and he demands help from the King. Let him have it. A day is given them in three weeks from Easter; and meanwhile speech must be had with the King.

After various postponements of the case the King issued a writ to the Justices of the Bench on June 26, 1335,<sup>1</sup> ordering them to proceed further in the affair, but not to proceed to judgment without consulting the King. A day was fixed in five weeks from the following Easter; and then the Earl denied that William de Warenne had originally disseised Hugh de Eland. Further delay ensued; and then on the quindene of Martinmas 11 Edward III the jurors recorded that William de Warenne unjustly disseised Hugh de Eland of the 100 acres of pasture and 50 acres of wood and of three parts of the mill. The King was then consulted, who issued a further writ on Feb. 11, 12 Edward III; and finally judgment was delivered on the octave of St. John the Baptist that John de Eland should recover seisin against the Earl in respect of the pasture and wood and three parts of the mill, and be in mercy for his false claim in respect of the remaining quarter (*C.P.* 40/300, m. 358, Mich. 8 Ed. III).

1345, Nov. 1. Grant by John son of John de Eland, knt., to John de Eland, knt., and Aline his wife of the manor of Brighthouse (*Kirklees Muniments*, No. 59).<sup>2</sup>

1347, June 24. Monsire Johan de Eland was appointed one of the executors of the will of John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 1, p. 41, Surtees Soc.).

1348, April 30. Grant by John son of Sir John de Eland and John del Clay to John de Heton of the manor of Mirfield (*Yorks. Deeds*, vol. 1, No. 329). They appear to have been trustees.

1350, Sept. 8. Will of Sir John de Eland, knt.; to be buried in the chapel of Eland; residue of goods to Aline his wife, executrix. At Eland. Probate, Nov. 24, 1350 (*Reg. Zouche*, 342; *Halifax Wills*, vol. 2, p. 214).

1353-4. John de Savile of Tankersley and Isabel his wife, and James son of John de Eland, knt., owed homage and service in the

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1333-7, p. 413. The writ is also entered on the plea roll.

<sup>2</sup> There is a similar grant in tail male (*Kirklees*, No. 64) stated to be of date

Jan. 13, 1355. I cannot help being suspicious of the date as both John and his father were murdered before that year (see below §4).

manor of Brierley in the parish of Felkirk (*Yorks. Fines*, 1347-77, p. 45).

1362. Fine touching land in the parish of Bingley, a moiety of the manor of Wyke, a seventh of the manor of Riddlesden, etc. Katherine, widow of James de Eland, querent (*ibid.*, p. 85).

1362-3. Fine touching the manor of Barnby-on-Don and land near Doncaster, etc. Katherine, widow of James de Eland, deforciant (*ibid.*, p. 96).

1372. Fine touching the manors of Brighthouse and Carlinghow. Geoffrey de Warburton, knt., and Aline his wife, querents; John Savile of Eland, knt., and Isabel his wife, deforciant. To hold to Geoffrey and Aline, for Aline's life, of John and Isabel and the heirs of Isabel, paying an annual rose; remainder to Thomas son of John de Eland, knt., and the heirs of his body; reversion to John and Isabel and the heirs of Isabel (*ibid.*, p. 162). From the terms of this fine it seems probable that Aline was the widow of Sir John de Eland (see above under year 1345).

1372. Fine touching a moiety of the manor of Tankersley. Thomas son of John de Eland, querent; John Savile of Eland, knt., and Isabel his wife, deforciant. To hold to Thomas and the heirs of his body, of John and Isabel and the heirs of Isabel, paying an annual rose; reversion to John and Isabel and the heirs of Isabel (*ibid.*, p. 162).

1396, July 20. Sir John Savile purchased a licence for the alienation in mortmain of a messuage in Eland, a yearly rent of 8 marks from the manor of Wyke and a messuage and land at Hemsworth by John Herle, parson of Tankersley, John de Wath, vicar of Huddersfield, John de Dissheford, chaplain and William de Heton, to a chaplain for celebrating divine service in the chapel of Eland annexed to the parish church of Halifax, for the good estate of John, Duke of Lancaster, John Savile, knt., Isabel his wife and their children, for their souls after death and the souls of Henry de Lancaster, late Earl of Lancaster, John Savile and Margery his wife, the parents of the said John Savile, knt., Thomas de Eland and Joan his wife, the parents of the said Isabel, John Rylay and the friends and benefactors of the said John and Isabel (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1396-9, p. 9; also *Inq. ad quod damnum*, file 426, No. 36).

[1399.] Will of Sir John Savile of Eland, knt.; to be buried in the church or chapel of Eland; undated. Probate, Sept. 23, 1399 (*Reg. Scrope*, 157; *Halifax Wills*, vol. 2, p. 216).

1399, Nov. 17. In the chapel of the manor of Neustrete, by the priory of St. Oswald, William *episcopus Pharen* received the *votum*



*perpetue viduitatis* from Isabel relict of Sir John Savile, knt. (*Reg. Scrope*, 21).<sup>1</sup>

1420, Sept. 13. Isabel Savile, widow, presented to Tankersley rectory (Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, p. 304).

1423, June 25. Fine touching lands in Eland, Southowram, etc., and a moiety of the manor of Tankersley. Isabel, widow of Sir John Savile, knt., and Thomas Savile of Thornhill, querents; Thomas son and heir of Robert Eland of Carlinghow, deforciant. To hold to the querents and the heirs of the said Thomas Savile (*Feet of Fines*, Case 280, file 155, No. 3).

#### §4. *The "Eland Feud"; and the Family of Sir John de Eland.*

The story of the feud as related in the ballad<sup>2</sup> is to the following effect:

Sir John Eland, lord of the manor of Eland, dwelling at Eland Hall, was a man in whose character pride and envy were predominant. It was said that while he was Sheriff he was disobeyed by Sir Robert Beaumont, a good knight dwelling at Crosland Hall. Gathering his tenants, Sir John started by night for Quarmby Hall, and there Hugh of Quarmby was killed. Lockwood of Lockwood incurred the same fate. Crosland Hall was besieged on the following morning and taken by ambush; and Sir Robert Beaumont was murdered in his bed-chamber. Lady Beaumont with her two sons fled into Lancashire, and at Brereton they were joined by Lacy, Lockwood, and Quarmby, the two latter being sons of Sir John's first victims. Fifteen<sup>3</sup> years passed by. And then one day in Cromwellbottom woods Adam Beaumont, Lacy and Lockwood lay in wait for Sir John Eland on his return from Brighthouse tourn. There Sir John was slain; and Beaumont and his fellows fled into Furness Fells. Their revenge, however, was not yet complete. One Palm Sunday Adam Beaumont, Lacy, William Lockwood, and Quarmby laid an ambush for Sir John's heir as he was crossing the stones over the river from Eland Hall to the church. The young knight was killed by an arrow shot by Lockwood; and his son was

<sup>1</sup> From a transcript kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. W. Brown. See also *Y.A.J.*, vol. 25, p. 5, for this and for the descendants of Sir John and Isabel. Neustrete is Newstead in Hemsworth.

<sup>2</sup> Hopkinson's transcript of the ballad in 123 stanzas is printed in Whitaker, *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 396. Whitaker is of opinion that the ballad in its present form was composed at the end of the reign of Henry VIII. A prose version in the form of a historical novel, pardonably

filled with chronological inexactitudes and vividly written by C. P. Hobkirk, appeared in the *Huddersfield Weekly News*, Nov. 1881 to April 1882, whence it was reprinted in book form. Another prose version, of a far earlier date, entitled *Revenge upon Revenge*, formed the basis of a popular drama acted by travelling companies; see Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, p. 231.

<sup>3</sup> An error; see *Y.A.J.*, vol. 11, p. 129.

mortally wounded. Beaumont and Lockwood escaped to Huddersfield; but Quarmby was killed in Anley Wood. The ballad ends with an appeal to Savile to dwell in charity, that in prosperity he "be not proud."

In 1891 Mr. W. Paley Baildon proved the general accuracy of the last part of the story by producing evidence from two Plea Rolls for the years 1353 and 1355, in which certain men were accused of harbouring William de Lockwood, Adam Beaumont and Thomas son of Thomas Lascy who had feloniously killed Sir John de Eland and had been outlawed for the crime (*Y.A.J.*, vol. II, p. 128).

The Calendars of Patent Rolls, printed since 1891, contain further references to the murder of Sir John and of his son. "The death of John de Eland, late one of the justices of the peace in the county of York, only excepted," or "the death of John de Eland, knight, excepted" is of frequent occurrence in royal pardons during the period March 4, 1350-1 to January 28, 1354; and a similar exception is inserted as late as 1362 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls* for those years).

Three extracts of a more definite and detailed kind may be quoted in full:

(a) March 24, 1349-50. Appointment of William Basset, John de Eland, Nicholas de Wortele and William de Notton to deliver the gaol of York Castle of William de Horneby son of William de Querneby and William son of Thomas de Lokwod, detained there on account of felonies and trespasses in the West Riding, co. York, whereof they are indicted before the same William Basset, John and Nicholas, and Robert de Nevill of Horneby, Thomas de Fencotes, Brian de Thornhill, Thomas de Seton, Roger de Blaykeston, William de Fyncheden, William de Mirfeld and John de Northland, appointed as keepers of the peace and justices to hear and determine divers felonies and trespasses in that Riding; as the King is informed that the said William and William purpose to procure their deliverance fraudulently by suborned or procured jurors, by mainprise, or by some other means (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1348-50, p. 530).

(b) July 6, 1351. Commission to William de Plumpton, Brian de Thornhill, William de Skarghill, the elder, Nicholas de Wortelay, Henry de Sothill, John de Calverlay, Thomas Flemmyng, Robert de Staynton, Adam de Hopton, John Tours, Aymer Burdet, William de Mirfeld, John de Sheffield, William de Lewenthorp, William de Beston and Thomas de Fenton reciting that Adam Beaumont, William de Lokwode and very many other felons indicted of the death of John de Eland, one of the King's justices appointed to hear and determine trespasses in the West Riding, co. York, gather-



ing to themselves a very great number of felons and evil-doers have killed John son of the said John because he was suing before the king to punish them for his father's death, and many others of the household and friendship of the said John de Eland, and have committed various assaults on the King's justices appointed to hear and determine such homicides, felonies, trespasses and misdeeds, and killed some of their men and servants, and now strive to the utmost of their power to hinder those who indict them, the justices, the sheriff and other ministers of the King from executing his mandates and their offices, openly threatening them, and so to hinder if they can the king from ruling and doing justice to his people; and appointing them to take the said felons and such others as the justices shall furnish names of and bring them to the gaol of York. Wherefore the king commands them on pain of life and limbs and all that they can forfeit to be diligent in the execution of the premises (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1350-4, p. 156).

(c) July 21, 1357. Pardon, at the asking of Edward, prince of Wales, and for good service to the King and the prince [in Gascony] of John del Hill, for the death of John son of John de Eland and for abetting and receiving Adam Beaumont, William Lokwode and William de Horneby,<sup>1</sup> indicted of the death of John de Eland, 'chivaler' (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1354-8, p. 592).

A few further dates are available. John de Eland, knight, was alive on July 22, 1347 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1345-8, p. 353); on Nov. 14, 1349, he presented to Tankersley rectory (Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, p. 304); on Sept. 8, 1350, he made his will and on Nov. 24, 1350, it was proved.

The facts derived from the foregoing references are as follows:

(1) Sir John de Eland was killed between Sept. 8 and Nov. 24, 1350. In the preceding March William son of William de Quarmby and William son of Thomas de Lockwood were actually in custody in York Castle. Possibly they escaped or otherwise regained their liberty; the passage from the Patent Rolls suggests something of that kind. Certainly Adam Beaumont, William de Lockwood and Thomas son of Thomas Lacy were outlawed for the crime; and also William son of William de Quarmby was indicted of the crime. If, as stated in the ballad, Sir John was killed as he was returning from Brighthouse tourn, the date would be in October, in which month and in April the tourn was held.

(2) John de Eland, his son, sued before the King for the punishment of his father's murderers; and he himself was killed between

<sup>1</sup> Son of William de Quarmby; see above under (a).

Sept. 8, 1350 (the earliest possible date) and July 6, 1351. Adam Beaumont, William de Lockwood, and many others were indicted of the crime. If Palm Sunday, as stated in the ballad, was the day on which this second murder took place, the date can be definitely fixed as April 10, 1351.

There is, however, no documentary evidence yet available to prove the first part of the drama—the origin of the feud and the murders of Hugh de Quarmby, Lockwood, and Sir Robert Beaumont; except that men bearing these names were clearly implicated in the subsequent fate of Sir John de Eland and his son. An account by Dodsworth says that “the quarrel was about the Earl of Lancaster and the Earl of Warren that took away the said Earl of Lancaster’s wife, there being a man slain of the Earl Warren’s party in a hurly-burly betwixt the said Lords for that matter.”<sup>1</sup> But this event happened as early as 1317; and some such occurrence as described in the first part of the ballad would seem to afford a more reasonable origin of the feud, that is to say, some dispute between Sir Robert Beaumont and Sir John de Eland during the latter’s term of office as Sheriff.<sup>2</sup>

With regard to the immediate family of Sir John de Eland we have the following details:

(1) He married in 1308–9 Alice de Lathom, apparently as his first wife.

(2) He had a son John, who was killed in 1350–1. There is no proof that he was the eldest son; but there is no reason to suppose that he was not. His Christian name is not mentioned in the ballad, which, however, states that he was married and had a son killed with him.

(3) Sir John also had a son Thomas, the father of Isabel the heiress. It seems probable that Thomas died in the lifetime of his father, and almost certain that he was a son of the first wife.

(4) Sir John married again, and left a widow Aline, who appears to have remarried Geoffrey de Warburton. It is quite possible that as some of the pedigrees state<sup>3</sup> she was Sir John’s third wife.

<sup>1</sup> See *Y.A.J.*, vol. 2, p. 163.

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the whole story was deemed a myth by Mr. Beaumont of Whitley because about the time of Sir John’s murder the different parties in the feud were attesting each other’s charters (Whitaker, *op. cit.*, p. 395); e.g. John de Eland attested a quitclaim by Adam de Beaumont in the actual year 1350 (*Y.A.J.*, vol. 7, p. 411). But it is clear, as Whitaker points out, that

evidence of this nature is quite inconclusive.

<sup>3</sup> e.g. Foster’s *Additional Pedigrees* in his edition of *Glover’s Visitation*, in one of which Sir John’s second wife is given as a daughter of the family of Reygate. As the Eland arms occur on the gateway at Steeton, which was built by the Reygate family (*Y.A.J.*, vol. 21, p. 208), it seems probable that some marriage at any rate took place between the two families.

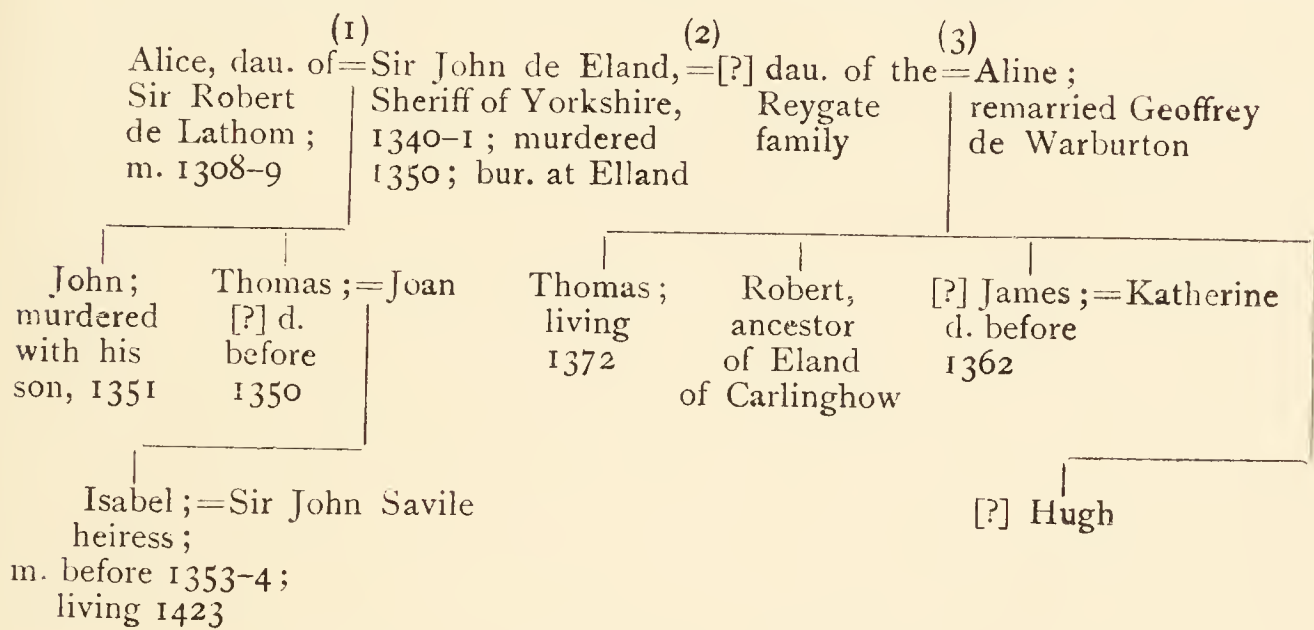


(5) He had another son, another Thomas, whose mother was probably Aline, for this Thomas apparently had the remainder of the manors of Brighthouse and Carlinghow after Aline's interest had expired (see above §3 under the year 1372).

(6) As the manors of Brighthouse and Carlinghow certainly descended in the Carlinghow branch, which was descended from Robert de Eland son of Sir John,<sup>1</sup> it seems probable that Robert was Thomas's younger brother and succeeded him, though not, of course, under the terms of the 1372 fine.

(7) Sir John had another son James (see above §3 under the years 1353-4 and 1362); and a son Hugh (*ibid.* under the year 1332-3).

These details can be illustrated in pedigree form:



There is one stanza in the ballad which has been the source of some genealogical speculation:

A full sister forsooth had he,  
A half brother also,  
The full sister his heir must be,  
The half brother not so.

The ballad is apparently speaking of the young knight (John), son of Sir John; but there is obviously some genealogical error. Whitaker considers that this allusion to the half blood could not have been invented; and, indeed, if we substitute "full niece" for "full sister" the error is removed, and the actual descent of the manor of Eland as then given by the ballad would coincide with the actual facts.

<sup>1</sup> The evidence for this, if genealogical details of about 150 years later can be trusted, can be found in the *Inq. p. m.* of

Nicholas Eland of Carlinghow and Brighthouse, 21 Jan., 18 Henry VIII.

§5. *Other Branches of the Family.*

The following brief notes are added with regard to certain younger branches; but it is not proposed to trace their fortunes in detail:

*(a) The Doncaster Branch.*

As early as 1298 John de Eland of Doncaster was plaintiff against Gilbert son of William de Barnby and Anabel his wife in a fine touching a messuage in Doncaster.<sup>1</sup> In 1313 Hugh de Eland, possibly a son of John, had letters of protection with others who were going beyond seas on the King's service with Edward de Mauley, steward of the King's household.<sup>2</sup> In 1316 he was concerned in a turbulent affair in which seven nuns of the Priory of Watton and many of the Prior's cattle were waylaid.<sup>3</sup> This Hugh was a supporter of Thomas Earl of Lancaster; and on Aug. 18, 1324, the keepers of certain forfeited lands in the counties of York and Nottingham were ordered "to restore to Hugh de Eland, a late rebel, his lands, as he has made ransom with the King for his life and lands."<sup>4</sup> He was tenant for life of the manor of Sandal near Doncaster.<sup>5</sup> In 1347 John de Eland of Doncaster and Roesia his wife were deforciant in a fine touching land in Doncaster.<sup>6</sup> In 1330-1 there is mention of Henry son of John de Eland of Doncaster.<sup>7</sup> From the evidence of chronology it seems reasonable to suppose that the first John de Eland of Doncaster was a younger brother of Sir Hugh de Eland (c. 1240-1309).

*(b) The Nottingham Branch.*

It has always been assumed that Sir William de Eland, the Constable of Nottingham Castle, was a member of the main branch of the family; and indeed there is no reason to suppose that this is not the case. Although I have as yet found no documentary evidence which affords a proof, I am inclined to assume from the evidence of chronology that he was a younger brother of Sir John the Sheriff.

There are numerous references to him in the Calendars, of which the following will serve as examples: In 1330 William de Eland, the King's yeoman, had a grant for life of the bailiwick of the honour of Peverel and the custody of Nottingham Castle.<sup>8</sup> In 1336 this grant was extended to him and his heirs.<sup>9</sup> In 1358 he was too old to continue to exercise the duties of verderer of the forest of Sherwood<sup>10</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> *Feet of Fines*, case 268, file 69, No. 8.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1307-13, p. 582.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 1313-17, p. 501.

<sup>4</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1323-27, p. 212. The fine was £30 (*Pipe Roll*, 17 Edward II).

<sup>5</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, 1327-47, p. 168; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1327-30, p. 253.

<sup>6</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, 1347-77, p. 4.

<sup>7</sup> *Assize Roll*, 1124, m. 5.

<sup>8</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-34, p. 18.

<sup>9</sup> *Cal. Fine Rolls*, 1327-37, p. 493.

<sup>10</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1354-60, p. 435.



but he was still alive in 1362.<sup>1</sup> Of his descendants there is an account in Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, vol. 2, p. 228.

(c) *The Carlinghow Branch.*

This, as noted above, was probably descended from Robert son of Sir John de Eland. A pedigree is given in Sheard's *Batley*, p. 272, which differs considerably from those given in the Additional Pedigrees printed by Foster with Glover's *Visitation*, p. 603, and in the *Visitation* of 1612 (*ibid.*, p. 514).

(d) *The Carlton Branch.*

A pedigree is given in the same series of Additional Pedigrees, p. 604; the descent is not satisfactory as this branch is said to be derived from John Eland, son of Sir John by his first wife—an origin which is most improbable. It does not seem easy at present to trace the origin of this branch.<sup>2</sup>

§6. *A Note on the Eland Arms.*

Attached to a deed, dated 1326, being a grant by Sir John de Eland, is a seal with *Two bars between eight martlets, three, two and three* (*Y.A.J.*, vol. 12, p. 247). Attached to another deed, dated 1348, being a grant by John son of Sir John de Eland and John del Clay, is a seal with *An inescutcheon within an orle of martlets*, and the legend 'Sigillum Johannis de Eland' (*Yorks. Deeds*, vol. 1, p. 120). The former coat, which can also be described *Two bars and an orle of martlets*, appears to have been the usual Eland arms, sometimes differenced as to colours (*Dodsworth's Church Notes*, pp. 19, 54, 87, 149). The latter coat was also apparently the Eland arms, as is shown by the evidence from Tankersley Church (*ibid.*, p. 18). It is, however, given by Glover (*Visitation*, ed. Foster, p. 476) as that of 'Rashdale,' *i.e.* Rochdale. But it is a matter of the greatest doubt whether any family of the name of Rochdale ever bore arms at all; and the evidence given above and the emphatic similarity of the coats lead to the strong presumption that both were used by the Eland family more or less at random, a practice not unusual in the middle ages.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1360-64, p. 329.

<sup>2</sup> Many details concerning the later generations of both the Carlinghow and Carlton branches were collected by my father, the late J. W. Clay, who made much progress in a manuscript edition of the pedigrees printed in Foster's edition of Glover's *Visitation* on the lines of his printed edition of Dugdale's *Visitation*.

<sup>3</sup> In concluding this paper I should like to express my gratitude to Mr. W. Paley

Baildon, Mr. W. Farrer, Mr. John Lister, and Mr. E. W. Crossley for their kindness in giving me several references and much welcome advice; and to record that my attempt to trace the fortunes of the Eland family was primarily due to the interest which my father took in the history of the Eland township, of which he wrote a short sketch in Miss Lucy Hamerton's *Olde Eland*, published in 1901.





## THE MANOR AND CHURCH OF WOOLLEY.

By J. W. WALKER, O.B.E., F.S.A.

The village of Woolley in Staincross Wapentake lies on the east side of the rising ground which slopes up to Woolley Edge, and is situated between Wakefield and Barnsley. During the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042–1066) Wiluelai, as it is called in Domesday, was held by Turchil a Saxon, and, together with Santone,<sup>1</sup> was valued at twelve carucates for geld. There was land for eight ploughs, there was one villein, one sokeman and one bordar with two ploughs, and one acre of meadow. It was then worth three pounds.

This may have been one of the villages laid waste by William the Conqueror on his northward march in 1069, when he is said to have sworn "by the splendour of God" to avenge himself on the north for the slaughter of three thousand Normans who garrisoned York; in fulfilment of which oath he ravaged the whole north country, burning the towns and villages and laying waste the fields, destroying the implements of husbandry, and driving out the inhabitants. Thus was the value of the township reduced from sixty to ten shillings. Little of the land lay under cultivation; it was the home of fierce and wild animals; indeed its very name sprang from one that must have been common at the time: O.E. *Wulfa*, gen. pl. of *Wulf*, and O.E. *hleo—leah—leye*, shelter, refuge, protection; thus the meaning of the place-name *Woolley* is "the wolves' shelter"; in twelfth century charters mention is made of the *Wlfpit*, *Wulfpit* lying in the *Northbrom* or gorse-field, which gives us a picturesque idea of the wild and savage beauty of this district in those times. As late as the thirteenth century many writs were issued enjoining the capture and destruction of wolves by nets, or in any easier way.

In a grant to the monks of St. John of Pontefract Robert de Lascy marks one of the boundaries of the property towards Silkstone as "by the wolves' pitfall," showing the common occurrence of these animals.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Santone (called *Sactun* in the Recapitulation, where Wiluelai is omitted) has now disappeared, but meant *village on the sand*, and may have

referred to the village itself, built on the local sandstone, while the name Wiluelai belonged to the township.

The place-name "Woolley" has had many variations of spelling,

In Domesday Book it is *Wiluelai*; *Ulsinople*, in Henry the First's charter granting it to Robert de Lascy, 1100–1114; *Wlflei*, *Wlfley*, *Wolvlay*, 1188–1190; *Wlveley*, 1192; *Wlvele*, 1195–1210; *Ulleg*, 1208; *Wlflei*, *Ulvelei*, *Wlfuelei*, 1220; *Wuluelegh*, 1226; *Ulflay*, *Wlvelay*, *Wlveley*, 1235; *Wulvelay*, 1250; *Wolfelay*, 1309; *Wulfley*, 1316; *Wolfley*, *Wolvelay*, *Wlvlay*, *Wlflay*, 1320; *Wolfvelay*, 1329; *Wolflay*, 1336; *Wolley*, *Wollay*, 1338; *Wolleye*, 1344; *Wolveley*, 1349; *Wolvelai*, 1407; *Woley*, 1520; *Woolley*, 1522; *Woulley*, 1536; *Wooley*, 1546; *Wollaye*, 1591; *Woolley*, 1700, as now spelt.

There are also villages of the same name in:—Berks., near Maidenhead; Woolley Down and Woolley House, near Farnborough; Cornwall, near Kilkhampton; Devon, North; Huntingdon, near the county town; Somerset, near Bath; Wilts., near Bradford-on-Avon; Durham, High Wooley and Wooley Close.

Turchil the Saxon, the earliest owner of whom we have any record, may have been one of those who lost his lands during the Conqueror's vengeful raid; at any rate William, the Norman king, held this land when Domesday Book was compiled in 1086. His son, Henry the First, granted Woolley, under the name of Ulsinople, to Robert de Lascy, lord of the Honor of Pontefract, for one carucate of land; its geldable assessment being reduced from 12 carucates to 1 carucate (1100–1114).<sup>1</sup>

Some of the early residents here adopted, or were known by, the place-name. Walthef de Ulleg' appears as vendor of 1½ bovates of land in Ulleg for 3 silver marks in 1208.<sup>2</sup> Elias de Wlveley, at the close of the 12th century, was a bailiff of King Richard I, and as such, attested a charter of Jordan Campiun.<sup>3</sup> His name also occurs as witness to a charter of Robert de Lascy, c. 1190, confirming a grant of land in Great Marsden to the Prior and monks of St. John of Pontefract.<sup>4</sup> In the reign of King John, Elias of Woolley promised to the king, for himself and his brother Robert, 100 silver marks<sup>5</sup>; Henry de Wlfuelei and Helias his brother are witnesses to a grant by Ralph de Perie of land in Whiston.<sup>6</sup> This Elias was son of William of Merskahe—a portion of Woolley township (W. 1),<sup>7</sup>—and it is possible that he was the same as Elias of Midhope, who held of the canons of Nostell the moiety of the mill of Woolley, which Henry de

<sup>1</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Miscel., portfolio i, n. 36, m. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Feet of Fines, 1208.

<sup>3</sup> Chartulary of St. John of Pontefract, cxxxii.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, viii.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 179.

<sup>6</sup> Yorkshire Deeds (Record Series), vol. 39, p. 181.

<sup>7</sup> References in the text as (W.1) Woolley, and (N.1) Notton, refer to the numbered deeds, which are preserved at Woolley Hall.



Wlflai had given to them; and who granted to these same canons the ridding late of Clibern Rufus, which the donor held of Peter de Birkthwaite in Woolley.<sup>1</sup> About 1190 Helyas had a release from his sister Sara, daughter of William de Merskahe, and also from his sister Agnes, wife of Ralph Haliday, of any claim to his land in Merskahe, so that he might be free to do as he pleased with it without any hindrance on their part (W. 3). He was living as late as 1230,<sup>2</sup> and had a son, John, living in 1200, who was father of Mathew (W. 18a).

Agnes, as widow of Ralph Haliday, gave to the monks of Byland the land which her brother Helyas gave her in marriage (W. 2). Both these Woolley deeds are endorsed "Wyndhil," the name by which this land is still known. John de Wlflay is mentioned in a charter of William del Clay.<sup>3</sup> There is a grant by Robert de Wetelei to Adam de Holand of lands in Clayton and Crossland, in which he granted, *inter alia*, the homage and service of John son of Elias de Wluelei for land in Crossland; among the witnesses are Gilbert de Notton (d. 1230) and his son William.<sup>4</sup>

Henry of Wolvelay, son of William, bequeathed a moiety of the mill of Woolley with his body to St. Oswald of Nostell (1188-9).<sup>5</sup> His widow Eva married Henry De Dicton, and took with her, "as dower, all her former husband's lands and rents in Wolvelay, and the remaining two parts of Wolvelay mill" (W. 13a). Thus by this marriage the property of the family of Wolvelay, chiefly situated at Woolley-morehouse, passed to the Dictons.

There were, however, persons described as of Wolvelay or Woolley in this neighbourhood during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; in 1258 William of Wlvelay held one fourth of a knight's fee of the Honor of Pontefract in Woolley.<sup>6</sup>

John de Wulveley was one of the persons before whom the inquisition as to the Woolley lands was held in 1327 (W. 59).

In 1345 Thomas, son of William de Wolfelay Morehouse, and Harissia his wife, sold all their lands in Wolflay and Wolflay Morehouse to Adam, son of Thomas de Stainton, and to Juliana his wife.<sup>7</sup>

From Pateshull's Eyre in Yorkshire, 1226-7, the following are taken:—

Case 1863. Isabel de Wuluelegha demands against Henry de Dictona 15 acres of land in Wuluelegha as her right. Henry comes and gives them to her. Therefore she has seisin.

<sup>1</sup> Chartul. of Nostell, Vesp. E. xix, f. 36.

<sup>2</sup> Assize Roll, 1042, m. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Chartul. of Pontefract, cxliiii.

<sup>4</sup> Lord Savile's Clayton deeds.

<sup>5</sup> Harleian MS. 798, f. 75d.

<sup>6</sup> Cal. of Pat. Rolls, 1258-1266, p. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Add. MS. 24,467.

The same Isabel demands against Thorald le Bret 20 acres of land in the same vill as her right and marriage portion (*maritagium*). Thorald comes and says that . . . . after the death of Roger her husband she sold him the land in her lawful power for 20s.; but as he could not prove that she had quitclaimed to him in her widowhood it is considered that Isabel has recovered her seisin.

Case 1864. The assize comes to recognise if John de Midhope unjustly etc. disseised Isabel de Wuluelegha of her free tenement in Midhope. John comes and says that the assize ought not to be made because he has no land in Midhope, nor claims any. Isabel says that in truth he has no land in that vill, but that he himself came to the wood of the vill and cut [timber] there and took it away without her will. Therefore it is considered that the assize does not lie [*i.e.* because John has no land in the vill].<sup>1</sup>

In 1349 William, son of John de Wolvelay, sold the remaining lands of this family to William de Notton, lord of the adjoining township (W. 77).

The Nottons of Notton held part of a fee in Woolley from very early times. The first member of the name that we meet with is Assulf de Notton, who received two bovates of land in Notton from Robert, son of Lefwin, namely the bovate which was Stephen's, and the bovate and the homage of Swain, son of Roskel, for the service of the forty-eighth part of a knight.<sup>2</sup> Lefwin's name appears in the confirmation by Henry I to the canons of Nostell of the gifts of Robert de Lascy, as a vassal who gave two bovates in Cramtona (a place in Woolley township now lost).<sup>3</sup> In 1176 Essulf de Notton was amerced 20s. for forest trespass.<sup>4</sup>

Assulf's wife was Margaret.<sup>5</sup> Probably they were the parents of Reginald de Notton, who married a daughter of Lefwin, son of Aviet. From this marriage sprang Gilbert de Notton, who confirmed to the canons of Nostell two bovates in Cramtona, which Lefwin (son of Aviet) his grandfather, and Robert (Lefwin's son), the grantor's maternal uncle, gave; also the mill of Notton, standing between Notton and Chevet, which the said Robert gave, 1180-1200.<sup>6</sup> This Gilbert de Notton gave to the brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Pontefract a bovate called Rainsacre in Notton, and two acres of land in Adbaldehye (Applehaigh) with common rights in Notton;<sup>7</sup> also to Monk Bretton Priory one bovate of land

<sup>1</sup> Bracton's Note Book; ed. Maitland.

<sup>2</sup> Chartul. of Monk Bretton, f. 297*d*.

<sup>3</sup> Chartul. of Nostell, Vesp. E. xix, f. 150.

<sup>4</sup> Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. II, 111.

<sup>5</sup> Chartul. of Monk Bretton, f. 299*d*.

<sup>6</sup> Dodsworth MS., xcvi, f. 35*d*.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., viii, f. 185.



in Notton, which Margaret the wife of Assulf formerly held.<sup>1</sup> Gilbert was seneschal of Pontefract from 1224 until his death.

Gilbert married, as his first wife, Juliana, by whom he had Reginald, Gilbert who succeeded him, William, Roger, and John. His second wife was Edith, widow of Augustine de Barton of Barton-by-Eccles, co. Lancs., married about 1190. She died in 1220, leaving a daughter by her former husband—Cecily de Barton—who married William, third son of her stepfather, Gilbert. This William de Notton was acting as constable to John de Lascy, constable of Chester; his son Gilbert succeeded to the Lancashire estates of his grandmother in 1220, and took the name of Barton. Gilbert, the second son of Gilbert I of Notton, married Margery, daughter of Hugh de Eland, by whom he had Roger, Reginald, and Mathew. Roger, the eldest son, in 1238, was witness to a charter of Clementia de Longvilliers, sister of Roger de Montbegon, and granddaughter of Adam Fitz-Swein, in which she quitclaimed for herself and her heirs all rights of patronage in the church of Silkstone.<sup>2</sup>

Roger de Notton held one fee in Notton under Edmund de Lascy, which in 1258 was assigned in dower to de Lascy's widow, Alesia.<sup>3</sup> Roger died in 1240, and the custody of his heirs was granted to Matthew Besyl.<sup>4</sup> His only child, a daughter, Christiana, subsequently married Sir William Heyrun (Heron) of Hackleton, Northants, who died 7 Dec., 1296, when he held the manor of Notton of the Earl of Lincoln, by knight's service, worth £20 a year. Sir William Heron had a son Walter, who died during his father's lifetime, leaving an only daughter, Emmeline, born in 1290, who became heiress to her grandfather, on whose death she was only six years old. Emmeline Heron succeeded to the manors of Silkstone and Notton, and was married to John, lord Darcy, High Sheriff of York, Steward of the household to Edward III. In the Woolley inquisition of 1327 he is mentioned as holding part of a fee in Woolley (W. 59), and was also lord of the manors of Silkstone and Notton. Their son John died at Notton in 1356, and was succeeded by his son Philip, born 1352, who became Admiral of the Fleet, and died in 1398. In his time a chapel existed at Notton, as by his will he ordered torches to be distributed after his death to this and other churches. His great-granddaughter, Elizabeth, born 1417, the only child of Philip, lord Darcy (born 1398, died 1418), married

<sup>1</sup> Chartul. of Monk Bretton, 299*d.*; and N. 2.

<sup>2</sup> "South Yorkshire," ii, 222.

<sup>3</sup> Cal. of Pat. Rolls, 1258–1266, p. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Close Rolls, 1237–1242.

Sir James Strangways of Harlsey, N.R. Yorks., High Sheriff, 1446, 1453, and 1469; Speaker of the House of Commons in 1461. There are remains of a stained glass window to his memory in Thirsk Church. Their son, Sir Richard Strangways, of Harlsey and Whorlton Castles, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Will. Nevill, Earl of Kent and lord Fauconberg. He died 13 April, 1488, and was buried at Mount Grace Priory. His son, Sir James, aged 30 in 1492, was High Sheriff the following year, and married Alice, daughter of Thomas, 5th lord Scrope of Masham and Upsall. His inq. p. m. was taken 4 Nov., 1521. Sir Thomas, who was Sheriff in 1520, succeeded his father, and married Ann, daughter of Humphrey, lord Dacre of Gillesland; he died 22 Aug., 1525. His son, Sir James, aged 22 in 1525, was High Sheriff in 1538, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Pigot of Clotherholme; at the Reformation he had a grant of Mount Grace Priory. On his death without issue 26 April, 1541, his extensive estates became divisible between his cousin Robert Roos of Ingmanthorpe and his aunt Joan, wife of Sir William Mauleverer and widow of Sir John Bigod of Settrington. There was, however, so much variance between the parties that an Act of Parliament was passed in 1544, which allotted the manor of Notton and property in Woolley with other lands forming part of the inheritance of the Strangways to Robert Roos of Ingmanthorpe.<sup>1</sup> Robert Roos sold the manor of Notton with 30 messuages and 2 watermills and lands in Woolley to Sir George Darcy, knt., in 1544.<sup>2</sup> Sir George Darcy joined with his wife Dorothea in the sale on 10 Jan., 1556-7, to Francis Woodrove of Woolley of the manor of Notton, 20 messuages, 30 tofts, 20 cottages, 30 gardens, 6,000 acres of land, 50 of meadow, 300 of pasture, 50 of wood, 1,000 of wold and heath, and £4 rents in Notton, Chevet, Woolley, Brerely, Darton, Mapplewell, Bretton, Swawell, and Woodsome, for the sum of £760<sup>3</sup> (N.24).

<sup>1</sup> Yorks. Arch. Jl., vii, 490.

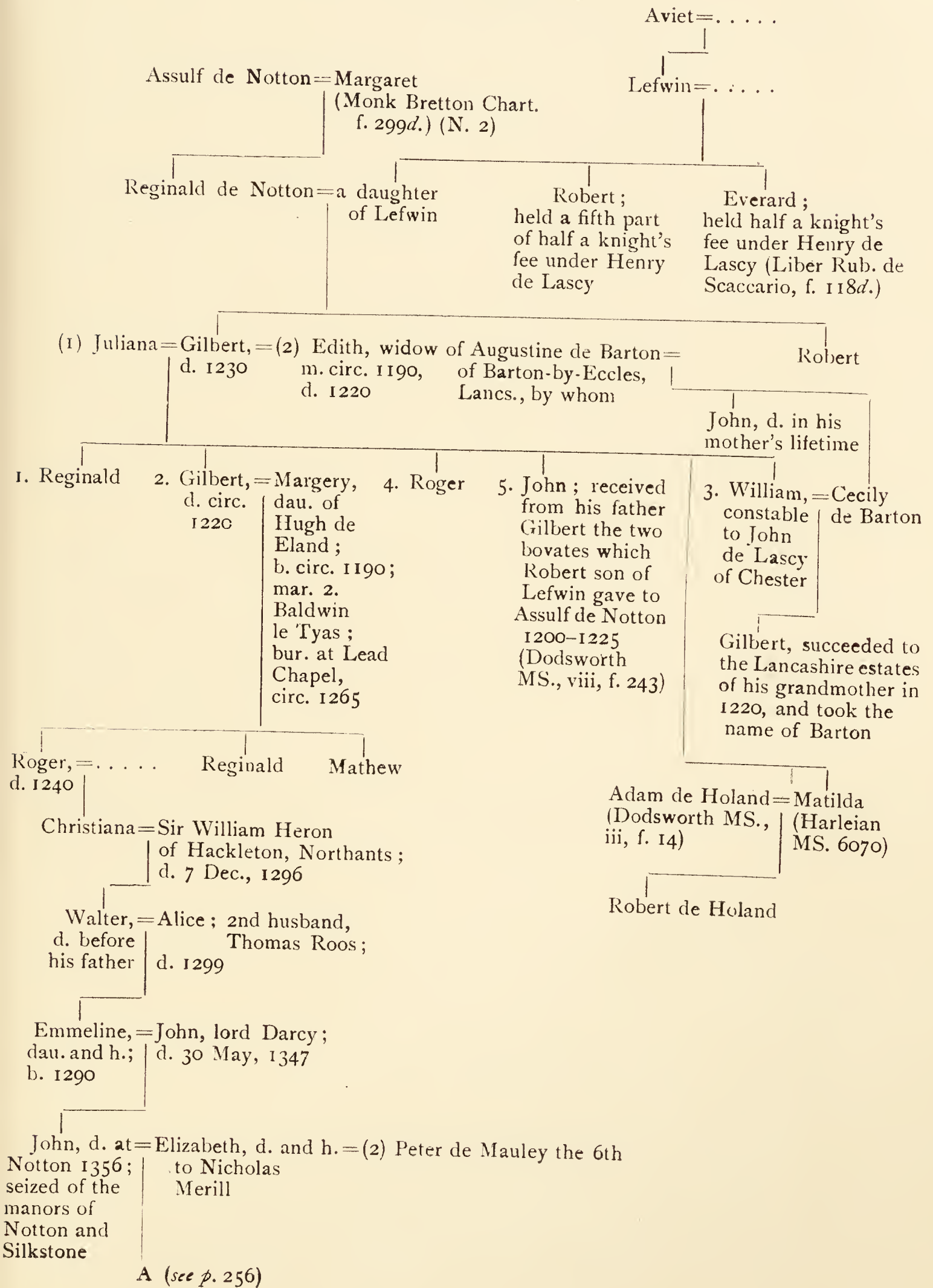
<sup>2</sup> Yorks. Fines, Easter Term, 36 Hen. VIII.

<sup>3</sup> Yorks. Fines, Hilary Term, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.

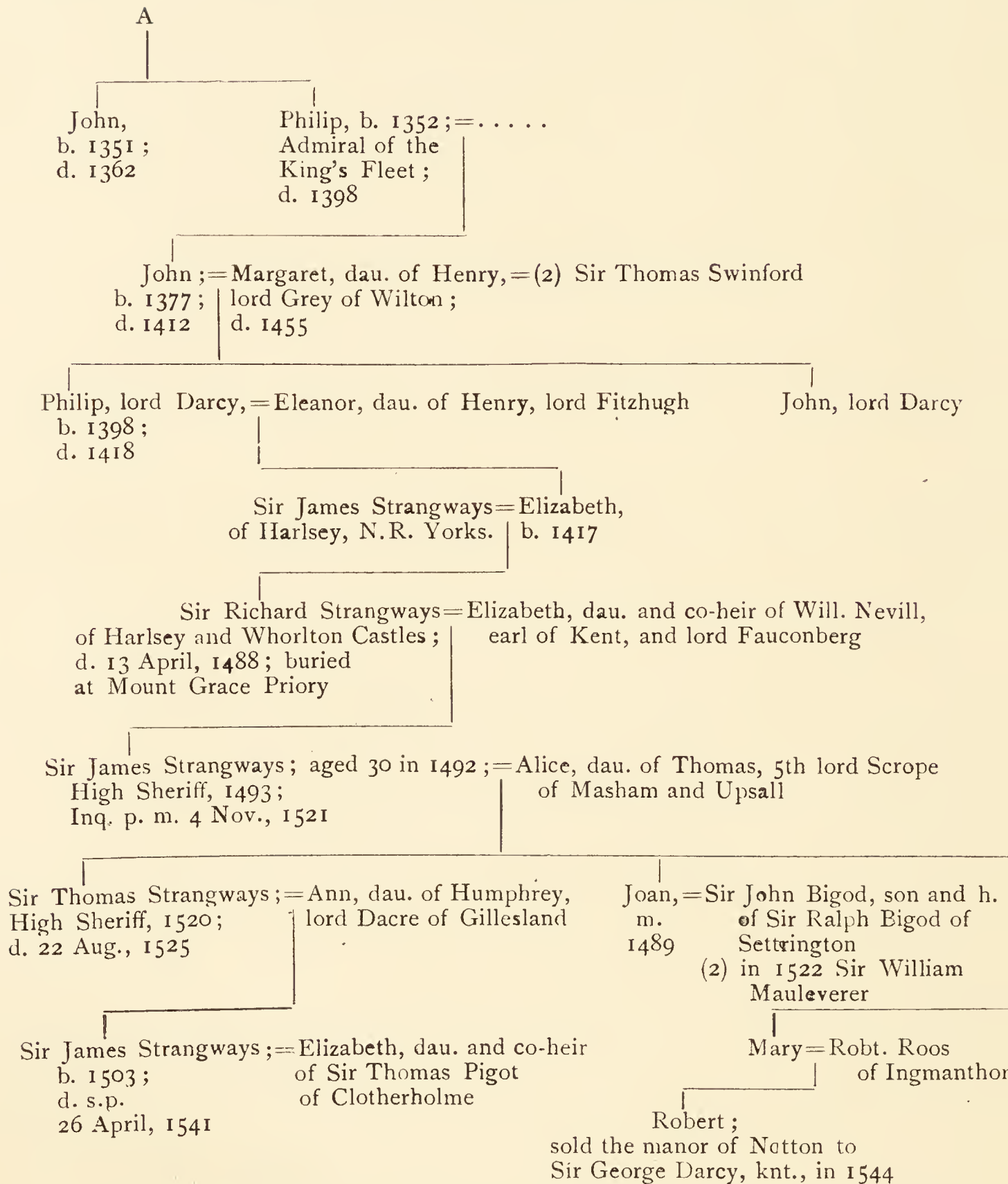


NOTTON OF NOTTON.

Arms:—Argent, on a cross sable, five roundels of the first, charged with five crosses gules.



A (see p. 256)



Thus ended one line of the Notton family, but there was another branch that carried on the family name and connection with Woolley.

This branch has not yet been definitely connected with the family that ended with Christiana Notton, but there can be little doubt that they sprang from the same tree, and came into prominence towards the end of the thirteenth century. Between 1290 and 1300, William son of Hugh de Notton began to make purchases of land at Woolley; in 1300 Margaret de Stainton, a widow, granted to William de Notton and Margery, his wife, all her half-share in the



watermill of Woolley with the milldam, reserving to herself the right to grind her own corn free without any mulcture, this right to descend to her son Godfrey (W. 44).

In 1327 William de Notton held two bovates of land in Woolley (W. 59); in 1333 he purchased lands and messuages in Woolley from William son of John de Wolvelay (W. 62), and sixteen years later bought all his remaining lands in Woolley (W. 77). He also bought land from John Kyng of Wolvelay (W. 63), from Gilbert de Thurstonland, Joan, his wife, and John their son (W. 68). He made an exchange of lands with Edith de Whetelay of Wollay (W. 70), and in 1342 purchased an assart of land in Wolvelay, known as Smythikers (W. 71).

William de Notton was a Justice and had many commissions of oyer and terminer; in 1352 he was serjeant to King Edward III, in which year he had a grant of the estate of Abynton and Lytlington (Great and Little Abington, co. Cambridge), which came into the king's hands as escheats after the death, without heirs, of Peter de Anesy, an alien, by the service of holding the king's curry-comb when he mounts his palfrey at the castle of Cambridge.<sup>1</sup>

In 1361 William de Notton held the position of chief-justice in Ireland. Eleven years previously he had (as stated elsewhere) founded a chantry in Woolley church for the souls of himself, his wife Isabel, and their children.

Sir William de Notton gave a mortgage on his chief messuage in Woolley with all his lands, rents, services, etc., in Woolley and Notton as security for £40, on 15 Feb., 1364-5, to Sir William de Fyncheden, steward to John, lord Darcy of Notton (W. 85). On 4 May, 1366, there was a further loan of £10 to Sir William Notton (W. 86); again on 8 July a further £10, when an indenture was drawn up stating that if the £60 now owing was not paid, Sir William de Fyncheden could seize the lands simply and without condition (W. 87); on 26 October of the same year Sir William de Notton released all claim to those lands in Wolvelay and Notton which he had granted to Sir William de Fyncheden (W. 89). This deed was dated at Westminster, and bears the seal of Notton in red wax within a circle of tracery work, a shield bearing on a cross five roundels, charged with five crosses pattée, the shield resting on an oak tree; and the legend *S. Willelmi de Notton*; and the seal of Fyncheden, also in red wax—within a circle of tracery work, a shield bearing a chevron, between three birds, and the legend *Sigillum Willelmi*

<sup>1</sup> Pat. Rot., 3 July, 26 Ed. III.

*De Fyncheden.* The release was entered upon the Close Rolls of 39 Ed. III, m. 16*d*.

In addition to the £60, Fyncheden paid 100 marks to Sir William Notton for the estate, which included 4 messuages, 2 mills, 160 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood, and 5*s.* rents in Wolvelay and Notton, 1 June, 1366<sup>1</sup> (W. 91).

Sir William de Notton must have died between the latter date and 17 Feb., 1366–7, for on that date his widow Isabel released all claim to those lands in Wollay and Notton granted to Sir William de Fyncheden by her late husband, Sir William de Notton. This deed bears a seal in red wax—within a circle of tracery, a lozenge, bearing on a cross five roundels, charged with five crosses pattée, the letters *I.S.E.L.* at the four corners (W. 92).

Sir William de Fyncheden did not long enjoy his newly acquired estate, for he died before 8 October, 1377, when his trustees sold all his lands, tenements, mills, and the reversion of those lands which Alice, his widow, held in Wollay and Notton to John Woodrove, described as of Normanton, who thus acquired a residence in Woolley (W. 96). His descendants retained it until 1599, when Francis Woodrove sold his manors of Woolley and Notton, with all their rights, and all his messuages, lands, mills, meadows, etc., in the county of York, lying in Wolleye, Notton, Roiston, Darton, Brearley, Cold Hindley, Northorpe, Ryhill, Chevet, and Cudworth for the sum of £6,000, to Michael Wentworth, Esquire, of Criskell (Creskeld), co. York, ancestor of the present owner (W. 185).

An early Woolley family was that of Byri, Byry, Biry, Beri, Bery, Bury, as the name was variously spelled.

Dame Isabella, relict of Roger de Byri, for the soul of her late husband, and with the consent of Peter, Henry, John, Adam, and Eustace, her sons and heirs, granted to the monks of Rievaulx a toft in Woolley opposite her chief messuage—1195–1210.<sup>2</sup> Thomas de Biri, son of Roger and Dame Isabella, gave all his share in the mill of Woolley to Monk Bretton Priory. Another son, Henry, gave to Henry, his son by Eva, daughter of Thomas North, one toft in the town of Wlvelay with an oxgang of land with power to sell legally except to the religious, the chief lord, or the Jews (W. 31). He confirmed to the monks of Byland the lands which they had of the gift of Dame Isabella, his mother; also the land which they had of the gift of Helyas son of William of Merskahe (W. 32). Henry de Biri witnessed two deeds (undated) of Ralph son of Orm son of

<sup>1</sup> Feet of Fines, 1 June, 1366.

<sup>2</sup> Chartul. of Rievaulx, cccxlvi.



Cornelius, of lands in Wlvelai. His seal was inscribed *S. HENRICI BYRY. F. ROG.* He was a witness, with his brother John, to a charter of Henry de Dicton, to which William de Penigeston was also witness (thus placing the date about 1220) (W. 13A). At the feast of Pentecost, 16 May, 1255, John de Byry of Wlfley gave to God and the Convent of Byland half an acre of land in Wlfley; the deed bears a seal in red wax, showing a bird, and the legend *SIGILL : JOHS : DE : BIRI* (W. 17). Another grant from John de Biry and Clarice his wife gives three acres of land in Wlvelay to Byland Abbey (W. 18); their son Roger gave 2½ acres to Byland Abbey in 1261.<sup>1</sup>

Henry de Biri and his wife Eva had two sons, Henry and Adam, and a daughter Alice. The younger Henry appears frequently in the Wakefield Manor Court Rolls between the years 1275 and 1286, in which latter year he came to the Court in the name of the Brother of Benteley (probably the monk in charge of Bentley Grange from Byland Abbey), and gave 6s. 8d. for a respite of the suit exacted from him for Bentley. The earliest dated mention of him among the Woolley deeds is in a grant from Thomas Tyrel of Chevet to William his son, of a messuage in Wolvelay, to which Henry de Biri de Wolvelay and his brother Adam are witnesses; Sunday after Easter day, 12 April, 1293 (W. 8A).

There is a grant from Henry de Bery son of Henry de Bery, de Wulvelay to Hugh the Forester of Notton of a third part of the water mill of Wulvelay, lying between the fields of Notton and Bursclive (Bushcliffe)—the mill on Woolley dam now used as a saw-mill, Henry to find the millstones and all utensils, Hugh to pay 6s. yearly. The deed is dated 25 July, 1284, and bears a seal in green wax—a pointed oval, with a demi figure of the Virgin and Infant Christ, with the legend *AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA* (W. 31A).

The Biris were benefactors to Rievaulx and Byland Abbeys, and to Monk Bretton Priory. Henry de Biri, his wife Amabel consenting, gave to Byland Abbey the lands known as Bradrode and Duverode in Wlvelay. This deed was witnessed by Sir John de Hoderode, steward to the Earl of Lincoln, and by Sir William de London, and must therefore be dated between 1246 and 1260. The deed bears a seal in red wax, showing a star, and the legend *S. HENRICI : DE : BIRI* (W. 33).

Henri de Biri had a son John married to Isabella, daughter of Adam the Forester of Marcheule (W. 39), and a daughter Edith, who became the wife of Henry de Whetelay. On 31 March, 1316,

<sup>1</sup>Dodsworth MS., xciv, f. 63.

Edith, then a widow, gave a bond to Henry de Biri, her father, by which, in consideration of a grant of land and tenements in Wlvelay made to her by her father, she bound herself to provide him, during the rest of his natural life, with all necessaries of meat and clothes suitable for him with lodging; and after the death of her father to support in like manner her brother John. If she neglects them they can claim six marks of silver yearly out of the said lands in Wlveley at Martinmas for sustenance. There is an endorsement to the deed that Edith de Whetelay sustained her father for his life, and after his death granted to her brother John the water-mill to hold in lieu of sustenance for his life, and after his death to Isabella his wife (W. 57). (Was this an early example of making over an estate to avoid death duties?)

This Henry de Whetelay, who married Edith, daughter of Henry de Biri, was the first of that name to appear at Woolley. In all probability he was the son of Robert de Wetelay of Wheatley in Clayton, co. York. A deed has already (p. 251) been alluded to, in which Robert de Wetelei granted to Adam de Holand lands in Clayton and Crossland, and *inter alia*, the homage and service of John son of Elias de Wluelei for land in Crossland. One of the witnesses is Gilbert de Notton, who died in 1230. This deed connects the names Wheatley and Woolley.

There is a warranty by Robert de Schelflay (Shelley) to Adam de Holand for, *inter alia*, a meadow in Wetelay which Henry son of Robert de Wetelay had quitclaimed to Adam.<sup>1</sup> John de Hoderode, who died 1272-3, was a witness.<sup>2</sup>

It may thus be taken as almost certain that this Henry de Wheatley, who married Edith de Biri, and was dead in 1316, came from Wheatley in Clayton, co. Yorks., and not from Wheatley in co. Notts., as suggested by Dr. Hunter, but without corroborative evidence.<sup>3</sup> Henry de Wheatley settled at Woolley, and by marriage acquired the one-twelfth of a knight's fee which had belonged to Biri. For a period of over four hundred years they remained one of the leading families in Woolley, and intermarried with the Woodroves of Woolley, the Dronsfields and Wentworths of Bretton, the Lacys of Brierley and the Burdetts of Denby. They appear in the Visitation of 1612, but their arms—Quarterly, sable and argent, in the second and third quarters two crosses patonce gules, are marked “non probavit.” The Wheatleys lived at the large gabled house, known

<sup>1</sup> Lord Savile's Clayton Deeds.

<sup>2</sup> Yorks. Arch. Jl., i, 172.

<sup>3</sup> “South Yorkshire,” ii, 386.



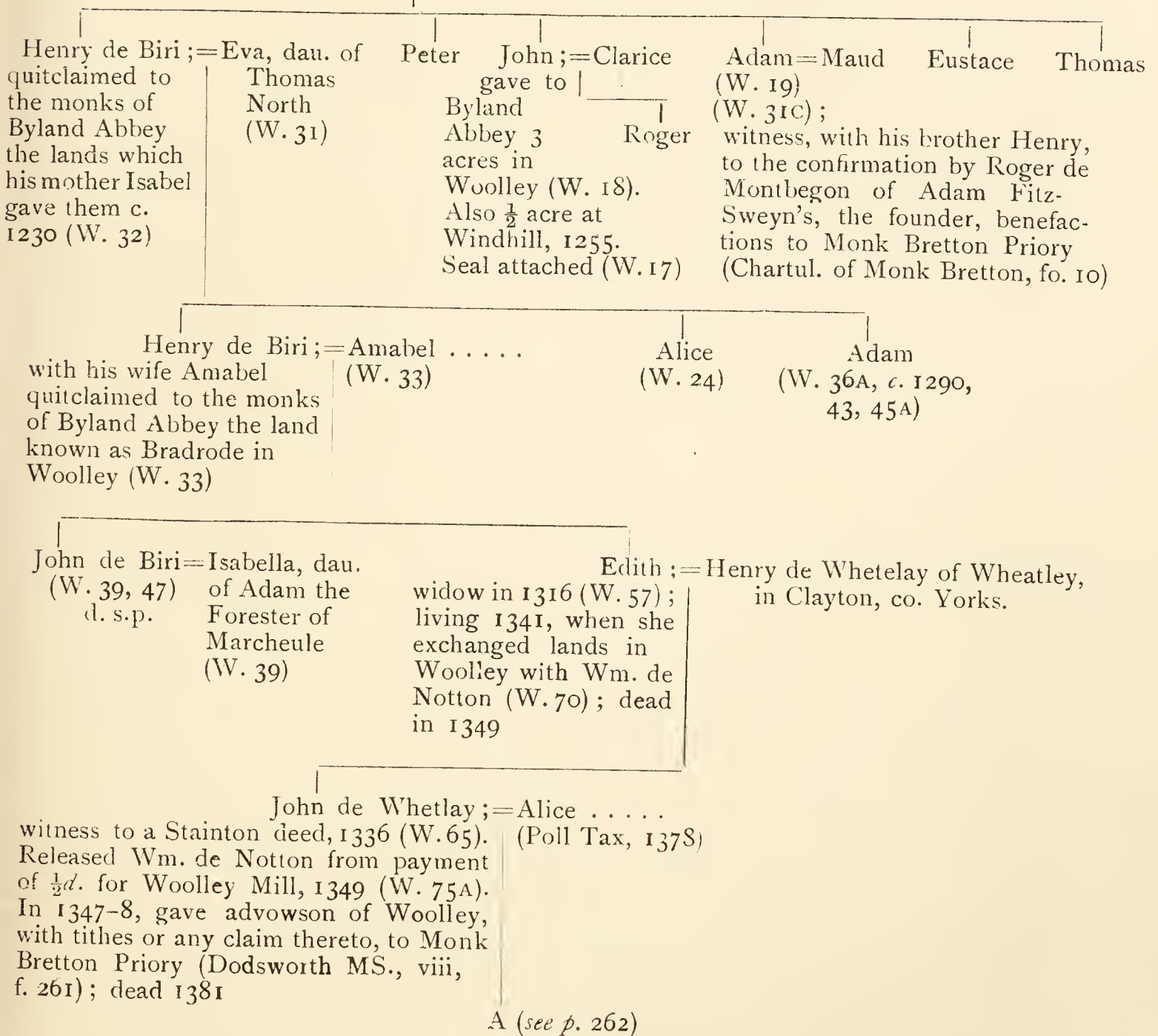
as Wheatley Hall, facing south and looking towards the north side of Woolley Church.

Their most prosperous period was in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, after which they began to sell their lands; the last portion of which was conveyed to Godfrey Wentworth of Woolley, in 1750, by Michael Wheatley, who had been a captain under the Duke of Marlborough. The family name is perpetuated in "Wheatley wood," which stands on the high ground of Woolley.

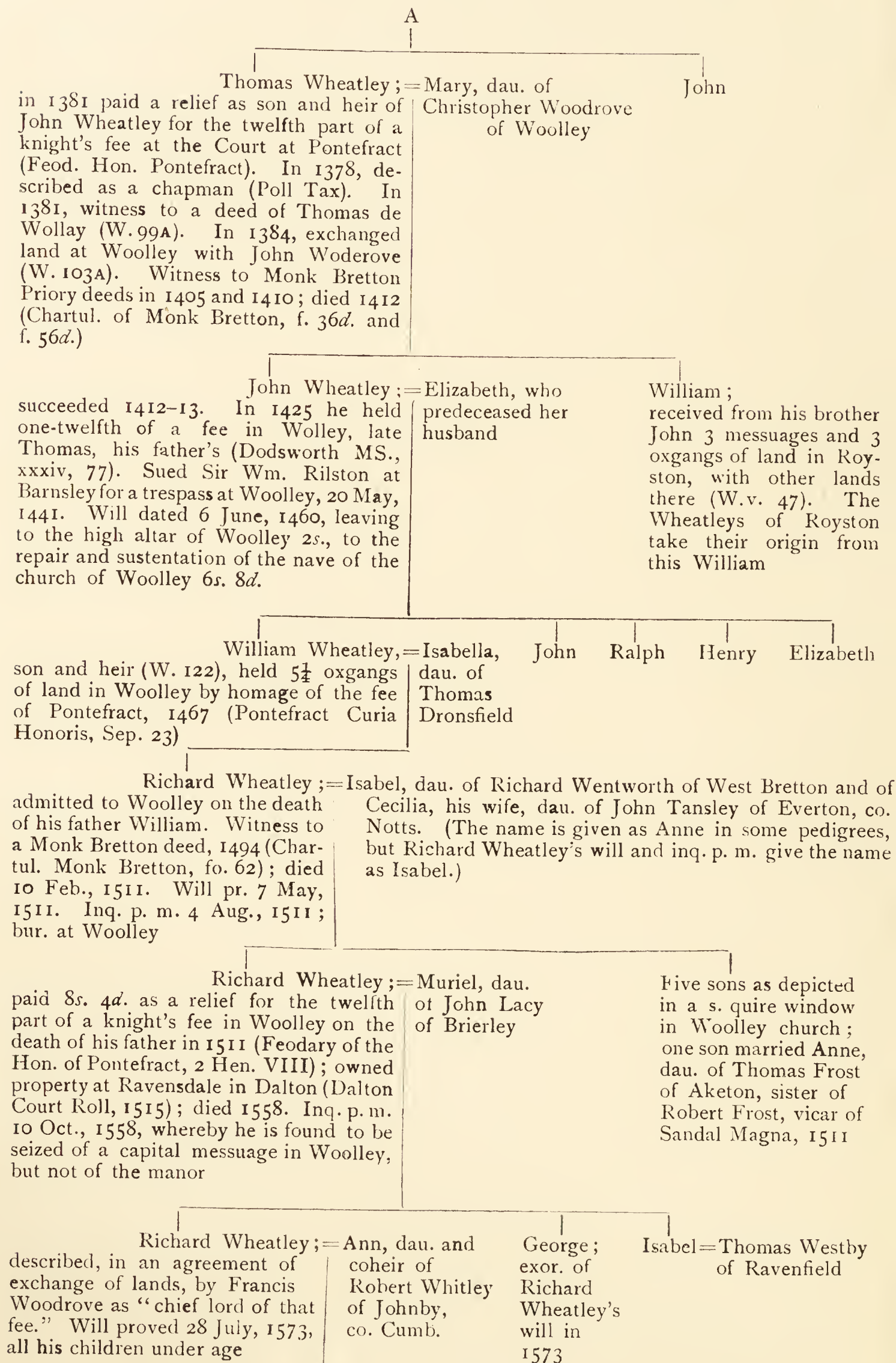
### BIRI AND WHEATLEY OF WOOLLEY.

Arms of Wheatley: Quarterly, sable and argent, a fesse gules, in the second quarter two crosses pattée, and in the third one cross pattée of the third.

Roger de Biri, = Dame Isabella; gave to the monks of Rievaulx  
c. 1200 (W. 31) | a toft in Woolley, for the soul of her late  
husband (Chartul. of Rievaulx, cccxvi)



A (see p. 262)





B

Thomas Wheatley ; had livery of his estate in 1574 ; living 1612	= Margery, dau. of George Week of Gloucester- shire	Robert = Joan, dau. of Robert Bence of Ald- borough, Suffolk	Nicholas Andrew Mathew	Rosamund, mar. to Bannister	Diones, mar. to Norman- vile	Anne, mar. to Robert Kaye of Wake- field
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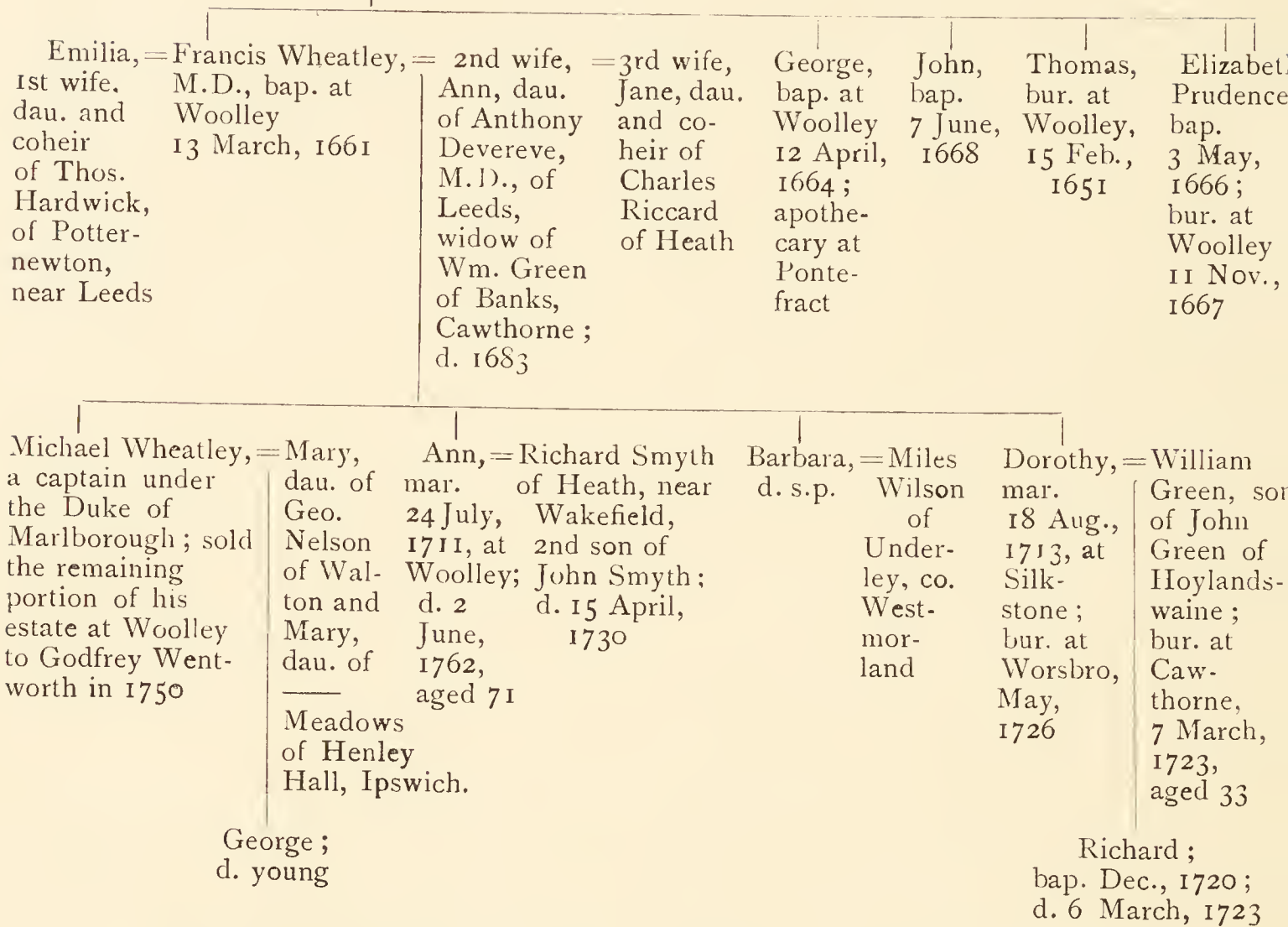
Thomas Wheatley ; had powers and privileges of Court Leet and view of frankpledge within his manor of Woolley con- firmed by grant from the Crown in Letters Patent, dated 21 Dec., 1614 (W. 213). On 23 Oct., 1618, sold the above privileges to John Woode of Nunappleton and Michael Green of Horsforth for £50 (W. 205). In 1617 sold Ra- vencourt to Thos. Hirst (Heton Court Roll, 1617). In 1625 sold his land at Woolley and Notton to Michael Wentworth. Died 7 Feb., 1629. Will dated 3 Feb., 1628, proved 15 April, 1730	= Dorothy, dau. of Richard Burdett of Denby, and of Mary, dau. of Godfrey Bosvile of Gunthwaite. Will dated 29 May, 1647 ; pr. 5 May, 1663	Richard	Elizabeth = John Popeley of Woolley Moor House	Ann	Alice ; mar. Thos. Cudworth of Coates
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Thomas Wheatley ; born 1611. Col. in the King's army ; held tene- ments in Woolley, yearly value £6 13s. 4d. Fined £20 as a delinquent. Fine paid 8 Sep., 1653. Buried at Woolley 19 July, 1683	= Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of Thomas Oldfield of Wood- lands, Calverley, and of Elizabeth, dau. of Michael Wentworth of Woolley	Edward ; = . . . Crompton adhered to the late King ; petitioned 24 July, 1649 ; possessed of cattle, horses, household stuff, value £50. Fine £8 6s. 8d. (Royalist Comp. Papers)	Katherin ; buried at Woolley 6 July, 1662
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Edith, 1st wife, dau. of Stephen Ryder of Cover- dale ; died at Woolley ; buried there 11 June, 1666	= George Wheatley ; buried at Woolley 3 Feb., 1673	= 2nd wife, Mary, dau. of John Drue of Rother- ham, and widow of Abraham Hawksworth of Wheatley Hill	Francis, buried 26 Feb., 1666	John of Royston ; bap. 1645 ; bur. at Woolley 15 Dec., 1688	= Hannah, dau. of John Holling- worth of Tinsal, widow of John Wood of Roys- ton ; mar. 9 Dec., 1673, at Woolley, aged 25		
			George Richard, bur. 1 April, 1689 Thomas Michael		Everild Katherin, bur. 6 July, 1662, at Woolley Elizabeth		
	John, bur. at Wool- ley 15 Dec., 1688	Michael, bur. at Woolley 6 Oct., 1683	George = Eleanor, dau. of Henry Wood of Barnsley and Elizabeth Simpson	Francis, apothe- cary at Barns- ley	Elizabeth, mar. Anthony Todd of Newstead	Bridget, mar. 1. Wm. Bosvile ; 2. Hugh Bosvile	Richard, bur. at Woolley 1 April 1689

C see p. 264)

C



The Dictons (Dichton, Dychton, Dighton, as the name is variously spelled) were tenants of land in Woolley early in the thirteenth century, and bore as their arms—Argent, a lion passant, between three crosses pattée fitchée gules.

About 1210 John Tyrel of Burchesclive (Bushcliff) let lands in Woolley lying next the Wolfpit to Thomas de Dicton, son of Geoffrey Butler (Pincerna) of Dicton (near Huddersfield) (W. 4, 5, 6, 7). This Thomas and his brother Henry bought much land in Woolley from the Tyrels, the Crigglestones, the Brettons of West Bretton, and the Mores (W. 10–25). Henry de Dicton, as has been previously stated, married Eva, widow of Henry de Wolvelay, who was lord of the manor of Woolley, and she brought as her dower the lordship of Woolley, lands in Woolley, and two parts of the mill of Woolley, which came to her from her late husband (W. 13A). As there was no issue of this marriage Henry de Dicton granted to his brother Thomas the homage and service of all his lands in Wolvelay whether in demesne or socage; and bequeathed a moiety of the mill of Woolley with his body to St. Oswald of Nostell; to be buried at Nostell Priory; 1188–1190.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chartul. of Nostell, Vesp. E. xix, f. 36.



Thomas de Dicton's only child, Margaret, married John de Stainton, who adopted a coat of arms very similar to that of the Dictons, namely, Gules, on a fess or, between three crosses pattée argent, a lion passant of the field. John de Stainton was of full age in 1277; he appeared as a witness to a deed of Henry de Biri, son of Roger, c. 1284 (W. 31); and was dead in 1290, when Adam son of Roger de Preston quitclaimed to Margaret, widow of John de Stainton, full rights of wardship and marriage of her son John. The deed bears a circular seal, with the legend *S. ADE. DE. PRESTONA*.<sup>1</sup> Margaret had five sons, John, Thomas, Robert, William, and Godfrey. The latter, who married Isabel, widow of Adam of Castleford, in 1318, received from his mother a capital messuage and 116 acres of land with the lordship of Woolley, also the advowson of the Hermitage St. James of Wulvelay, and the right to grind his corn free at Woolley mill (W. 44). In 1319 Godfrey de Stainton and Isabella his wife gave one messuage, 63 acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 30 acres of wood in Ackworth to the church of St. Mary Magdalene of Bretton, for the souls of the said Godfrey and Isabella, and for the soul of her former husband, Adam de Castleford. The prior gave to Godfrey and Isabella 100 marks of silver.<sup>2</sup>

In 1329 Godfrey de Stainton was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the West Riding.<sup>3</sup> He was murdered at Ackworth in 1330,<sup>4</sup> and left a son John and a daughter Elizabeth.

Margaret de Stainton held Courts Leet at Woolley in the early years of the fourteenth century, wherein divers freeholders did their homage and fealty; others were presented for digging up coals; and there are estreats of the same period. She died in 1316 (inq. p. m. 31 Dec., 10 Ed. II), and was succeeded at Woolley by her eldest son John, who died leaving four daughters, Isabel, Elizabeth, Joan, and Alice. His widow Joan married Hugh de Tuttehill, son of Thomas Tuttehill of Tothill near Brighouse, who caused two of his sons to marry Isabel and Joan, and placed Elizabeth and Alice as nuns at Kirklees Priory. Their guardian, William de Notton, insisted upon proper provision being made for these nuns, and in the presence of their uncle, William de Stainton, prior of Monk Bretton, an agreement was entered into by Hugh de Tuttehill, whereby he undertook to pay 50s. annually during the lifetime of Elizabeth, and in case she ceased to be a nun she was to claim one-fourth of the lands descended to her from her father. This deed was executed at Monk Bretton Priory, 20 Dec., 1347. Hugh de Tuttehill attempted to unjustly disseise his niece Margaret, daughter of his brother William,

<sup>1</sup> W. 43A; Add. MS. 24,467.

<sup>2</sup> Pat. Rot., 19 Ed. II.

<sup>3</sup> Pat. Rot., 3 Ed. III.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. Rot., 4 Ed. III.

of all her father's lands in Fixley, Rastrick and elsewhere.<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth de Stainton ultimately became prioress of Kirklees; her tombstone was discovered in 1706, bearing the inscription *Douce Jhu de Nazareth fites mercy a Elizabeth de Staynton jadis prioress de cest maison.*<sup>2</sup> It is supposed by Hunter that she was the prioress of Kirklees who compassed the death of Robin Hood.<sup>3</sup>

Now Robin is to fair Kirkley gone,  
As fast as he can win;  
But before he came there, as we do hear,  
He was taken very ill.

And when that he came to fair Kirkley-hall,  
He knock'd all at the ring,  
But none was so ready as his cousin herself  
For to let bold Robin in.

Will you please to sit down, cousin Robin, she said,  
And drink some beer with me?  
"No, I will neither eat nor drink,  
Till I am blooded by thee."

Well, I have a room, cousin Robin, she said,  
Which you did never see,  
And if you please to walk therein,  
You blooded by me shall be.

She took him by the lilly-white hand,  
And led him to a private room,  
And there she blooded bold Robin Hood,  
Whilst one drop of blood would run.

She blooded him in the vein of the arm,  
And lock'd him up in the room;  
There did he bleed all the live-long day,  
Until the next day at noon.<sup>4</sup>

John de Stainton was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who bought much land at Woolley between 1310 and 1340, from Adam Fullo, the Normans of Chevet, and the Brettons of West Bretton. He held courts at Woolley, and in 1348 gave land to Byland Abbey (W. 74A). By his wife Juliana he had seven sons, Robert, who succeeded; John, married Joan daughter of Thomas de Wolley, and was nominated by the Prior of Monk Bretton as his attorney in 1368<sup>5</sup>; Adam; Laurence, witness to a charter of Sir William Scot,

<sup>1</sup> Yorks. Deeds, iii, 105, Record Ser., lxiii.

<sup>2</sup> Yorks. Arch. Jl., xvi, 330.

<sup>3</sup> "The Ballad Hero, Robin Hood,"

Joseph Hunter.

<sup>4</sup> "Robin Hood," Ritson, 1832 ed., p. 336.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. Rot., 42 Ed. III.



knt., at Kexbro in 1350;<sup>1</sup> William, Rector of Penistone in 1375 (W. 94); Henry, witness to a deed at Monk Bretton Priory in 1347; Thomas, from whom sprang the line that carried Woolley-moor-house to the Popeleys.

The eldest son Robert gave land in Woolley to Byland Abbey in 1350, was knighted in 1365, and died in 1369, leaving an only daughter Christiana, who was married to Sir William Rilston and became a widow in 1407. She carried Woolley Hall and the manor of Woolley with 10½ bovates of land in Woolley, 16 bovates of land in Meltham, and 6 bovates of land in Grimesthorp, the property of her father to the family of Rilston, who held it until 1490, when Robert son and heir of Edmund, the grandson of Christiana, sold the greater portion of it to Richard Woodrove of Woolley (W. 135). Many members of this family entered the Church; in addition to the two nuns mentioned above, there were Thomas Stainton, rector of Bolton-upon-Dearne in 1320; William, twelfth prior of Monk Bretton, who died in 1349; William, rector of Penistone 1375; and Thomas, rector of High Hoyland in 1460.

Thomas, a younger brother of Sir Robert Stainton, carried on the family at Woolley-moor-house. He is mentioned in the Poll Tax for 1378 as a "frankleyn," and also in the Treasury Fines; on 6 July, 1395, he received pardon for the death of Robert Horne of Woolley, who was killed 5 December, 1394. By his wife Elizabeth, who was a widow in 1403, he had Robert, John, William, and Henry. In 1393 Thomas and Elizabeth joined in a grant of a house on Wollaymore-house to their second son John (W. 106), whose son and heir Laurence was a witness in 1454 to a charter of William Boswell.<sup>2</sup> This Laurence was the last male descendant of the Staintons at Woolley-moor-house, his only daughter Elizabeth marrying, in 1489, Thomas Popeley, son of John Popeley of Birstall, who purchased certain lands in Woolley from Robert Rilston in 1485 (W. 127).

The Popeleys had before this marriage resided upon lands in Birstall, acquired by the great-grandfather of Thomas, by marriage with one of the coheirs of Thomas de Birstal.<sup>3</sup> They intermarried with the Neviles of Liversedge, Wentworths of Bretton, and Baidons of Baidon, finally ending with an heiress, the daughter of Francis Popeley and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Gomersal of Gomersal. This Grace Popeley married first Sir Thomas Wentworth of Bretton, who died 5 Dec., 1675, and after his death, Alexander, Lord Eglintoun, but she left no children by either husband.

<sup>1</sup> Dodsworth MS., viii, f. 242.

<sup>2</sup> Chartul. of Monk Bretton.

<sup>3</sup> "South Yorkshire," ii, 385.

DICTON, STANTON, AND POPELEY.

Arms of Dicton : Argent, a lion passant, between three crosses pattée fitchée gules.

Geoffrey Butler (Pincerna) of Dicton (Deighton), = . . . . .  
a village near Huddersfield

Henry de Dicton, = Eva, widow of Henry de Wolvelay,  
d. s.p. lord of the manor of Woolley

Thomas de Dicton ; = . . . .  
bought 48 acres of land lying next the Wulfpyt in Woolley from John Tyrel of Bushcliff c. 1210; also one clearing called Bernol-desrode, lying near the stream which divides Woolley and Bretton, abutting upon Crigglestone township (W. 14); also land from Ada, sister of Henry de More (W. 12); also from Adam son of Alan de Crigelston (W. 10). Received a grant from his brother Henry of the homage and service of all his lands in Woolley, which came to him as dower from his wife Eva de Wolvelay (W. 13A)

Arms of Stainton : Gules, on a fesse or, between three crosses pattée, a lion passant of the field.

John de Stainton = Margaret, dau. and h.;  
of Stainton; of full age a widow in 1290 (W. 43A).  
in 1277. Gave man- Inq. p. m. 31 Dec., 1316  
mission to Will. son of Thomas son of Swane de Wolvelai c. 1280 (Harleian MS. 798). Dead in 1290 (W. 43A). (Add. MS. 24,467)

John de Stainton; = Joan = (2) Hugh  
in 1303 granted aid to Ed. I; gave to his brother Thomas a messuage in Woolley, which "William my brother held of me in le Morehouse" (Harleian MS. 798). Inq. p. m.; died seized of manor of Garford after death of Richard de Stainton, and other tenements which Thomas de Stainton held under the will of his father, John de Staynton, 1343

de Hugh Tho-  
Tutte- mas;  
hill succeed-  
ed his  
brother  
John in  
1343  
(W. 74)

Robert  
(W. 45);  
in Terrier  
of 1327

William; 12th  
Prior of  
Monk  
Bretton;  
d. 1349

Godfrey; = Isabel,  
murdered widow  
at Ack- of Adan  
worth de Cas-  
1330 (Pat. tleford;  
Rot., 4 mar.  
Ed. III) 1318

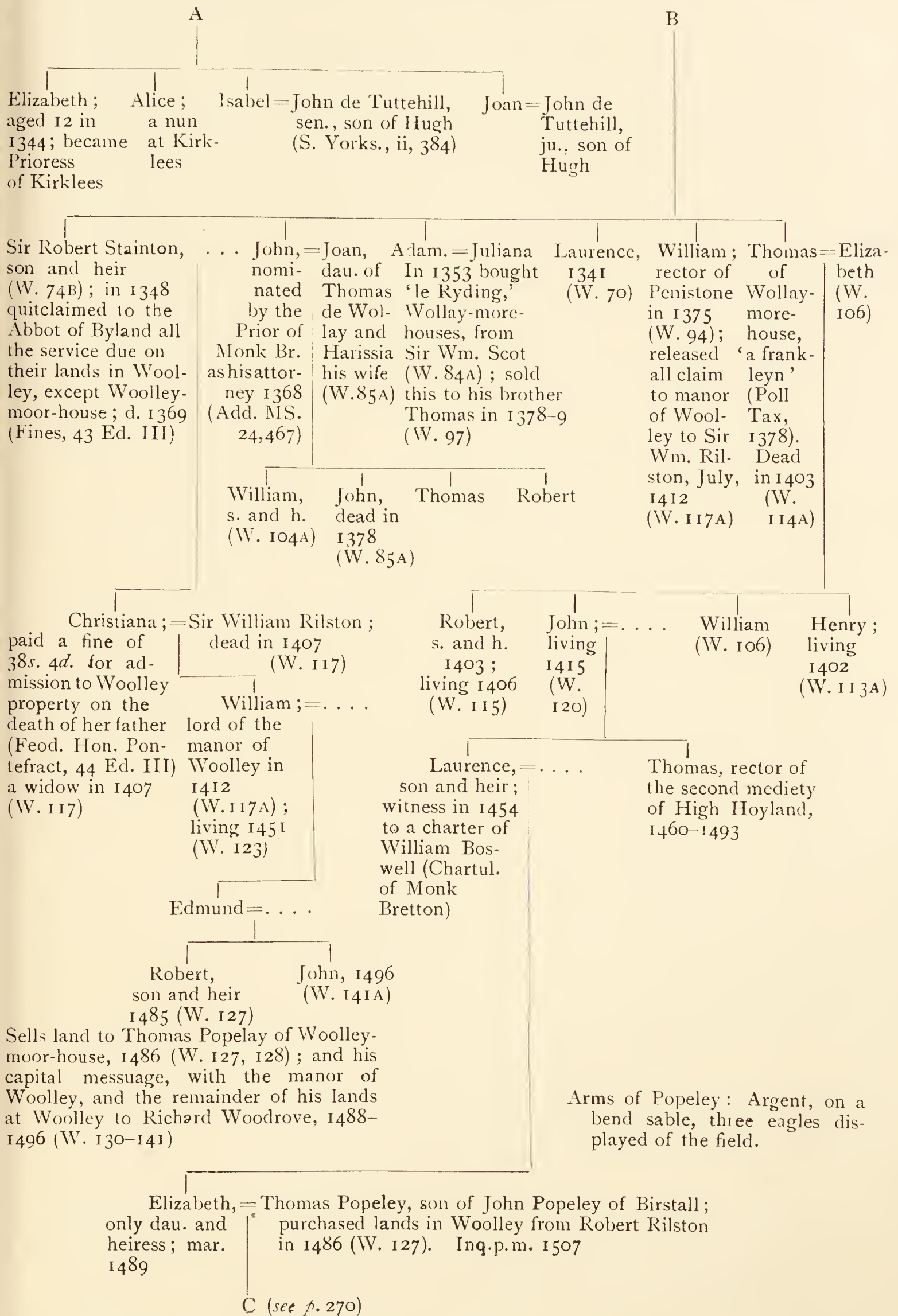
John;  
witness to  
a Monk  
Bretton  
charter in  
1351; living  
in 1366  
(W. 90)

Elizabeth; = Robert,  
mar. in son of  
1343 John  
Woodrove  
of Woolley

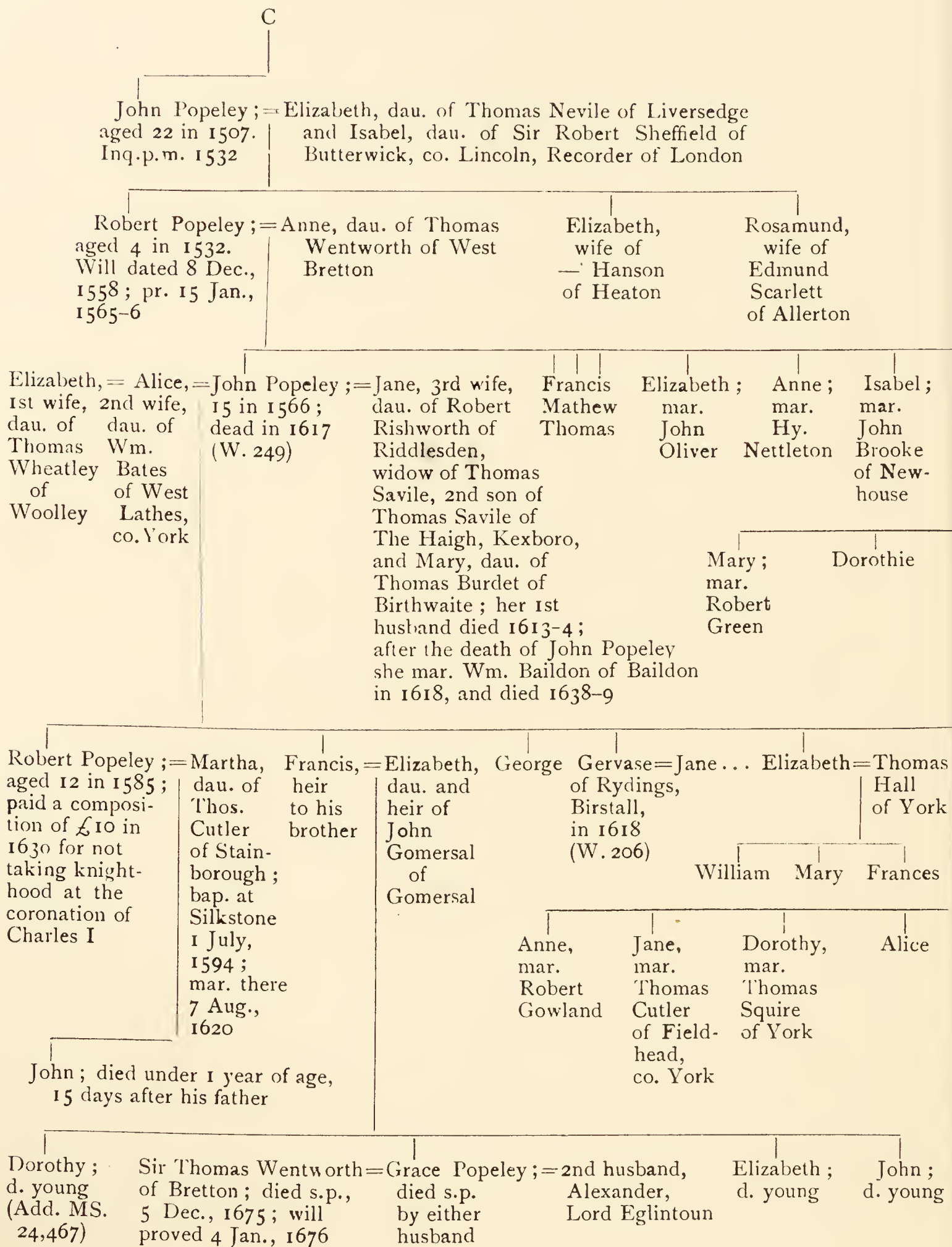
A (see p. 269)

B (see p. 269)





Arms of Popeley: Argent, on a bend sable, three eagles displayed of the field.



One of the early families in Woolley whose lands ultimately came to the Staintons was that of Peitevin or Pictavensis (one from Poitou). They were descended from Roger Pictavus, who held several manors under Ilbert de Lascy in 1087,<sup>1</sup> and were probably

<sup>1</sup> "The Baildons of Baildon," i, 288.



a younger branch of the family settled at Altofts. In 1233 Adam Peitevin, known as the paymaster,<sup>1</sup> held a manor in Woolley.<sup>2</sup> His daughter Scherith (Siherich, Siharith, or Sigietha, as she is variously named) married Adam Fullo; they gave to the priory of Monk Bretton 5 acres of land at Hallestedes in Woolley-more-house and 2 acres of meadow which had belonged to Scherith's father Adam Peitevin.<sup>3</sup> This property was afterwards granted by Adam, prior of Monk Bretton, to Orm son of Cornelius. Ralph the son of Orm sold these lands to Sir John de Hoderode, who was seneschal of Pontefract, 1246-1260. Adam Fullo's son, Hugh, granted to Thomas Stainton all the rents and services with the homages, wards, reliefs which he held in the moor beneath the hill of Wolfley, by inheritance from his mother Scheriche the elder daughter of Adam Pictavensis.<sup>4</sup>

Another family who settled at Woolley in the fourteenth century, and eventually became the leading house, was that of Woodrove. There was a James Woodrove of Methley, co. York, mentioned in the inq. p. m. of Joan daughter of William de Dufton, 28 Oct., 1276. Henry Woodrove of Woolley married Elizabeth daughter of William Dronsfield of West Bretton.<sup>5</sup> Their son John bought land in Normanton from John and Jane Godman of Badsworth in 1336<sup>6</sup>; and was owner of a messuage at Woolley in 1366 (W. 90). He was, according to the tenor of his will, buried at Normanton. By his wife, Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Sothill, he had John, who succeeded him at Woolley, Richard, and Thomas, chaplains, and Robert, who married Elizabeth daughter of Godfrey and Isabel Stainton of Woolley-more-house. John Woodrove, the younger, married Ann daughter of John Cresacre of Barnborough; he purchased from the executors of Sir William Fyncheden all their lands and mills in Woolley and Notton, 8 Oct., 1377 (W. 96, N. 6A). In 1384 he exchanged lands at Woolley with Thomas de Wheatley (W. 102A). In 1388 he bought the moiety of the manor of Meltham from Sir William Rilston and Christiana his wife, which she inherited on the death of her father, Sir Robert Staynton, in 1369.<sup>7</sup> He was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the W.R. Yorks., 26 Nov., 1392.<sup>8</sup> Along with John Mounteney, knt., John de Amyas and William de Sandale chaplain, he alienated 50 acres of land in Mirfield to the prioress of Kirklees to find a chaplain to celebrate Divine service in their conventual church, for the soul of John de

<sup>1</sup> Dodsworth MS., cxvi, 33.

<sup>2</sup> Add. MS. 24,467.

<sup>3</sup> Chartul. of Monk Bretton, f. 308.

<sup>4</sup> Wilson's Yorkshire Deeds, Add. MS. 24,467.

<sup>5</sup> Flower's Visitation, 1564.

<sup>6</sup> Feet of Fines, Trin., 10 Ed. III.

<sup>7</sup> Fines 11 Ric. II.

<sup>8</sup> Pat. Rot., 16 Ric. II.

Burgh, knt., 20 April, 1396.<sup>1</sup> He was one of the trustees, with John de Dronsfield, Hugh de Wombewell and Thomas de Wollay chaplain, of Sir John Scot's gift, to provide a monk to celebrate daily mass at the altar of St. Mary Magdalene in Monk Bretton Priory, 7 July, 1380.<sup>2</sup> He died 2 August, 1397, and was buried at Normanton. By his will, proved 9 Sep., 1397, he bequeathed 10 marks for ornaments for the church of Woolley, 100s. to Normanton church, 40s. to Rattlesden church in Suffolk. He had lands in Normanton, Snyder, Altofts, Wakefield, Stanley, Crigglestone, Chapelthorpe, Woolley, Notton, Darton, Kexboro, Cawthorne, Hoyland, Cumberworth, Meltham, Wragby, Hesse, Hemsworth, Ackworth, and Ferry-Fryston.

To his second wife Katherine and to his unmarried daughters he left all his silver vessels; and appointed William Dronsfield of West Bretton and Adam Mirfield his executors.

Oliver Woodrove, John's son and heir (W. 110), appears in the Survey of 1425, as holding one of the Woolley fees. On 4 April, 1430, he with John Bosvile and William Mirfield presented to the mediety of the church of Cottegrave.<sup>3</sup> He died childless, 20 Nov., 1430, and was buried at Woolley; by his will, proved 12 Dec., 1430, he bequeathed a picture of the Crucifixion, which was hung in his chapel, to the high altar of Woolley church; to the Prior and Convent of Monk Bretton 20s.; to the poor 10 gold marks; 21 gold marks for masses to be said for his soul for three years; several legacies to friends and servants and to his nephew John, who succeeded to his estates, various articles of silver. He increased the family estates by judicious purchases. As he had no children he made his nephew John, son of his brother John, his heir.

John Woodrove was born in 1416, and was only 14 years of age when he succeeded to his uncle's estates. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Nevill of Liversedge, by whom he had one son who died young. On the death of his first wife he married Elizabeth daughter of Laurence Hamerton of Wigglesworth in Craven, widow of Thomas Aldwark of Aldwark. He became Receiver for Edward IV of the manors of Wakefield, Coningsburgh and Hatfield, also for the Duchy of Lancaster; on 5 Feb., 1485, this office was granted to him and to his son Richard for life, with the accustomed fees.<sup>4</sup> He had an allowance of such money as he required to build a new tower at Sandal Castle, 3 June, 1484, and at the same time

<sup>1</sup> Pat. Rot., 20 Ric. II.

<sup>2</sup> Chart. of Monk Bretton, f. 69d.

<sup>3</sup> Dodsworth MS., xxviii, 217.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. Rot., 2 Ric. III.



had a warrant granting him a tun of wine yearly for the use of the castle, and on 15 October following received orders to build a new bakehouse and brewhouse within the castle.<sup>1</sup> On 4 Oct., 1453, Archbishop Kempe of York granted an oratory to John Woodrove and Elizabeth his wife, and on 3 Dec., 1476, the Archbishop granted him permission to be buried in the oratory at Woolley.<sup>2</sup> He was one of the arbitrators in a dispute between Richard Ledes, prior of Monk Bretton, and Isabell Laughton, touching property in 1457.<sup>3</sup> He died 20 Oct., 1487; by his will, dated 6 Oct., 1487, proved 20 Nov. of the same year, he bequeathed "to the fabric of Woolley church £10, to the prior of Monk Bretton for tithes 20s., to the friars of S. Robert near Knaresboro 13s. 4d., to the friars of Pontefract 13s. 4d., to the friars minor of Doncaster 20s., to the Carmelites of Doncaster 13s. 4d., to the friars of Tykhill 13s. 4d., to the fabric of Normanton Church 5 marks, to the fabric of Royston 20s., to his granddaughter Elizabeth whatever household utensils she should choose (W. 129). At his death he held the manor of Woolley and one-fourth part of the Midgeley fee in Wakefield, Stanley, and Ossett.<sup>4</sup> His arms impaling those of his first wife, Elizabeth Nevill, were in a window of Wakefield church, with the inscription: *Orate pro bono statu Johannis Woderove et Elisabethe uxoris sue qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt*. In another window of the same church were his arms impaling those of his second wife, with the inscription: . . . . *fuit Elisabeth soror Ricardi Hamerton militis et filia Laurentii Hamerton Ar. vixit 8 Ed. IV.*<sup>5</sup> His arms impaling those of his second wife are in Woolley church.

Sir Richard Woodrove married Jane daughter of Nicholas Wortley and Elizabeth Tustall of Thurland, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth married to Mathew Wentworth of Bretton, from whom the Wentworths of Bretton sprang; and Isabel married to Robert Beaumont of Whitley Beaumont. After the death of his first wife he married Beatrix daughter of Thomas Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe, co. Lincoln, by whom he had Thomas who succeeded him, Oliver, and James, also a daughter Beatrix, married first to John Drax, and secondly to Sir Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, from which union sprang the present Earls Fitzwilliam and the Wentworths of Woolley.

Sir Richard Woodrove, knt., bought Woolley Hall and the manor of Woolley from Sir Robert Rilston in 1490, and enclosed the

<sup>1</sup> Harleian MS., 433, 1881.

<sup>2</sup> Dodsworth MS., xxviii, f. 245.

<sup>3</sup> Chartul. of Monk Bretton, f. 106.

<sup>4</sup> Inq. p. m. 15 Jan., 1487-8.

<sup>5</sup> Dodsworth MS., clxi, 61.

park, taking a certain portion out of the common land for that purpose, by agreement with Sir James Strangways, lord of Notton, in 1516 (W. 130-137, 141A, 145A). By continued purchases Sir Richard got possession of five out of the ten Woolley fees. He died, aged 75, on 15 Jan., 1522; his will was proved 1 April, and administration of his goods was granted to his son Thomas on 18 April, 1522 (W. 146), who then placed his estates in trust, making Sir Robert Nevyll, knt., Thomas Wentworth of Woodhouse, his brother-in-law, Thomas Waterton of Walton Hall, his wife's nephew, and Roger Rockley his trustees, by an indenture dated 17 Sep., 1523 (W. 147).

Thomas Woodrove paid a fine of £40 for military service, 24 March, 1547 (W.v. 63), and died in 1549, leaving a numerous family by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Waterton of Walton Hall. His eldest son George, who pre-deceased his father, married, as his first wife, Alice daughter of Richard Burdet of Denby, by whom he left three sons, Francis, William who died young, George who married Ursula, sister of Sir Gervase Clifton of Clifton, Notts., and one daughter Elizabeth. Francis married 1st, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Robert Nevill of Liversedge and Eleanor daughter of Sir John Towneley of Towneley; 2nd, on 22 May, 1559, at Almond-bury, Margaret daughter of Arthur Kaye of Woodsome and Beatrice daughter of Mathew Wentworth of Bretton. Francis Woodrove bought the adjoining manor of Notton from George lord Darcy and Dorothea his wife, 10 June, 1556, for £760; he died childless 12 April, 1573.

His brother George, born in 1530, sometimes called Gervase, succeeded to the Woolley estates, and died 20 August, 1598, leaving four sons, Francis, Richard, Thomas, and George. Francis, the eldest son, sold the manors of Woolley and Notton with all his messuages, etc., in the county of York, lying in Notton, Wolleye, Roiston, Darton, Brearley, Cold Hindley, Northorpe, Ryhill, Chevet, and Cudworth, for £6,000 to Michael Wentworth, 5 November, 1599 (W. 185); his brother Richard of Gray's Inn, as next heir, joined in the sale and received £2,100 of the purchase money (W. 189). Richard married Elizabeth eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Percy, 7th earl of Northumberland, who was attainted and executed 22 August, 1572, by his wife Anne, third daughter of Henry Somerset, second earl of Warwick. Shortly before the earl's execution he gave a sacred relic, a supposed thorn from the crown of Christ, presented by Mary Queen of Scots to her champion; this token, set in a golden cross, was bequeathed by Elizabeth Woodrove to her confessor, the



Jesuit Father Gerard, at which time it was removed from the cross, and placed in a crystal cylinder, almost hidden by a cone of pearls, by which it is surrounded. This was set in a gold reliquary, enamelled in various colours at the cost of Mrs. Jane Wiseman. After many adventures abroad this small reliquary was given, in 1803, by Mr. Thomas Weld to Father Stone for Stonyhurst, where it still remains enclosed in a case of wood gilt. Beneath the foot of the reliquary are inscribed the words: *Hæc spina de Corona Domini sancta, fuit primo Mariæ Reginae Scotiæ Martyris, et ab ea data Comiti Northumbriæ Martyri, qui in morte misit illam filiaæ suæ, Elizabethæ quæ dedit Societate.*<sup>1</sup>

Thomas the third son married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Richard Cookson of Wakefield, widow of Robert Hobson. She was a benefactor of Wakefield Grammar School, and died at Stanley; her will was proved 31 January, 1609. George the youngest son died in Wakefield in 1621. Thus the family of Woodrove, which had been connected with Woolley since the thirteenth century, and had lived at the hall from 1490 until 1599, ceased to have any further interests there.

<sup>1</sup> "The House of Percy," i, 351. For the detailed description I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. P. O'Connor, S.J., Rector of Stonyhurst.

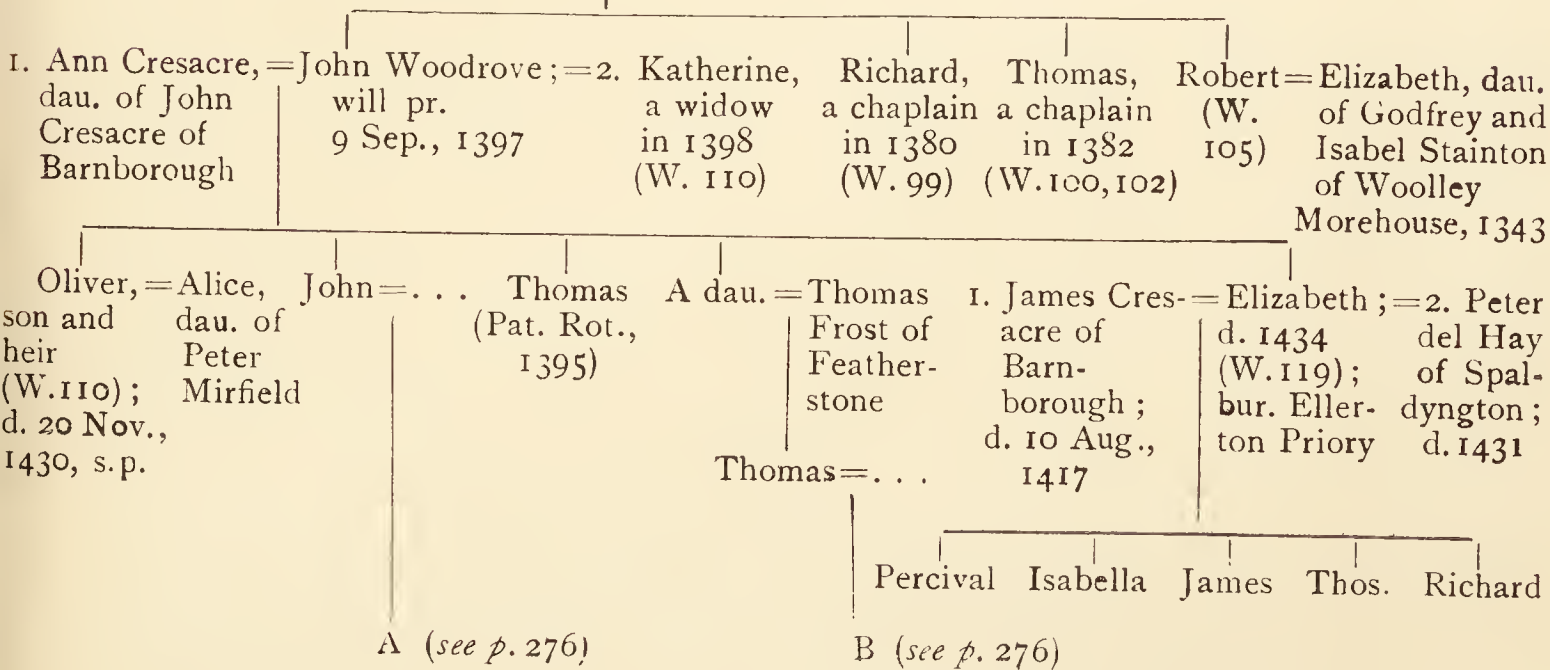
WOODROVE.

Arms: Argent, a chevron gules between three crosses pattée fitchée of the second.

There was a James Woderove of Methley in 1276.

Henry Woodrove of Woolley = Elizabeth, dau. of William Dronsfield of West Bretton (Flower's Visitation, 1564)

John Woderove = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Sothill of Woolley and Normanton







C

<p>1. Elizabeth, = Francis Woodrove; dau. of Sir Robert Nevill of Liversedge and Eleanor dau. of Sir John Towneley of Towneley, co. Lanc.</p>	<p>= 2. Margaret, dau. of Arthur Kaye of Woodsome and Beatrice dau. of Mathew Wentworth of Bretton; mar. at Almond-bury, 22 May, 1559. 2nd husband, Peter Freschvile of Staveley, co. Derby</p>	<p>William, d. young</p>	<p>1. Ursula = Clifton, sister of Sir Gervase Clifton, Notts. (Yorks. Fines, 1566)</p>	<p>= George Woodrove (sometimes called Gervase); aged 43 in 1573, when he succeeded his brother Francis; d. 20 Aug., 1598</p>	<p>= 2. Anne, had jointure of Notton Hall and park, 1 Feb., 1575 (N. 13A)</p>	<p>Elizabeth</p>
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Francis Woodrove; aged 30 8 Nov., 1598. Livery of the lands of Gervase (George) Woodrove of Woolley, 2 Feb., 1600 (W. 188). Sold the Woolley estates for £6,000 to Michael Wentworth, Esq., 5 Nov., 1599 (W. 185, 189, 235); died unmarried

Richard = Elizabeth, eldest dau. and coheir of Thomas Percy, 7th earl of Northumberland, who was attainted and executed 22 Aug., 1572, and Anne, third dau. of Henry Somerset, second earl of Warwick

Joshua = Magdalen, dau. and heir of Roger Billings of Marthagare, nr. Denbigh

Thomas; = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Richard Cookson of Wakefield, widow of Robert Hobson. A benefactor of Wakefield Grammar School; d. at Stanley; will pr. 31 Jan., 1609

George; d. in Wakefield; will pr. 1 Aug., 1621

Charles      Joseph      Francis      Foljambe      Mary

The Woodrove descendant and sole heiress mar. 1719, Aaron Scales of Ranskill, co. Notts., which family was represented by Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., of Bottisford Manor, co. Lincoln, until his recent death.

Their place was taken by the Wentworths, whose descendants became possessed of the whole of the ten fees originally held of the castle of Pontefract by knight's service. The history of this latter family was so fully given by the late Mr. G. E. Wentworth in the Journal of the Society (vol. xii) that it is unnecessary to enter further into it, beyond giving a corrected pedigree.

When Bernard's Survey was taken in 1577, Henry Smith held a twelfth part of a fee in Woolley, which once belonged to John Felton, afterwards to John lord Darcy; and in 1554 Sir George Darcy, Lord Darcy, of Aston, sold to Henry Smith the messuage in which the latter lived (W. 153.) He also held some of Sir Richard Strangways' land. On 12 April, 1566, this Henry Smith undertook to settle his messuages in Woolley on his daughter Elizabeth and Richard the son of Thomas Ellis of Wood-

house, Bradfield, near Sheffield, in consideration of their marriage before the feast of St. James the Apostle (W. 160). Thus the Ellis family came to Woolley. Richard Ellis died in 1597, and was followed by his son Thomas, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Carter, late of Netherdenbie. Thomas died in 1634, and was followed by another Thomas, who died 1677, and whose wife Anne left £10 to the poor of Woolley. Their son John died in 1700, aged 67, and bequeathed £20 for the poor of Woolley. Thomas, the son of John and Catherine Ellis, was baptized 9 May, 1677, and died 20 April, 1704, much lamented by his neighbours, according to his epitaph in Woolley church. He bequeathed the sum of £100 as an augmentation of the curacy of Woolley. With him the direct line of the Ellis family came to an end; his estate at Woolley was left to his cousins, Ann (niece of his father's sister Mary, the wife of John Langley), and to her brother, William Marshall of Notton. Ann Marshall married Richard Townsend, but had no issue; ultimately Robert Marshall, son of William, succeeded to the estate of the Ellis's, and sold it to Godfrey Wentworth, Esquire, in 1733.

The family of Prince were owners of land in Woolley in the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1577, when Bernard's Survey was made, John Prince owned a tenement and 4 bovates of land in Woolley, known as Burthwaite fee, and paid a fine of homage of 12*d.* per annum. This land belonged to Clarice, wife of John de Biri, at the close of the thirteenth century; then to Richard de Pomfrett, afterwards to Sir Robert Rockley, knt., from whose son Robert, John Prince acquired it. In 1591 John Prince bought a messuage, 1 barn, 1 garden, 1 orchard and 4 acres of land from Francis Hynchcliffe of Wollaye, yeoman (W. 173).

The Princes lived at Mount Farm. From John Prince and his wife Margaret was descended Edward Prince (d. 1673), whose son Mathew died 28 May, 1711, aged 82, leaving by his wife Elizabeth several children; the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, born 2 Oct., 1667, married Nicholas Burley, 23 Dec., 1703, and died without surviving issue in 1745. Nicholas Burley lived at Beech Farm, once the home of the Crawshays, which he largely altered in 1720, and which still bears on a fall-spout his initials with those of his wife, <sup>B.</sup>N.E. He also rebuilt Mount Farm in 1719, while acting as guardian to Mathew Prince, and he endowed the Woolley school with land at Waldershelf. Mathew Prince, grandson of Mathew and Elizabeth, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, John Prince of Birkhouse, who had two sons, John born 1704, and Edward



# WENTWORTH OF WOOLLEY.

Arms: Sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces or.

Sir Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse: b. 1484; knighted for his bravery at the battle of Spurs; d. 5 Dec., 1548, aged 70. Will dated 21 Aug., 1546; pr. 8 March, 1548-9

Isabel, 1st wife, dau. and heiress of Percival Whitley = Michael Wentworth, 3rd son, of Mendham Priory, co. Suffolk, and of Otis, co. Essex; cofferer to = Agnes Curson, 2nd wife of Henry VIII; Master of Queen Mary's household; comptroller to Queen Elizabeth; d. 13 Oct., 1558; will dated 12 Oct., pr. 30 Nov., 1558. Buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster

Thomas Wentworth = Susan, dau. of Christopher Hopton of Mendham Priory, and Whitley; born . . . . . 1542

Michael Wentworth = Frances, dau. and sole heiress of George Downes of Paunton, co. Hereford; mar. . . . . 1585

1. Thomas; b. 1595; d. 1612, unmar.  
 2. Michael; b. 1597; d. unmar. 19 Sept., 1659  
 Anne, 1st wife, dau. of Thomas, Lord Fairfax of Denton; born at Bramham, 8 Oct., 1600; m. 1621; d. 19 Aug., 1624; bur. at Otley  
 3. Sir George Wentworth; = Everild, 2nd wife, d. and coheir of Chris. Maltby of Maltby, alderman of York; mar. Oct., 1626; d. 9 Sept., 1639  
 4. Mathew; d. s.p., 1647  
 5. John; = Elizabeth, dan. of Arthur Aldburgh; mar. 18 Jan., 1652-3; bur. 1 Feb., 1675  
 Dorothy, mar. John Wood of Copmanthorpe 1607 Elizabeth, = 1. Thos. Oldfield of Woodlands, Calverley; 2. Richard Beaumont of Mirfield in 1619  
 Alice, d. unmar.  
 Mary, mar. Richard Langley of Millington Rosamund, mar. 1. Bertram Reveley of Throphill; 2. Roger Widdrington of Cartington; d. 14 Nov., 1650 Margaret, mar. Wm. Wombwell of Wombwell, Feb. 11, 1628; bur. 15 March, 1638, at Darfield Elizabeth = Thomas Wheatley of Woolley; b. 1611

Michael; = Katherine, youngest dau. of Sir Wm. St. Quintin of Harpham  
 2. Sir John Kaye of Woodsome  
 3. Henry Sandys of Down, co. Kent  
 4. Alexander, 8th earl of Eglington, she being then 90; d. Aug., 1700  
 Michael; d. in infancy  
 William; b. 1624; d. 1625  
 George; d. young  
 Christopher; d. young  
 Everild; mar. John Thornhill of Fixby; mar. 9 Sept., 1650; d. 8 May, 1708  
 Frances; mar. 12 Jan., 1657, Thos. Grantham of Meux Abbey  
 Anne; mar. W. Oshaldeston of Hunmanby; d. 30 April, 1728, at. 74. Their eldest dau. Anne and their 2nd dau. Elizabeth mar. respectively to Sir Matthew Wentworth the elder and younger of Bretton  
 Sir Michael Wentworth; = Dorothy, eld. dau. of Sir Godfrey Copley of Sprotborough, Bart., by Eliz., his 2nd wife, dau. of Wm. Stanhope of Linby, co. Notts; mar. at Woolley, 18 Nov., 1673; d. 15 Jan., 1731  
 Mathew; bap. 23 Jan., 1654-5; at St. Martin's, Coney Street, York  
 John; bap. 10 Feb., 1657-8; d. 22 Feb., 1682; bur. at St. Michael-Belfrey, York  
 Elizabeth; bap. 31 Oct., 1653; bur. 18 Sept., 1655, at St. Michael-Belfrey  
 Frances; bap. 20 Nov., 1656; bur. 2 April, 1657, at St. Michael-Belfrey

1. William; = Catherine, 2nd b. 8 Aug., 1675; d. of Charles mar. 25 July, 1696; d. s.p., 3 June, 1729  
 2. John; bap. 6 Nov., 1676; bur. 16 Jan., 1700  
 3. Godfrey; bap. 21 Oct., 1678; d. . . . .  
 4. Michael; b. 21 Jan., 1680; bur. 17 Dec., 1724  
 5. Thomas; = Margaret, dau. of Mr. Webster, widow of Francis Nevile of Chevet; mar. 21 Aug., 1711; bur. 24 Dec., 1733  
 6. George; b. 10 Dec., 1685; bur. 17 Dec., 1686  
 7. James; b. 26 Nov., 1686; bur. 10 April, 1691  
 8. Mathew; = Ann, dau. of James Sill, mercer, of Wakefield, widow of John Nevile of Chevet; d. 27 May, 1773  
 1. Elizabeth; bap. 22 Nov., 1677; mar. 11 Feb., 1697, Wm. Wombwell of Wombwell; bur. 7 June, 1764  
 2. Dorothea; bap. 19 Feb., 1679  
 3. Frances; b. 13 Feb., 1681; mar. Thos. Hinchcliffe, 25 Sept., 1716  
 4. Anne; = 1. Sir Lyon Pilkington of Stanley; bap. 5 June, 1683; d. 26 June, 1716  
 2. Sir Chas. Dalston of Heath Hall; d. 5 March, 1723  
 3. John Maude of Wakefield; mar. 1 Dec., 1730  
 5. Rosamund; b. 2 Jan., 1687 bur. 6 Jan., 1687  
 6. Katherine; b. 29 Nov., 1692; bur. 5 Sept., 1711  
 7. Margaret, b. 1 May, 1694

Anna Maria; mar. 21 Nov., 1726, I. Rev. Ed. Sylvester of Barthwaite; 2. Peter Bold of Bold, co. Lanc.  
 Dorothy; d. unmar.; bur. 5 May, 1767  
 Michael; b. 7 July, 1701; d. 15 March, 1713  
 William; b. 30 Aug., 1702; d. 10 Sept., 1702  
 Godfrey; = Dorothy Pilkington, dau. of Sir Lyon Pilkington of Stanley Hall, Wakefield; mar. at Woolley, 4 March, 1727; mar. dissolved by Act of Parliament, 1758; d. 1778  
 Michael; d. 1795  
 Dorothy = Peter Serle of Testwood  
 Peregrine; = 1. Mary, dau. of Registrar of W.R. co. York; d. 30 Aug., 1809, s.p.  
 = 2. Mary, eldest dau. of Ralph Assheton of Cuedale, co. Lanc., widow of Rev. John Witton of Lupset Hall; d. 29 June, 1797  
 William; d. unmar.; bur. 2 May, 1746  
 Godfrey; h. 25 April, 1730; bur. 20 Aug., 1757; unmar.  
 John; b. 30 May, 1739; d. 31 May, at Hickleton  
 Sir George Armytage = Anna Maria; of Kirkless, Bart.; b. 25 Dec., 1734; mar. 1760; d. 21 Jan., 1783; bur. at Hartshead  
 Dorothea; b. 7 July, 1737; d. 8 July, 1737  
 Catherine; b. 26 Jan., 1741; d. Oct., 1818; bur. at Woolley, Nov. 1, 1818

Sir George Armytage of Kirkless; bap. 11 June, 1761; d. 14 July, 1836  
 John Armytage = Annette, dau. of of Northampton; b. 15 Dec., 1768; J. H. Thursly of Abingdon  
 Godfrey Wentworth Armytage = Amelia, elder dau. of Walter Ramsden Hawksworth of Hawksworth and Amelia, daughter of James Farrar of Barnborough Grange; b. 18 Oct., 1771; mar. 12 May, 1794, at Hovingham; d. . . . .  
 Anna Maria Armytage; h. 9 May, 1762; mar. Wm. Egerton of Tatton Park; d. s.p., 4 Sept., 1799  
 Henrietta Armytage; b. 16 July, 1768; mar. 1. Thomas Grady, d. 1788; 2. Jacob Bosanquet of Broxbourne Park; she d. 18 Oct., 1797  
 Charlotte Armytage; b. 1 July, 1767; mar. 12 April, 1790, Rev. John Eyre, Rector of Babworth  
 Juliana Armytage; b. 17 April, 1771; d. 22 Sept., 1771

Godfrey Wentworth; = Anne, dau. of Walter Fawkes of Farnley Hall and Maria, dau. of Robert Grimston of Neswick; bur. at Woolley; High Sheriff, 1862  
 John; = Henrietta Maria, dau. of Jacob Bosanquet of Broxbourne Park, Herts. d. s.p., 13 March, 1868  
 William; b. 16 Feb., 1795; d. young  
 Amelia; b. 5 May, 1795; d. . . . June, 1842  
 Anna Maria; b. 11 Aug., 1796; d. Sept., 1796  
 Catherine Frances; b. 14 July, 1800; mar. John Marcus Clements, 27 July, 1822  
 Charlotte; h. 27 Aug., 1801; mar. Wm. Archibald Campbell, of Wilton Place; d. 9 March, 1875  
 Dorothea Harriet; b. 29 June, 1810; mar. Sir Samuel Hancock, knt.  
 Mary Elizabeth; b. 25 March, 1812; d. . . . .  
 Godfrey Hawksworth Wentworth; b. 29 Jan., 1828; d. 19 June, 1899; bur. at Woolley  
 George Edward; b. 30 Oct., 1831; d. 7 April, 1864; bur. at Woolley  
 William Digby; = Gertrude, dau. of J. H. Robinson of Harrogate, widow of W. M. Lancaster b. 4 Nov., 1839; d. 18 March, 1919; bur. Brompton Cemetery, London  
 Anne; b. 13 March, 1824; d. 25 June, 1901; bur. at Woolley  
 Rosamund Frances; b. 28 Dec., 1828; d. 2 March, 1883; bur. at Woolley  
 Catherine Mary; = Peter Withington, 2nd son of Thomas Ellames Withington of Culcech Hall, co. Lanc.; b. 9 May, 1834; d. 9 May, 1875; bur. at Woolley

Guy Edward Wentworth Withington; = Eleanor Marie, dau. of General C. B. Ewart, C.B., and Emily, dau. of Rev. Peter Ewart; mar. 13 Dec., 1892  
 Everild; = Norman Tom Nickalls; b. . . . killed at Loos 26 Sept., 1916; Col. 17th Lancers  
 Everild; b. Oct., 1896  
 Monica; b. 1898  
 Thomas Wentworth; b. 1904  
 Roger Saxon; b. 1905  
 Noël; b. 22 Dec., 1895; mar. 2 June, 1921  
 Diana Mary; b. 20 Jan., 1923  
 Rosamund; = Bertram Davenant Corbet, Col. 1st Life Guards; b. 2 Oct., 1865; mar. 11 Nov., 1896  
 Peter Reginald; b. 1901; d. 1918; hur. at Adderley  
 Hersey; = Michael Donaldson Hudson, son of Ralph Donaldson Hudson of Chesewardine, co. Salop; b. 1900  
 Godfrey Wentworth; b. 5 Oct., 1894  
 Peter Wentworth; b. 3 Jan., 1901  
 Michael Wentworth; b. 3 Jan., 1901; Lt. Royal Navy  
 Noël; = Ronald Heron Walker, Capt. Rifle Brigade; 3rd son of Sir James Heron Walker, Bart., of Sand Hutton, and Violet Maud Cecil, dau. of Major-General Cecil Robert St. John Ives, of Moyns Park, Essex; h. 1895





born 1708; the elder died in 1744, when his estates passed to his brother, who in 1746, at Woolley Manor Court, did fealty for his land as heir to Mrs. Elizabeth Burley and to John Prince, gent., deceased. This Edward Prince died 3 Dec., 1752, having been churchwarden at Woolley for many years. He was followed by his son Edward, a minor, who sold his estate to Godfrey Wentworth of Woolley Hall for £7,500 in 1783, and was the last of the family to reside at Woolley, where he was buried 13 June, 1792, aged 55 years.

About the year 1740 there were four families of the name of Prince residing at Woolley.

The Crawshays were another yeoman family residing at Woolley, who first appear about 1536, when Sir John Wentworth, knt., of North Elmsall leased to Richard Crawshaye and Agnes his wife for 20 years a messuage and lands pertaining thereto, at a rent of 30s., with remainder to their sons John and Henry; the Crawshays to pay all fee farm rents due and to have housebote and haybote, but they are to find Sir John with horse and harness when he shall call for them, and give him 12 cappons yearly (W. 149A).

In 1567 John and Henry Crawshaw purchased lands from Sir Thomas Gargrave of Kinsley and Nostell, and in the deeds mention is made of the Holy Water Well (W. 157, 158, 159, 163). They also bought land from Jervis Bosvile of Newhall in Darfield, in 1566. In 1672 Joshua Crawshaw paid for eight hearths; the family lived at Beech Farm in the seventeenth century, but gradually sold their property to the Wentworths, and the name does not occur after 1700.

The lords of the Honor of Pontefract, after 1166, created feudal tenements which are preserved in a feodary of 1235-6. These tenements were held of the castle of Pontefract by knight service. In Ulflay (Woolley) there was  $\frac{1}{4}$  fee,<sup>1</sup> which in 1258 was assigned in dower to dame Alesia, relict of Edmund de Lascy; and at that date was held by William de Wlvelay.<sup>2</sup>

In an inquisition taken at the church of Woolley, on the Thursday in Easter week, 16 April, 1327, before Godfrey de Stainton, Thomas and Robert his brothers, and John de Wulveley on the one side, and Master William de Fyncheden, steward to Lord John Darcy, and Laurence de Burton, clerk, on the other side, it was found that there were 32 bovates of land in Woolley township, 7 of which were of the Norman fee (before the conquest the Normans were lords of

<sup>1</sup> Testa de Neville, 3643.

<sup>2</sup> Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1258-1266, p. 5.

the contiguous manor of Chevet, and held Royston in conjunction with Ulfac, its Saxon lord); 4 bovates comprised the Birthwaite fee, so-called from its owner, Peter de Birthwaite, son of Adam son of Orm. Peter's daughter Juliana married John de Rockley, and so brought this fee into the possession of that family. Five bovates were in the Buscliff fee, the land north of Notton dam, between Woolley and Chevet, still called Bushcliffe, which belonged to the Tyrels of Burghesclive, Buresclive, Burchesclive, Burthesclyve, Burhesclyve, Bursclive, Buresclive, as the name is variously spelled in the Woolley deeds. At a later period this was known as the "Busli" fee, a term which puzzled Dr. Hunter, the learned author of *South Yorkshire*. William de Notton held 2 bovates; Henry North held 1 bovat; as also Adam Sultyn. The Bery (Biri) fee comprised  $5\frac{1}{4}$  bovates, and took its name from the family of Biri or Bery, who held one-twelfth of a knight's fee. The Stainton fee, so called from the family of that name, was of  $6\frac{3}{4}$  bovates. Lord John Darcy, lord of Notton, held 46 acres in Wulveley; Godfrey and his brother, Robert Stainton, 48 acres and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a bovat (W. 59).

The next inquisition, of which we have any record, was taken in 1424-5, when Sir William Rilston, knt., held the land in Woolley, which had belonged to Sir Robert Stainton, knt., and paid a rent to the Castle of Pontefract of 16s. 4d. annually. Robert, son of Sir Robert Rockley, knt., held Birthwaite fee on a payment of 3s. 4d. Oliver Woodrove held one bovat which had been Sir William Fyncheden's and paid 15d. The heirs of Sir William Dronsfield, knt., held Snowden oxgang (so-named after Robert Snowden who held it of Richard the Norman of Chevet in the early part of the thirteenth century), late the property of Thomas Stainton at 15d. per annum. Robert Thomasson Johnson held Sentoxgange dobwife (Stainton oxgang), at 15d.; also part of Bery fee at 21d., both of them late John Thomson's. The heirs of Lord Darcy held Bushcliff fee, and paid 7s. 3d.; they also held Asscarde oxgang, Ine oxgang and More oxgang at 3s. 9d. rent. John Wheateley held one-twelfth part of Biri fee at 2s. 3d. The abbot of Byland held 2 bovates of the fee of Adam de Wheatley.<sup>1</sup>

On 27 April, 1577, Bernard's Survey of the Duchy of Lancaster was taken (W. 170), from which it appears that George Woodrove of Woolley held the lands that in 1425 belonged to his predecessor, Oliver Woodrove, also those of Sir William Rilston, Lord Darcy's heirs, Snowden oxgang, and part of Stainton oxgang.

<sup>1</sup> "Rents paid out of Woolley to the Castle of Pontefract  
3 Hen. VI."



Thomas Wheatley held the lands of his ancestor John de Wheatley, known as the Biri fee, which came to him by marriage with Henry Biri's daughter and heiress. Henry Smith was in possession of one-twelfth part of a fee which had been John de Felton's, then Sir James Strangways', as heir of Lord Darcy's lands. The abbot of Byland's land had passed into the possession of Queen Elizabeth. John Prince held the lands of Robert de Rockley, known as Birthwaite fee. Henry Crawshaw held the Norman fee, which had been Sir William Dronsfield's.

Thus in 1577 the Woodroves had got possession of five out of the ten Woolley fees. On the death of Sir James Strangways of Harlsey in 1541<sup>1</sup>, his heirs sold the manor of Notton with the lands in Woolley, which ultimately were bought by Francis Woodrove of Woolley in 1556-7<sup>2</sup>, who resold them in 1599 to Michael Wentworth (W. 185).

In connection with Woolley, as one of the fees of the Honor of Pontefract, certain "tours" or courts were held at Barnsley; in 1407 a tourn was held, when it was decided that, as the township of Woolley had repaired the king's highway within that township, since the last tourn when they were fined 10s. for neglect, they be excused from the said fine. In 1433 an order was made to arrest William Hinchliffe of Woolley because he escaped from William Wood the constable, while under arrest. In 1510 it is stated that Laurence Haigh of Haigh assaulted John Cawoode in Woolley churchyard. At the tourn held 18 April, 1515, the constable of Woolley, William Trotter, neglected to attend, and was therefore fined 3s. 7d.

At the commencement of the Civil War in 1643 an order was issued to collect all weapons in private hands. Sir George Wentworth notified the constables of Knottingley and Ferrybridge, as follows:

"To the cunstabls of Knottingley and Ferribriggs.

These are in his majestys name to charge and comaunde you and every of you upon sighte hereof to make diligent search in and throughoute yre severall cunstablerys for armes, and if you finde any to deliver them to captain Wilbore, faile nott hereof att yre perrells.

given under my hands the 3d of May 1643.

Geo: Wentworth.

Rec. by me of those particular persons subscribed by vertue of this Warrt. these severall Armes:

A musket & a sword from John Thomyson & Rich. Thomyson.

<sup>1</sup> Yorks. Fines, 36 Hen. VIII.

<sup>2</sup> Yorks. Fines, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.

A musket from George Read & Chr.  
 4 pikes from Henry Browne & a sword.  
 2 muskets & 2 swords from William Biwater with bandeloers.  
 1 pike from Rich. Gaggs.  
 1 carbine unfixt from Widow Hurst.  
 1 paire of pistolls whout holsters from Launcelot White."<sup>1</sup>

There is a paper at Woolley Hall containing a list of the arms collected at Woolley about this time:—

“Note of all the furniture belonging to the township of Woolley as delivered to Anthony Crawshaw.

Inprimis a Corslet with all the furniture belonging.

Item one Musket with a rest mouldes and bandolere.

Item on Picke allowed. Item tow Swordes and tow daggers, tow girdles with a peire of hingers allowed.

Item tow Headpeces whereof one is ould.

Item tow ould swordes.

Item on Calever three flaxboxes and tow tuchboxes.”

Endorsed: “A note of towne armor furniture.”

The Poll Tax for Woolley in 1378 was 21s. 8*d.*, of which John Staynton and Frances his wife, Thomas Staynton and Elizabeth his wife, who were both described as “frankleyns,” paid 40*d.* each; the next largest payment being 13*d.* Thomas Woodrove only paid 4*d.*, John Wheatley and Alice his wife 4*d.*, showing that at that time the Staintons were by far the largest taxpayers in the township, paying altogether, for themselves and their servants, 13s. 2*d.*

In 1672 the Hearth Tax was paid by 47 people in Woolley on 117 hearths at 2s. each per annum. John Wentworth of Woolley Hall paid for 13 hearths, George Wheatley for 7, and Joseph Crawshaw for 8 hearths.

In 1641, the Subsidy for Woolley was £28:

Sir George Wentworth in lands £14. Michael Wentworth, esq. £2. Mr. Jobson £2. George Brownel £2. Edward Prince £1 : 10. Mr. Wheatley £1 : 10. Jonas Crawshaw £2. Thomas Ellis £1. Mr. Henry Hirst £1. John Addye £1.

Woolley was assessed at £9 12s. for the Subsidy Roll of the Wapentake of Staincross in 1663, as follows:

John Wentworth esq. on lands £11. Thomas Wheatley, gent. £2 5s. Sir Wm. Jobson, Knight and Bart. £2. Joshua Crawshaw £2. Edward Prince 35s. Thomas Ellis 30s. Widow Brownell 30s. Robert Arnold 20s. Henry Hirst, gent. 20s.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 417, Y.A.S. Library.



Town Taxes (rates) at Woolley. On 19 Nov., 1609, a meeting of the inhabitants of Woolley was held to discuss the town taxes to be imposed, and it was agreed that "the towne taxes shal be assessed and collected as heretofore they have been done" viz.:

"for every oxe after he be yoaked 1*d.*

for every kowe after her first caulfe 1*d.*

fat beasts and sheep ten 1*d.*, fat sheep and lambs excepted until Candlemas."

As some difference in the performance of the same happened amongst the inhabitants, the order was confirmed at the Sessions at Barnsley, 9 January, 1623.

This method of assessment and collection was continued until July, 1667, when it was found that as many of the inhabitants concealed their goods and so avoided payment of their taxes, a meeting was appointed at the church, at which all present agreed to have their assessments made by the acre, paying  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* an acre for plain land, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* for woodland; the acreage was declared at 1481, which produced a rate of £3 8*s.* 4*d.*

In 1671 Mr. George Wheatley, who owned 110 acres of plain land and 40 acres of woodland, declined to pay his tax of 5*s.* 5*d.* to either the constable or churchwarden. John Addie, the constable, thereupon took a neighbour, Samuel Greenwood, with him to Mr. Wheatley's house, and entering the kitchen took away seven pieces of pewter and a warming pan, valued at 8*s.* by the constable, but at 60*s.* by Mr. Wheatley. When the constable was going out of office he took the goods to Mr. Wheatley and requested him to redeem them, when he "not only refused but took up a great iron mall to have knockt him in the head had he not run away from him."

Amongst the papers at Woolley Hall are some interesting ones showing the curious payment of rents in the seventeenth century. One is headed:

A Rentall of Henns and Capons within Notton  
due at Easter, 1680.

Notton Henns.	Capons due as above.	A Rentall of Geese.
Widow Rimington 2	for Senior Launds	due at Easter, 1680
	4	total 46
Capons	For Middle Launds	
Hen. Ellis 2	2	Capons due from
Jo. Hutchinson 3	for far Launds	Woolley Rents
Geo. Scholey 1	5	total 73
and others,	for Woolley	
making	Appleday and	Rental of Rent Henns
a total of	Royston Mills	from Woolley
65 capons	25	total 73

Another custom was for the tenants to do Boon Service to the lord of the manor. This was a relic of the old feudal custom of the tenants of the manor doing boon service—leading, ploughing, harrowing or shearing—for the lord so many days a year.

A Rentall of Boon draughts for plowing wthn yearly.

Widow Rimington 1	Laycock's Farm 1
Jo. Hutchinson 1	Joshua Milner 1
and others, total 17	

A Rentall of Boon Draughts for Leading of Lyme yearly within Notton, Woolley and Breerley.

Widow Rimington 1	Samuel Greenwood 1
Laycock's Farm 1	Thomas Heaton 1
and others, total 19	

A Rentall of the persons that pay Boon Dayes of Harrowing yearly within Woolley.

Ann Headon 2	Jo. Addy 2
Widow Haigh 2	Joseh Oley 2
and others, total 30, each having 2 days assigned.	

Money paid for Boons of Shearing in 1679 in Notton.

Widow Rimington 1s. 6d.	Widow Fozard 6d.
Wm. Totty 2s. 6d.	Tho. Ellis 2s. 6d.

38 tenants paid sums varying as above, the total amount received being £2 17s. 6d.

In Woolley for the same year 38 tenants paid sums varying from 6d. to 1s. 6d.

The Shearing did not pertain to sheep, but to the grain crops, the price paid ye 14 Augt. 1679 “for shearing, bindeinge, stacking Woodhouse closes being 18 acres of wheat and rye at 3s. 6d. per acre. £3 : 3 : 6. Given for drink 1s.”

“for shearing binding and stacking Pitt Close being 20 acres of oats at 2s. 6d. per acre. £2 : 10.”

“for mowing bindeing stacking and rakeing 11½ acres of Barley in Wheat Royde and Birch Close at 3s. an acre. £1 : 14 : 6.”

Another curious custom was the Blanchfarme and Green Hue Rentalls. The tenants paid sums ranging from 1d. to 11d. “Roger Clark saith that he hath heard yt the meaning of the words Blanche-farme and Green-hue is yt every farmer is allowed to take Radlins for the thatching and mortering of their houses, for which they pay everyman the sum of 7d. yearly”<sup>1</sup> (Woolley Papers).

<sup>1</sup> According to the New English Dictionary *Blanch farm*, *blench ferme* means rent paid in silver instead of labour, service, or produce; white rents, com-

monly called quitrents, because they were paid in silver, to distinguish them from workdays, rent-cummin, rent-corn. —*Spelman and Coke*.



Blanche Farme and Grene hewe silver at Martinmas, 1612, 12s. 5*d.*; in 1640, 12s. 5*d.*; 1667, 12s. 2*d.*; 1723, 12s. 2½*d.*, showing very little change in a century.

In the inq. p. m. of John Darcy of Knaith, who died at Notton, 5 March, 1356, it is stated that he held the manor of Notton of Henry, duke of Lancaster, by homage and fealty and for *blanch farm*.

The Plague at Woolley. It was not until the spring of 1666 that the Great Plague, which commenced in London in June 1665 (where 1 in 7 of the population died of it), reached Woolley. On 21 May, 1666, the magistrates, sitting at Worsboro, issued a notice to the constable at Woolley, stating "that whereas it hath pleased God to visite the towne with a violent feavour whereas divers persons have lately dyed, and that as some of the inhabitants of the parish continue to resort to the houses in which the disease is or hath lately been and mingle with people that have been in them it is feared that the sickness may spread abroad," and they required the constable "to sett one or more wardens at the doore to prevent anyone going into an infected house, but to take care that the persons within may be accomodated with such necessary provisions and attendance as is requisite for them in their condition, and to advise the inhabitants not to intermingle themselves with any that have been in the houses visited by the plague." In a postscript it is added, "And you are to take care that ye effect and purport of this Warrant be as fully and duly executed upon the family or persons belonging to ye Hall or house of Mr. Wentworth as any other."

### WOOLLEY FIELD-NAMES.

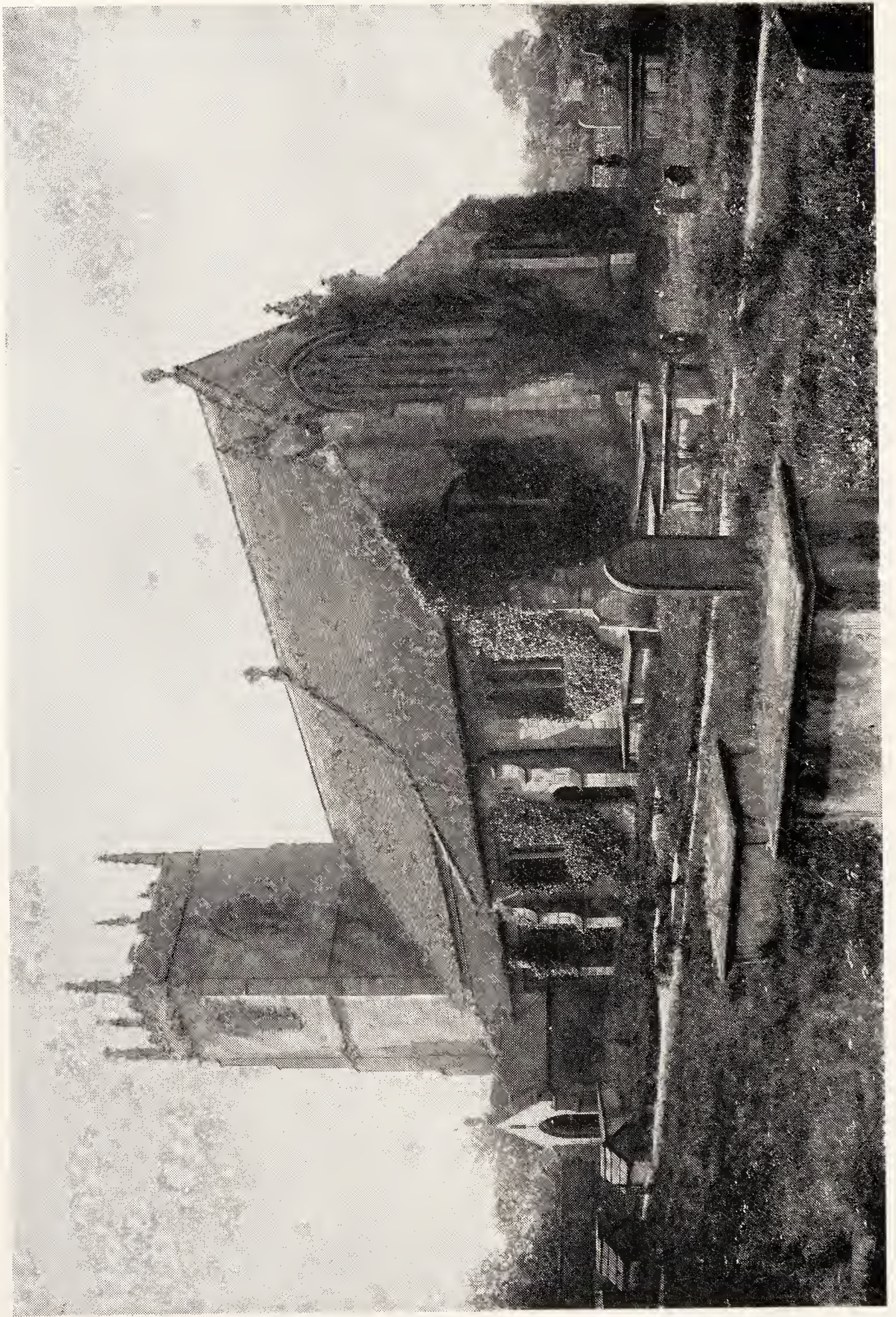
Abotrode	Blakebroke
Aderode	Bradrode
Aldfeld, Oldfeld (1255)	Burcliff
Asscarde Ofgang (1425)	Burgges
Ayitoltheved	Burghesclive, Burreclive
Aykewellrod (1384)	Buscliff
Aykoldheid, Aycoldhed (1341)	Bymrodes
Ballegreve	Byredoales
Barnard Clookes, Bernard- cloghes	Byrkynarre
Barnardsrode	Calcroft
Bentes	Calvecroft
Bernardegate	Calyn ofgang
Bery fee	Claresburkes
Birchenker	Clayacre
Birthwayt yerd, Byrthwaityerd	Claybuttes
	Clerklane

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Clibrom Rufus   | le Rydyng  |
| Clowgher  | le Sayntes   |
| Conny Clapp   | Longfrithfield   |
| Cow oxgang  | Longrode, Langerode  |
| Craysings   | Marisal land   |
| Croumbelandes   | Merschagh  |
| Crymbelesye   | Mikeflat   |
| Damrode   | Milnflat, Milne carr, Mylne care<br>(1602)                           |
| Darton gale   | Morclif  |
| Duverode  | New Meadow   |
| Eastfield   | New Ynge, New Close (1603)   |
| Eckhall field   | Neytherfield Close   |
| Eldergrove  | Nicholrodes, Nicoll rodes  |
| Faldewithyat  | Nobilrode, Nobelrode   |
| Faldworthy  | Norbrun  |
| Frelleker   | Norman fee   |
| Frere Ynge  | Normanrode   |
| Fretherfelds  | Northbrom  |
| Frofeld   | North Cliff  |
| Frostly Cloys, Frostelies (1603),<br>Frostelee (1627) | North Crosse Close   |
| Gamillisrode  | North furlong  |
| Gerveiserode  | North Lane   |
| Gore  | North royd   |
| Hallerod, Halrod (1338)                               | Oldrod   |
| Hallestedes   | Osemunde Rode  |
| Hawpytts  | Parsonncroft   |
| Hawtop  | Peldholes  |
| Hazelberd   | Peysbutts  |
| Heselhaus   | Pie rode   |
| Heselroves, Hazelsrode                                | Pit Cloys  |
| Holenhills, Holinshilles, Holyn-<br>hills (1338)      | Platts' Layne  |
| Holgate   | Rakys  |
| Holgrenflat   | Robberode  |
| Holgreve  | Rumulin  |
| Holy Water Well Close                                 | Sabynerode   |
| Hopwodyerde   | Sarcroft   |
| How, le Hawe (1485)                                   | Savynrodes   |
| Intack  | Seynt house  |
| Julianrode  | Siligritherode, Syrybrode  |
| Kare Yng  | Smithfeld, Smythyerde (1490)   |
| Karlyl lands  | Smyteker, Smythyker (1350),<br>Smythiker (1351), Smytheker<br>(1352) |
| Kebbehalpart  | Snowden oxgang   |
| Ker   | Southfield   |
| Kirkecroft  | Spytilcroft  |
| Kirkfield   | Stainton oxgang  |
| Kokschette Yng  | Staiverode   |
| Langeacres, Lengakers (1384)                          | Stanes (wood)  |
| le Clyff  |  |











Stoneyrodes	Westfield
The Hawe	Wilylmote Rode, Wylymal Rode
The Milnestiht	Wlfpit, Wulpittes, Wolpytts
Thurstanplat	(1382)
Towneings, Town Inge (1603)	Wodeleuseige rode
Umpecroft	Wodhousegate, Wodhuselane
Vineterode	(1384), Woodehouse (1473),
Wartongate	Wadhousyerd (1521)
Waterhall yard	Wyche new acre
Wayterod	Wythe Cloys
Wellwye	Yarsthal

## NOTTON FIELD-NAMES.

Abaldehye, Abaldhaghe (1561)	le Frett
Adbaldhaghode (1340),	le Linbut
Baldhaghrodes, Eabaldehage,	le Risses
Edbaldehye	Matilda Haliday's Meadow
Bueskcliff in Notton	Meredoles
Calfuecroft	Moldroyde
Castilgate	Northfield
Gibflat	One Ran
Gotterode (1387)	Smallewell
Hadyclays	Spytlylcrose
Hilcroft	Stonyclif
Holerodegap	Watcroft
Kydmancroft	Westfield
le Colpit	Wolfgrewe
le firth	

## WOOLLEY CHURCH.

Woolley was a chapelry of Royston, which church was given to the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene of Monk Bretton by Adam Fitz-Swain, shortly before his death in 1158.<sup>1</sup> When, on the 28th April, 1234, Archbishop Walter Gray appropriated the church of Royston to the monks of Bretton, no mention was made of Woolley, although Chevet, an adjoining township, was included in the appropriation.<sup>2</sup> A deed of Henry de Wulveley, *c.* 1250, giving land at Wulveley to his daughter Cecilia on her marriage with John de Karliol, mentions the church in the northfields, and the Wulfpit in the westfields, and states that the land is to be held by the rendering of one pair of white gloves every Christmas (W. 18A).

On 9 October, 1300, an Ordination of Royston church was made by Archbishop Corbridge, whereby he ordered that the Prior and Convent of Monk Bretton "shall find at their own costs one priest perpetually to celebrate in the chapel of Wulveley within the parish

<sup>1</sup> Chartul. of North Bretton, f. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Maj. Abp. Walter Gray, 253.

of Roreston, the same to serve laudably in the Divine Offices.<sup>1</sup> In 1468 the Prior, Richard de Ledes, questioned this obligation; the matter was referred to an enquiry, when it was found that the Prior was bound by the Ordination of 1300 to find a priest to celebrate in the chapel of Woolley. A deed of 1317 mentions Robert the chaplain (W. 58).

In the middle of the fourteenth century there was a dispute as to the right of the Prior and monks of Monk Bretton to the advowson of the church of Woolley. John Whetelay of Woolley put forward a claim to the advowson and to certain tithes in Woolley; the claim seems to have been a very shadowy one, and he was persuaded to execute a release of his whole right and claim in the advowson of the church of Woolley and of the tithes to the Prior and monks on 24 February, 1347-8.<sup>2</sup>

About the year 1300 Margaret de Stainton, widow, settled upon her son, Godfrey, "the advowson of the Hermitage of St. James of Wulvelay" (W. 44).

At a Court of the liberty of Staincross, held at Barnsley, 2 April, 1410, David, rector of the moiety of the church of Hoyland, was charged, in that in 1404 he entered into the church of Woolley, and there broke a padlock and took away the oblation money and the tithes and carried them away. He was ordered to be attached; unfortunately there is no record as to what happened to this thieving rector.<sup>3</sup>

Several bequests were made to Woolley church in the Middle Ages. In 1397 John Woderove of Woolley left a sum of money for the ornamentation of the church, and 10 marks for the church. His son, Oliver Woderove, bequeathed to the high altar of the church of Woolley a picture of the Crucifixion, then hanging in his private chapel. John Woderove, Oliver's nephew and successor, left £10 to the fabric of the church of Wolvelay. John Whetelay of Woolley, in 1460, left to the high altar of Wollay 2s., to the repair and sustentation of the nave of the church of Woolley 6s. 8*d.* In 1503 Jane, widow of Robert Sykes of Adel, left to the kyrkwark of Wolley 6s. 8*d.*<sup>4</sup>

When the Valor Ecclesiasticus was compiled in 1535 the incumbent at Woolley was in receipt of a stipend of £4 13s. 4*d.*; the chantry chaplain, Christopher Copley, received £4; both sums being paid by the Prior of Monk Bretton.

<sup>1</sup> Abp. Corbridge's Register, 7.

<sup>2</sup> Dodsworth MS., viii, f. 261.

<sup>3</sup> Court Rolls of the Honor of Pontefract, 1410.

<sup>4</sup> Thoresby Soc., vol. iv., Test. Leod.



Next came the dissolution of the larger monasteries. Monk Bretton Priory was surrendered on 21 November, 1539; in March, 1545, Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, received a grant of the perpetual vicarage and parish church of Royston, and the curacy of the church or chapel of Wolley, and the cantarist within the chantry founded within the church of Wolley.<sup>1</sup> The tithes of Woolley at this time were in the tenure of William Bromley, grocer, of London, who purchased them in 1539-40.<sup>2</sup>

The commissioners appointed to certify the value of the endowments of the chantries state, in their certificate on the chantry of St. Michael within the chapel of Woolley, that Bernard Hall is chaplain of this chantry, which was founded by Sir William Notton, knight, and Isabel, his wife; that there are 160 housling people (*i.e.* communicants); that the goods are worth 6s. 10*d.*, and the plate 32s.; that there is a certain yearly rent paid by the Archbishop of York of £4 to the chaplain; and that there is half a cottage, a parlour, a chamber, and half an orchard of the value of 20*d.* This chantry shared the usual fate, and was suppressed, its revenues being appropriated to the Crown.

The patronage of the church was retained by the Archbishops of York, who presented the incumbents until 11 May, 1759, when John Gilbert, then Archbishop, resigned it to Godfrey Wentworth of Woolley, on condition that the latter augmented the stipend of the minister.

The wardens reported at the Visitation in 1559 that there was neither a vicar nor a curate.

The church still remained at the close of the sixteenth century, as it had been throughout the Middle Ages, the place where business agreements were carried out; in the thirteenth century a rent of one half-penny was to be paid at Martinmas in the churchyard of the chapel of Wolvelay (W. 16); and in 1598 it was agreed that a mortgage should be repaid in the south porch of the parish church of Woolley (W. 182); and see also an account of a meeting in 1667 (p. 283).

The church of Woolley, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a chancel of three bays, a nave of four bays, both chancel and nave having north and south aisles, a west tower, and a south porch. The church is built of local sandstone; its axis is 18 degrees north of east, and south of west; its elevation above sea-level is 423 feet 8 inches.

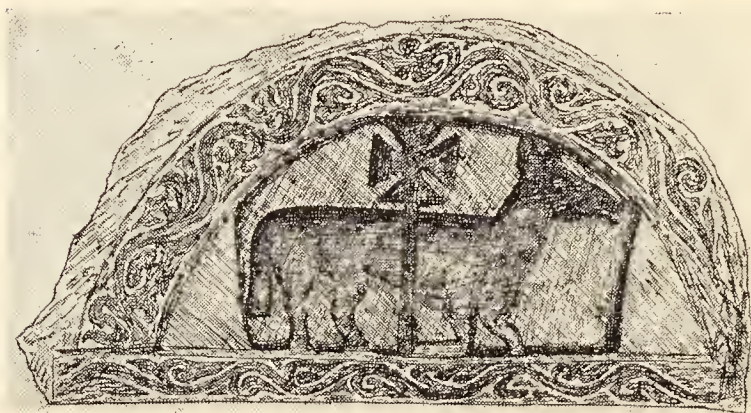
Of the foundation of the first church at Woolley nothing what-

<sup>1</sup> Particulars for Grants, 36 Hen. VIII.

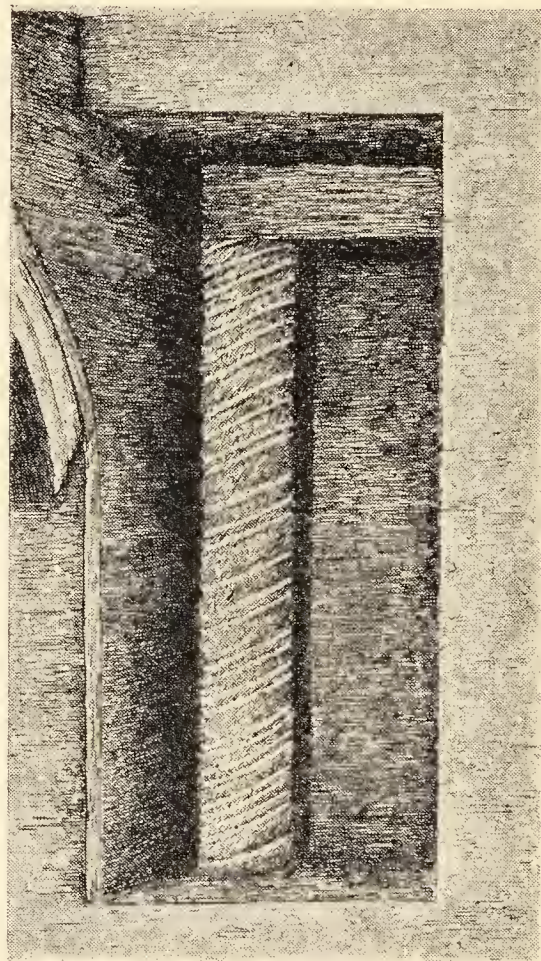
<sup>2</sup> Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII, 1545.



ever is known; whether a small chapel of wood or stone existed there before or even at the time of the Conquest we cannot tell. The beginning of the early church is lost in the obscurity of a dim and remote past, but what is certain is that there was a chapel at Woolley in the middle of the twelfth century.



This church consisted of an aisleless nave and a short chancel. The only visible remains of this church are the tympanum and one of the shafts of the south doorway. Within a sunk panel of the tympanum is sculptured in low relief an Agnus Dei holding a staff surmounted by a cross. The body of the Lamb is elongated, the staff is clasped in the left fore-foot, the leg of which is in the act of kneeling; surrounding the panel is an intertwinning floral band semicircular above and horizontal below the figure. The length of the stone is 38 inches, and its height 20½ inches. The circular Romanesque shaft, 4 feet 6 inches high, 6½ inches in diameter, with a spiral roll moulding, was, in all probability, one of the shafts to this early doorway. A very similar example of tympanum and spirally moulded shaft in the south doorway of Thwing church was pointed out to me by Mr. John Bilson. The Woolley tympanum now forms the head of the entrance doorway to the old rood-loft stair in the wall at the east end of the south aisle of the nave, and the shaft has been fixed at the upper corner of the same staircase. These remains of the early church are of mid-twelfth century date; and there was a large, plain circular font of the same period, which unfortunately was removed in the "restoration" of 1870, and cannot now be found.



Of this church we have documentary evidence in a deed of Juliana de Rockley, *c.* 1258, wherein mention is made of Ulvelay church (W. 12A). A deed of Henry de Biri, of about this date, grants to



Thomas de Stainton a piece of cultivated ground, called the *Kirkcroft*, abutting on the king's highway leading from the church towards le How; also of a selion of land at the Wulfpittes (W. 36).

Another deed, which, from the names of the witnesses, cannot be later than 1270, is one in which Richard de Wennervile of Himleswrde (Hemsworth) quitclaims to Thomas de Dicton an oxgang of land in Wlvelay for an annual payment of one halfpenny, to be paid in the churchyard of the chapel of Wlvelay, to which deed the seal, in green wax, with the legend *S. RICARDI DE WENNERVI*, is still attached (W. 16).

On the Sunday after Easter day, 5 April, 1293, Thomas Tyrel of Chevet (an adjoining township) gave to his son William a messuage with toft and meadow in Wolvelay on payment of 6*d.* yearly at Pentecost to the Light of the Blessed Mary of Wolvelay (*ad lumnas Beate Marie*) (W. 8A).

The first expansion of this church took place in the thirteenth century, because the small chancel did not afford sufficient space for the ritual of that period. The chancel-arch was widened, the side walls set back in a line with those of the nave, and the end wall extended eastwards. This was followed shortly afterwards by the addition of a narrow north aisle to both nave and chancel; the only survival of which is the semi-octagonal respond with its capital carved with studs (together 5 feet 10 inches high) on the north side of the north chancel pier. This was the southern respond for a low arch between the aisles of nave and chancel, and would do for a lean-to roof over these narrow aisles. But for this respond we should have had no evidence of an earlier aisle than the present one.

In 1349 Sir William de Notton, as shown in a list of rents due to Pontefract Castle, paid the parson of Blessed Mary of Wolvelay one shilling at Easter (W. 111), and in the same year executed a deed by which he leased from the Prior of Monk Bretton the church lands of Woolley; in which deed mention is made of "the chaplain's house," showing that at that date there was a resident priest, and that the church was not merely served by a visiting priest from Monk Bretton.

In 1343 John de Wyngfeld acquired from John de Warenne, eighth and last Earl, a messuage, 188 acres of land, 21½ acres of meadow, and 11 acres of pasture in Fishlake, and conveyed the property to Sir William de Notton. In the licence it is stated that "whereas John de Warenne, earl of Surrey, holds the manor of Fisshelake for life, of the grant of the late king, with successive remainders to Maud de Neyrford for life, to John de Warena her son, and to Thomas his brother, and the heirs male of their bodies; and

whereas the earl afterwards granted for his life to John de Wyngfeld a messuage, 188 acres of land, 21½ acres of meadow, and 11 acres of pasture out of his demesne lands in Balne, at the rent of a rose, and the king, accepting such grant, granted as a further grace that John de Wyngfeld should hold the same after the death of the earl to him and his heirs, as by letters patent of the late and present king appears, the king's serjeant, William de Notton, who has now in his licence acquired to him, Isabella his wife, and his heirs, from the said John, the said messuage and lands, has made petition to the king showing that the said Maud is now dead, and John and Thomas have taken the religious habit in the order of the brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England at Clerkenwell, and are professed in that order without heirs male of their bodies, and praying him for their indemnity to confirm the estate of him and Isabella his wife, in the messuage and lands, which at the time of the grant by Edward II, of the manor of Fisshelak were parcel of the said manor, and the king confirmed the same accordingly. 10 Feb., 1346."<sup>1</sup>

Sir William de Notton, with his wife Isabel, conveyed this property, with more in Woolley and Monk Bretton, to the Prior and Convent of St. Mary Magdalene of Monk Bretton; and on 13 November, 1350, he obtained a licence for the alienation in mortmain to the Prior and Convent of Monk Bretton of 4 messuages, 288 acres of land, 31½ acres of meadow, 11 acres of pasture, and 5 acres of wood in Fishlake, Monk Bretton, and Wulveley, to find a chaplain to celebrate Divine service in Wulveley church for the good estate of the king (Edward III) and Queen Philippa and their children, and the grantors and their children, and for their souls when they are dead.<sup>2</sup>

This was a very ample endowment for the foundation of a chantry.

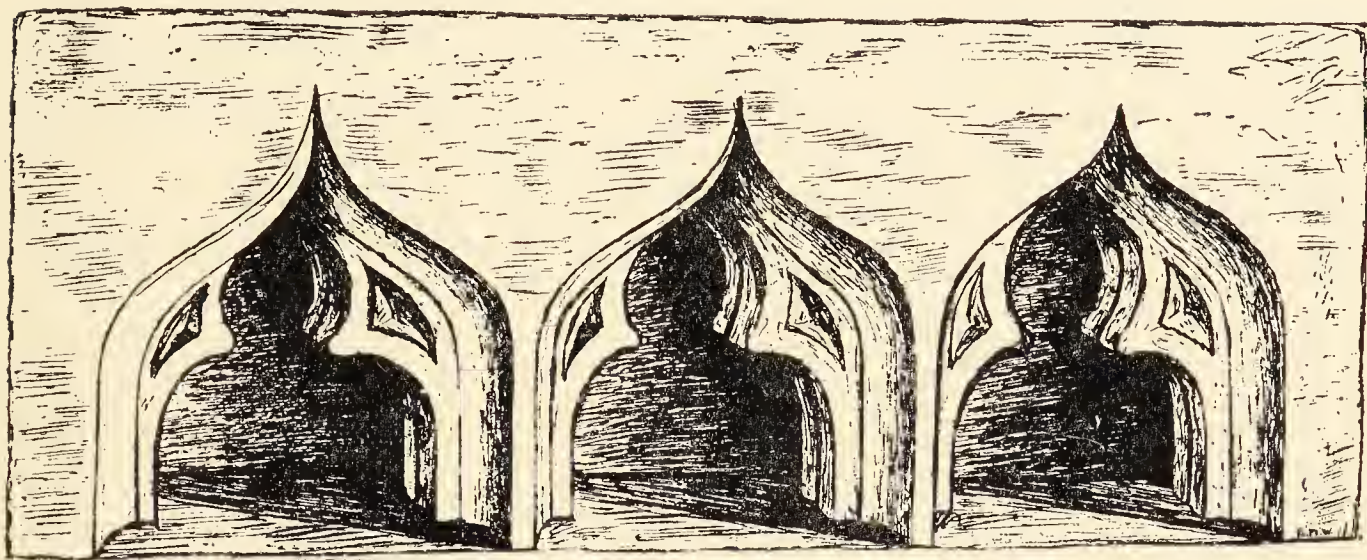
A chapel for the services of this chantry was erected on the north side of the chancel, superseding the narrow aisle of the thirteenth century. This aisle chapel must have been a beautiful building, judging from what remains of it at the present day; a square head of a three-light window is now built into the north wall beneath the most westerly window; the heads of the lights are ogee-arched and trefoil-cusped; the jambs, mullions, and arches have two wave-moulds, and are grooved for glazing; the window head is carved on both sides, that turned towards the wall bears evidence of former exposure to the weather. The character of the design of this window of the chapel,

<sup>1</sup> Pat. Rot., 20 Edw. III.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 24 Edw. III.



erected in the most glorious period of Gothic architecture, agrees with the date of the foundation of the chantry, as does also the single piscina, which has been inserted into the north side of the eastern respond of the arcade between the chancel and the chapel. According to the chantry certificate made at the dissolution of chantries in 1546, this chapel was dedicated to St. Michael.



In North Wall of Wentworth Chapel, Woolley Church.

The twelfth century church, with thirteenth century additions, seems to have satisfied the parishioners for another century or so, but when the country became more settled after the Wars of the Roses a large rebuilding scheme was entered upon. Whether the old church was destroyed by fire, or became unsafe, or it was the desire of the people to have a larger church in the fashion of the day, it is now impossible to say, but whatever the reason, the work was undertaken in definite stages, and spread over a comparatively long period, probably half a century, although it would seem to have been fairly continuous, and carried out by the same band of masons, as similar masons' marks occur in the tower, nave piers and arcades, and in the chancel.

The present tower seems to have been the first work to be taken in hand, and was commenced about 1470. It was built at the west end of the old nave, but possibly not adjoining the latter, and is a fine square block of masonry, with a high plinth round its base, and angle buttresses; these rise in five stages with simple slopes as set-offs, and die into the wall a short distance below the upper string-course, which runs completely round the tower. The lower string-course, at the level of the floor of the belfry, does not surround the buttresses. From the level of the upper string-course, masking the roof of the tower, rises the parapet, the foot of which is pierced on the north and south sides by three plain gargoyles to carry off the

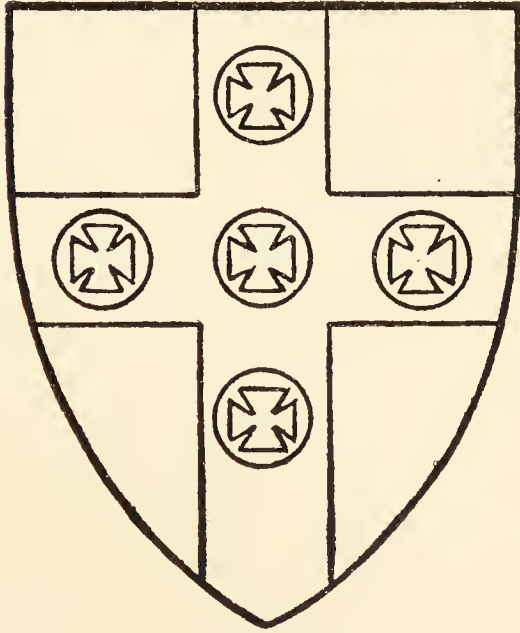
rainwater. The parapet is battlemented with four crenellations to each face, and has slender crocketed pinnacles at the corners and midway on the sides. The west door is contained within a recessed, pointed arch, each jamb of which consists of a double hollow separated by a fillet; above the arch is a hood-mould with angular terminations. The west window of the tower is a plain four-centred three-light window with trefoil head of tracery lights. The belfry stage is pierced on all four sides with windows having two lights, separated by a splayed mullion, with trefoil heads enclosing in the arch a pierced quatrefoil.

These windows have hood-moulds supported on corbel heads, and are filled in with louvre-boards.

A clock at some later period was placed on the east face of the tower, but at the restoration of 1870 was removed to the north side, to be more visible to the villagers.

The height of the tower from the battlements is 60 feet 4 inches.

Opening into the nave the tower has a lofty pointed arch of two plain chamfered orders supported on semi-octagonal responds with moulded caps; the bases are not visible, as the floor of the tower is raised above the nave by five steps. Above the boarded ceiling is



the ringing chamber, the newel stair to which is in the south-west corner. In the belfry was a shield bearing the arms of Sir William Notton, founder of St. Michael's chantry in 1350, argent, on a cross sable five roundels of the first, charged with five crosses pattée gules. This must have come from the earlier church, and have been placed within the tower for preservation, but it has now disappeared. The same arms occur in a seal of 1349, attached to a grant by Sir William

de Notton demising all his tenements and services in Wolveley, Notton, and Royston, to Laurence and Henry de Stainton of Woolveley (W. 75).

The reconstruction of the body of the church was then carried out, probably in the following order; the widening of the north aisle of the nave with a new and more lofty arcade, next the north aisle of the chancel, then known as the Woodrove chapel, followed by the rebuilding of the chancel, the addition of aisles to the south side of the chancel and nave, and a south porch.



The arcade of four bays on the north side of the nave consists of octagonal piers and semi-octagonal responds, standing on octagonal bases, having a hollow chamfer in the upper half, and square plinths; the capitals have clumsy beaded and hollow mouldings. The arches are of two plain chamfered orders without hood-moulds. The old outer wall of the aisle gave place to a new one, built to form a wider aisle; the arch between the nave aisle and the Woodrove chapel was increased in height and width; the semi-octagonal respond on the south side, abutting on the north chancel pier, was not removed, but was raised in height about four feet, and a new hollow-chamfered capital was added to carry the arch; this respond was not bonded into the chancel pier and fits very badly. There are three square-headed windows in the aisle wall of three lights each, with shouldered heads and chamfered jambs and mullions. The second and third windows from the east are separated by a distance of 15 feet, leaving a large blank wall between them, which originally may have contained a north door, of which no trace now remains, even if one ever existed.

The roof of this aisle is a simple lean-to, with square corbels above the arcade, and was originally ceiled. Built into the outer wall of this aisle, over the most easterly window, is a portion of a grave-stone bearing a thirteenth century incised cross. In a window of the aisle were the arms and inscription of Robert Frost, priest, who was vicar of Sandal in 1511, whose grandmother was a Woodrove of Woolley, and whose sister Anne married a son of Richard Wheatley of Woolley.

Sir Richard Woodrove, whose father John Woodrove died in 1487, leaving "to the fabric of Woolley church 40 shillings," rebuilt the north aisle chapel, which belonged to his family. He lived until 1522, and memorials of him still remain in the church; a bell bearing his name in the belfry, heraldic glass in the windows, and painted shields of arms on the ceiling of his chapel. A new arcade of three bays of late fifteenth century design, very nearly corresponding to that of the nave aisle, but with much shorter piers, was erected; the half cap of the western respond fits into the east side of the north chancel pier, which is cut away to receive it; the eastern respond, instead of being built into the east wall, abuts on a wall projecting about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet into the church. This may mean that the present respond takes the place of its predecessor, which stood against the original east wall; and that in the rebuilding the new east wall was built outside the old one, so increasing the length of the chapel. On the north side of this pier has been inserted a piscina, made out of the

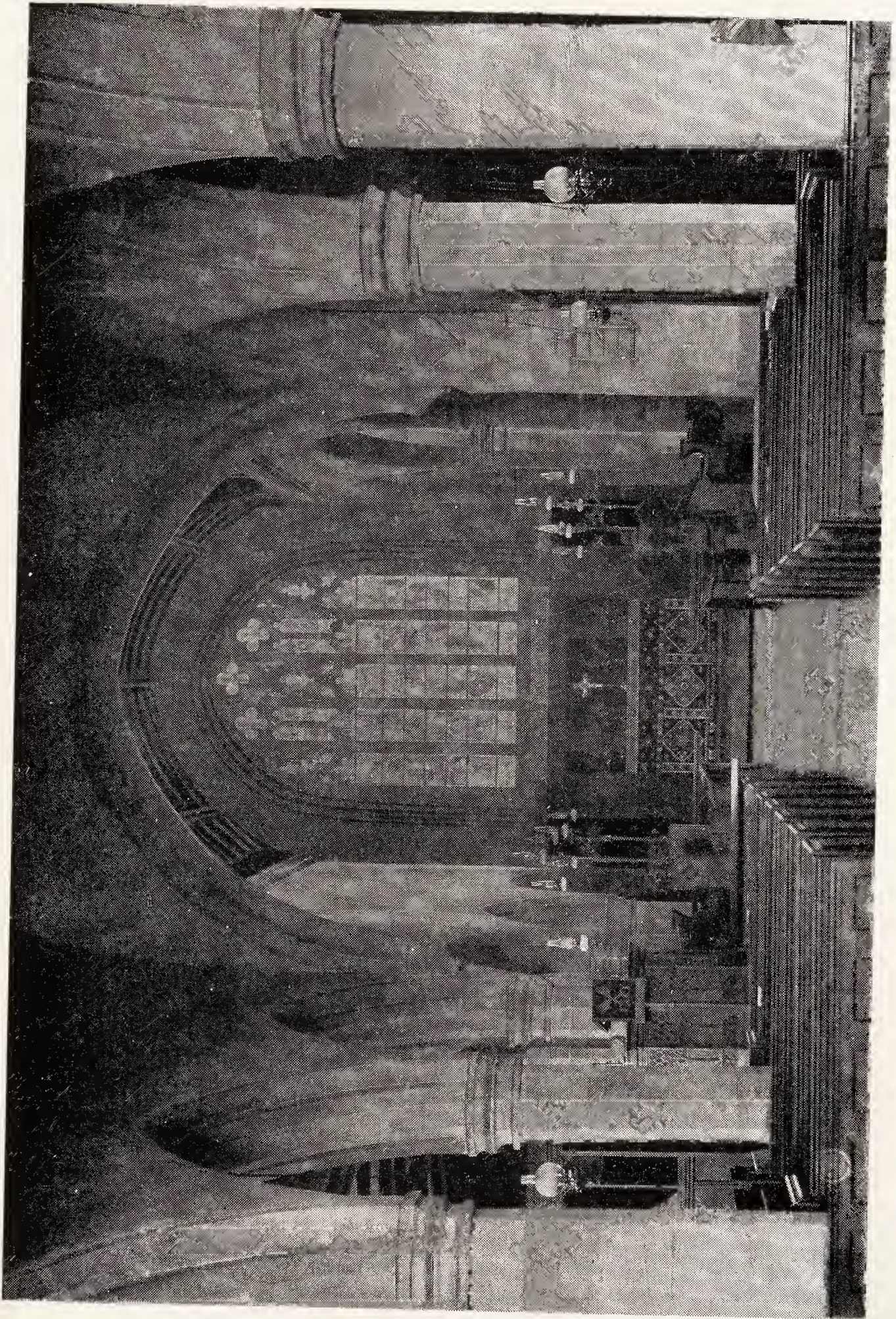
trefoil-headed light of a window of the former fourteenth century chapel (similar to the window head previously described) which is now built into the north wall, beneath the most westerly window.

Below the easternmost window is an arched tomb recess, 6 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet 7 inches high, and 1 foot 9 inches in depth, with a moulded edge formed within the substance of the wall. A piscina, with plain arched opening, is built into this wall at its east end. The doorway to this chapel, on the north side, has chamfered jambs and a pointed head, above which is a dripstone, on the outer side. East of this door is a square-headed three-light window, and to the west of it a six-light window divided by a heavy chamfered mullion into two square-headed three-light windows. All the windows on the north side have plain chamfered jambs and mullions, the head of each light being a rounded trefoil. The east window of this chapel has a four-centred head, the mullions running through, and contains three uncusped round-headed lights. The ceiling is slightly coved, divided by oak beams into sections with plaster panels, and the intersections of the beams bear shields emblazoned with the arms of the owners of Woolley and their alliances. It is on account of this low ceiling that the north arcade of the chancel is so much lower than any other arcade in the church, and that, from the chancel side, such a large expanse of wall is seen above the arches. Externally the roof of this chapel is of flatter pitch than that of the chancel which it joins, although the tiling is continuous.

The chancel was next rebuilt; in the east wall was placed a three-light four-centred window, with uncusped round heads to the lights. In this window was a figure of Thomas Thekill (Tickhill), Prior of Monk Bretton, 1504-1523, who, as patron and rector, was responsible for the chancel and its repair; this window thus gives us an approximate date for the rebuilding. A high-pitched roof was constructed, altered at a subsequent period by the insertion of a flat ceiling, between the beams and cross-beams, which came below the chancel-arch. A new arch between nave and chancel was erected, composed of two plain chamfered orders springing from a semi-octagonal corbel at either end, the outer order dying into the wall.

The building of the south chancel aisle followed; I think that the Wheatley and Popeley families were largely interested in this work, as Dodsworth noted their arms in the windows of this aisle. There were inscriptions in the glass to Richard Wheatley, died 1511, "who caused this window to be made," and one to the memory of William Wheatley, father of the above Richard; also to Thomas and Elizabeth Popeley, daughter and heiress of Laurence Stainton, of











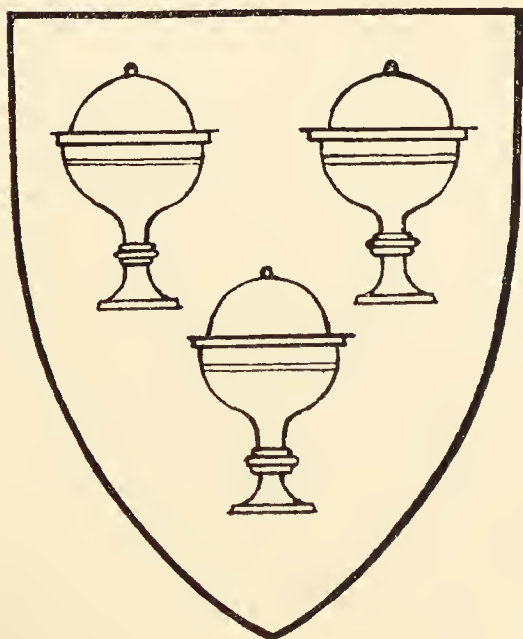
Woolley-moorhouse, in a window inserted by their son, John Popley. The dates of these inscriptions tend to show that this work was going on in the early years of the sixteenth century. The arcade opening from the south side of the chancel, though more lofty than that on the north side, is of similar design; the capitals of the pillars are, however, of slightly different detail. The spacing of the bays on the north and south sides of the chancel are unequal, due to the east respond of the north arcade projecting some distance from the east wall, whilst the one on the south side is built against the wall. This inequality throws the piers of the north arcade further west than those on the south side, but the northern ones are almost equally spaced, whereas there is some inches difference in the spacing of the southern piers. The lean-to roof is open and not ceiled. There is a three-light east window, similar to that in the north aisle; and two three-light windows in the south wall, square-headed with chamfered mullions running through, and uncusped heads. Between these windows is a priest's door, with plain chamfered architrave and pointed head. Externally there are two plain buttresses against the south wall, one at the south-west corner, the other immediately east of the priest's door, and a third is set diagonally at the south-east corner; each buttress having three plain set-offs, the upper one dying into the wall on a level with the heads of the windows.

Lastly the south aisle of the nave was added; and as the architectural characteristics of this aisle agree so closely with those of the south aisle of the chancel, these two sections of the work were nearly contemporary, or with only a short interval between them; their date must be about 1515-1525. Richard Wheatley, whose father, also called Richard, placed a window in the south aisle of the chancel, placed one in the nave aisle. He succeeded his father at Wheatley Hall in 1511, and died in 1558. The arcade on the south side is more lofty than the one on the north, but has similar clumsy capitals on octagonal shafts, and hollow chamfer bases on square plinths, and is composed of four unequally spaced bays, which were set out on the line of the south wall of the original church. (I am of opinion that hitherto there had not been a south aisle to the church.) The eastern arch has no respond pier, but dies into the square pier of the chancel-arch, and has a similar corbel to those of that arch. At the west end there is a semi-octagonal respond against the wall adjoining the tower, similar to the respond on the north side. These piers are not centred evenly with those of the north arcade. The arch separating the aisles of the chancel and nave on

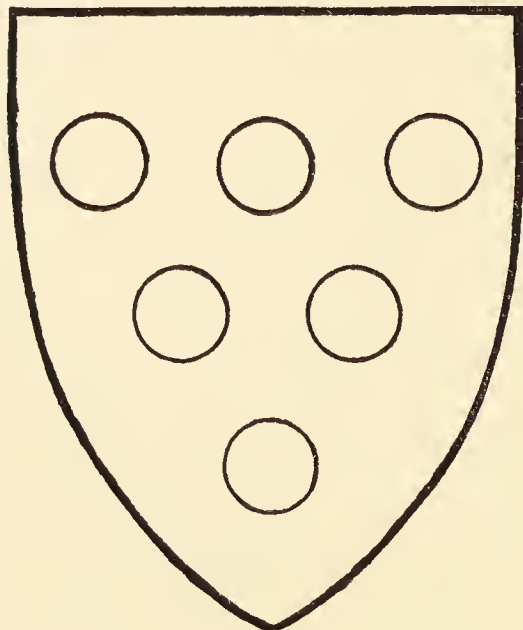
the south side is similar to the chancel-arch, and dies into the wall at either end. The roof is a lean-to, plastered between the spars, and the wall-plate is carried on square corbels irregularly disposed above the arches. The windows are square-headed, each of the two, east of the porch, containing three round-headed uncusped lights; the window west of the porch consists of two pointed lights, without cusps, but with incised spandrels. West of the most easterly window of this aisle, the radii of a sundial have been incised on the outer wall. When the south aisle wall was built there was incorporated into it at the south-east corner a newel stair for approach to the roodloft. In the head of the doorway was placed the tympanum bearing the Agnus Dei, which was over the south door of the early church, and which, when the south wall was taken down to add the aisle, was removed from its original position, where it had stood for more than 350 years. The Romanesque pillar, one of the shafts of the same doorway, was placed in the angle of the staircase; and we have to thank the builders of that period for preserving two such valuable evidences of the earlier church.

Some good woodwork was placed in the church at the time of this rebuilding. The screen, separating the south aisles of the nave and chancel, is good early sixteenth century work with plain paneling, moulded mullions, and a head of perforated tracery, with central doors, the whole surmounted by a crested cornice.

Some of the stall-ends are panelled and richly carved with tracery of the period. Others have shields bearing arms carved on them;



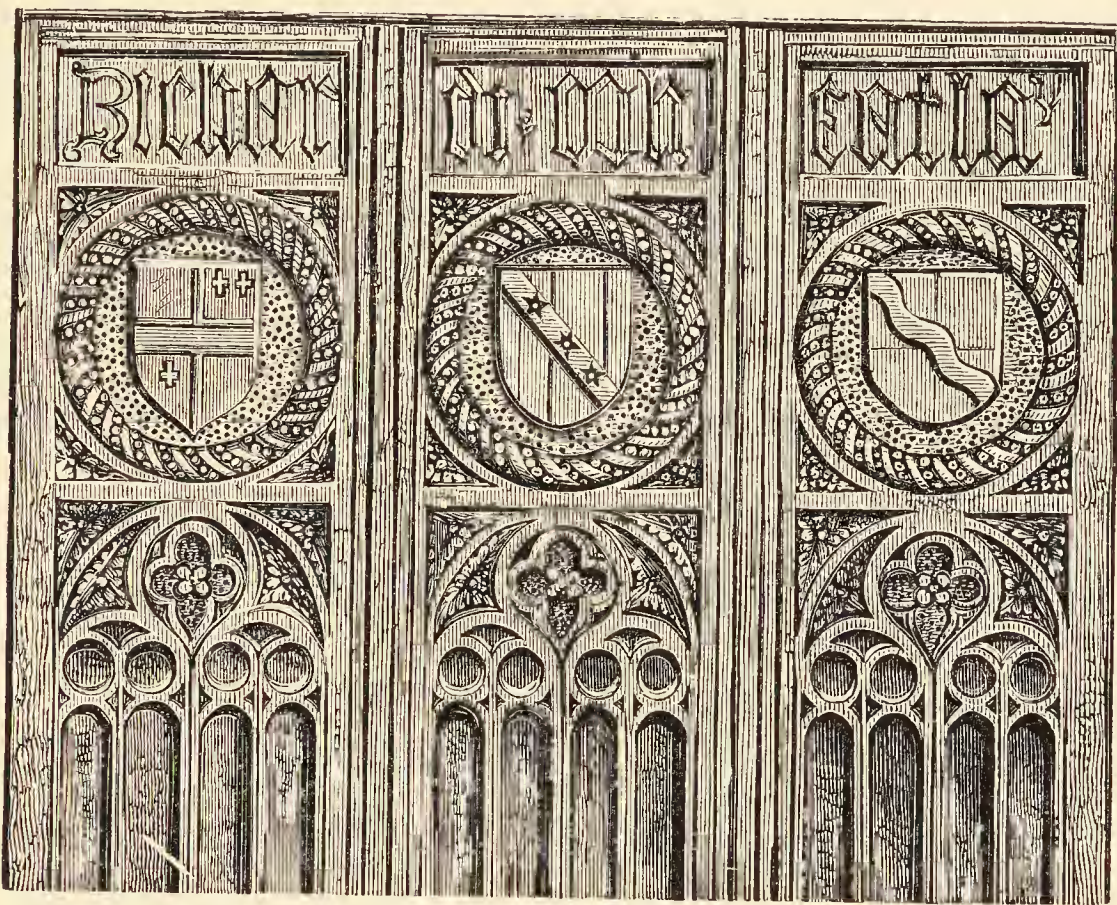
one has the arms of Monk Bretton Priory—sable, three covered cups argent; and in the same stall was a rudely carved inscription—*A.D. 1616, An Hutchinson dedit xl*; another stall bore the Sacred Monogram, *I.H.S.*, and the initial *M.* of the Virgin's name, beneath which,



within a wreath, is a shield bearing the arms of Lacy of Brearley—argent, six pellets sable, three, two, and one. Richard Wheatley, whose arms were



in a window of the south aisle of the nave, married Muriel, daughter of John Lacy of Brearley. Three panels, now stall-ends, bore the lettering **RICHARD** | **DE WHEATLEY**; beneath the first series of letters is carved the arms of Wheatley—quarterly, sable and argent, a fesse gules, in the second quarter two crosses pattée, and in the third quarter one cross pattée of the last. (The crosses as carved are not pattée, but plain.) Beneath the letters of the second panel are the arms of Dronsfield of West Bretton—paly of six argent and sable, on a bend gules three mullets pierced or. Thomas Wheatley (died 1456) married Isabel, daughter of . . . . . Dronsfield. Beneath the letters of the third panel are the arms of Burton of Kynsley, co. York.—argent, a bend wavy sable. Sir

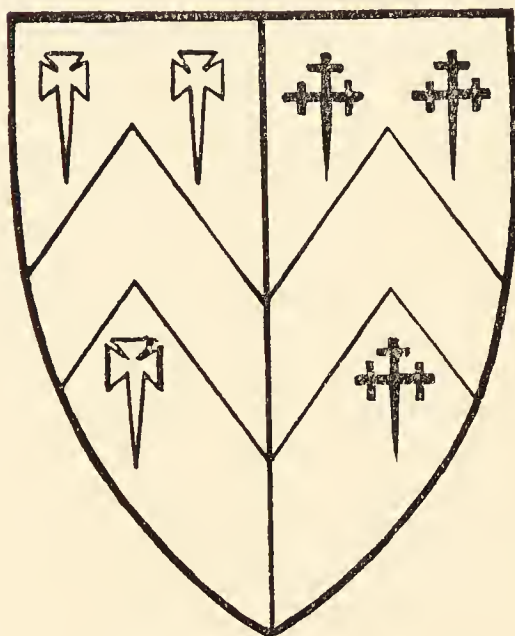


John Pudsay of Bolton-by-Bowland (died 12 August, 1492) married Grace daughter of Laurence Hamerton, 1468–9. Their daughter Alice (died 1513–4) married Henry, son and heir of Richard Burton of Kynsley. Grace Hamerton's sister, Elizabeth, married John Woodrove of Woolley.

In the middle of the sixteenth century Woolley church contained much painted glass. The middle light of the east window of the chancel had an inscription, *Orate pro anima Domini Thomæ Thekill prior de Munck Bretton, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen,* and a figure of the prior kneeling at a desk, on which was a book. (Thomas Tickhill, who died in 1523, was prior of Monk Bretton at the time of the rebuilding of this chancel.) In the first light was a



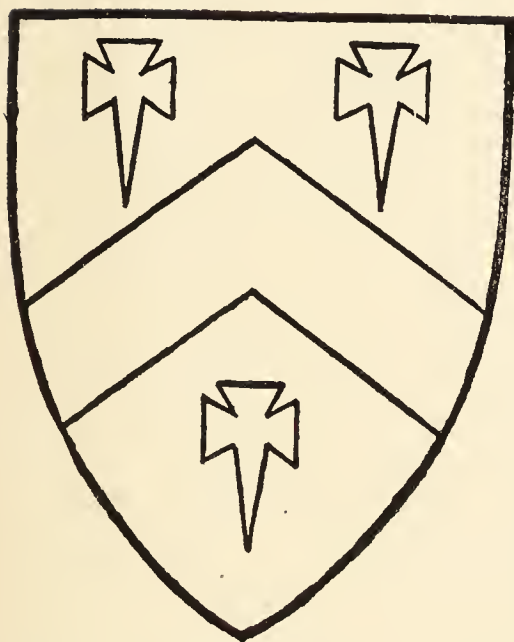
figure of Sir Richard Woodrove (died 1522) kneeling, behind him six sons, and beneath on a label, *Orate pro anima Ricardi Woderove, militis, filii et heredis Johannis Woderove de Wolley, armigeri, cujus*



*animæ propitietur Deus.* In the third light was a figure of his wife Beatrix, daughter of Thomas Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe, with four daughters kneeling behind her; on her breast a shield bearing the arms of Woodrove, argent, a chevron between three crosses formée fitchée gules, impaling Fitzwilliam—argent, a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchée sable, and on a label beneath, *Orate pro anima Beatricis, uxoris ejus, filia Thomæ Fitzwilliam de Malmanthorpe in comitatu Lincolnia, armigeri cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

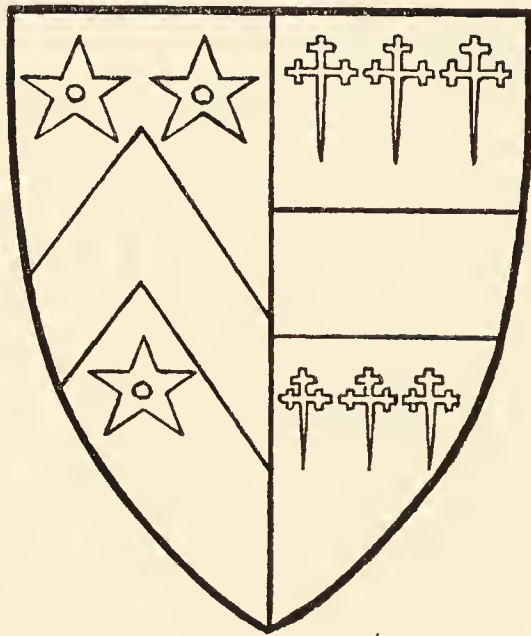
The east window of the Woodrove chapel contained a representation of John Woodrove (died 1487) kneeling at a faldstool upon a chequered pavement, in armour with his shield, argent, a chevron between three crosses formée fitchée gules; also a figure of his wife Elizabeth Hamerton, bearing on her breast her arms, argent three hammers sable. Beneath was the inscription, *Orate pro anima Johannis Woderove de Wolvelay, armigeri, quondam Receptor domini Regis Edwardi iiiij<sup>ti</sup> dominiorum suorum de Wakefeld, Conisburgh, et Hattefeld, cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Orate pro anima Elizabethæ uxoris suæ, quondam filia Laurentii Hamerton de Wiggilsworth in Craven, armigeri, cujus animæ propitietur Deus.* This window has been much restored, and the heraldic glass removed, but still contains the larger part of the original window. The first light contains a figure of the Virgin, against a ruby background, with a golden rayed nimbus. She is portrayed as wearing a white hood and cloak over a blue dress. The second light, with blue diapered background, shows our Saviour, with cruciform nimbus, hanging on a cross enriched with foiled circles; His head crowned with thorns; His side pierced, and drops of blood trickling down. He is looking on His mother, and saying, as a label shows, *Ecce Mater Tua.* On the cross is nailed the superscription *I.N.R.I.*, and below is the Sacred Monogram *I.H.S.* In the third light is a figure of St. John, the beloved Apostle, represented as a young man, with hair falling in golden ringlets, clothed in a blue robe, covered by a white mantle with yellow-stain embroidery along the edge, and with bare feet. Beneath him is his emblem, an eagle.





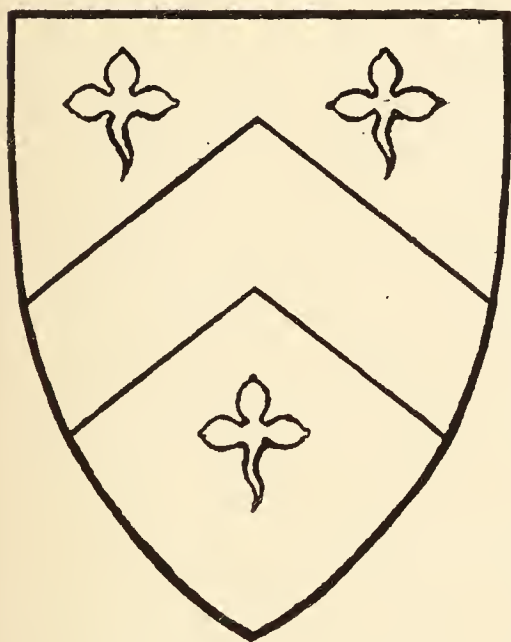
fitchée sable. Henry de Pudsey of Bolton-by-Bowland married, *c.* 1353, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John de Laton of Barforth. She died 10 Nov., 1424. Their impaled arms were in a window of Bolton-by-Bowland church, and also in Almondbury church.

In one of the north windows of this chapel was another representation of the Woodrove arms; and those of Pudsey, vert, a chevron between three mullets pierced or, impaling Laton, argent, a fesse between six cross crosslets



In a window of the north aisle of the nave was the inscription, *Orate pro anima Edwardi Haygh, capellani cantaria de Wollay.* In another window the arms of Frost, argent, a chevron gules between three trefoils slipped azure; beneath was the inscription, *Orate pro anima Magistri Roberti Frost, sacerdotis.* Robert Frost

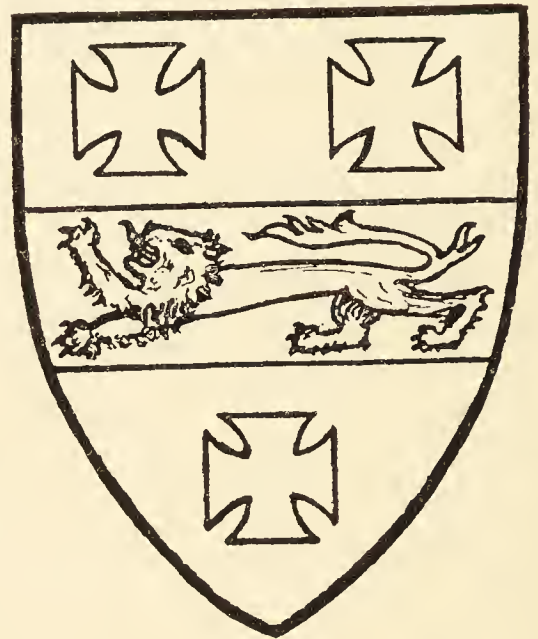
was a son of Thomas Frost of Aketon by a daughter of John Amyas of Sandal. His grandfather was Thomas Frost of Beverley, who married a daughter of John Woodrove of Woolley; hence his connection with the place. Robert Frost was successively rector of Tankersley, 1486; chancellor to Arthur, Prince of



Wales, who died in 1501; rector of Thornhill, 1482-1498; prebendary of York, 1490-1507; archdeacon of Winchester, 1487-1502; archdeacon of Stow, 1497-1506; prebendary of Lichfield, 1500-1507. After holding all these appointments, more or less in plurality, he retired to the vicarage of Sandal Magna in 1511, and ended his days there, being buried under a marble stone in the chancel of that church. He left instructions in his will for his arms with memorial inscriptions to be placed in the churches of

Tankersley, Thornhill, Warmfield where his ancestors lived, Woolley where his grandmother Woodrove was born, and to which place his sister Anne went on her marriage to a Wheatley of Woolley; and in the church of Sandal, which he last served.

In the east window of the south chancel aisle were the arms of Stainton, gules, on a fesse or between three crosses pattée argent, a lion passant of the field. The same arms were in Wakefield church, with the label, *Orate pro bono statu Ricardi Staynton*, as noted by Glover in 1584-5 (Harleian MS. 1420); also by Dodsworth in 1618 (MS., vol. 137, fol. 80b); on a seal of a deed at Woolley, of William de Stainton, rector of Penistone, dated 7 Sep., 1380, the arms are on a fesse, between



three crosses pattée, a lion passant (W. 98); as on a seal of Thomas de Stainton of Woolley in 1382 (W. 101).

In this window were also the arms of Popeley of Woolley Moorhouse, argent, on a bend sable three eagles volant of the first; and the inscription, *Orate pro anima Thomæ Popelay de Wolley, generosi, et Elizabethæ, uxoris suæ, quondam filia et heredis Laurentii Staynton, generosi, et pro anima Johannis Popelay filii et heredis Thomæ Popelay, generosi, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt,*

*quorum animabus propitietur Deus.*

There was also a shield bearing the arms of Mirfield, vert, two lions passant guardant argent.

This window, the gift of John Popeley of Woolley Moorhouse, is a very fine one; fortunately the greater part of it remains, save the heraldry and the inscription (or what remains of it) which were removed into the Wentworth chapel in 1870. It is known as the Trinity window. In the first light, against a figured ruby background, is the figure of the Virgin crowned, having a white gold-edged nimbus, golden flowing hair, and wearing a white embroidered cloak over a blue close-fitting robe with ermine skirt. In the arms of His Mother is the Infant Christ, with golden curly hair,



a rayed nimbus, and clothed in a purple vesture. Below is a curious figure of the Lamb, holding a staff in his clawed left foot. The middle light contains a representation of the Trinity. God the Father, having a yellow cruciform nimbus, and long white hair and curling beard, wears a white cloak, with jewelled border caught across the breast by a rich band, over a dark blue robe. With His left hand under Christ's breast He supports His Son. Christ is depicted as standing on a globe, with waves in the lower section and plants above, as Ruler of the whole world, land and water. He has a plain golden nimbus, and wears a crown of thorns over long white hair; and is represented with a short beard. His right hand is held in benediction, showing the stigmata with issuing drops of blood. The left hand holds a cross, enriched with a band of foiled circles, similar to the cross in the centre light of the east window of the Wentworth chapel, which is evidence that the two windows were the work of the same artist, and are of the same date. Above the cross is the label *I.N.R.I.* Blood is flowing from the spear-wound on the right side, and the body is girt with a towel about the waist. Above the head of Christ is the Holy Ghost, in the shape of a white Dove with golden nimbus. Below is the device of the Trinity.

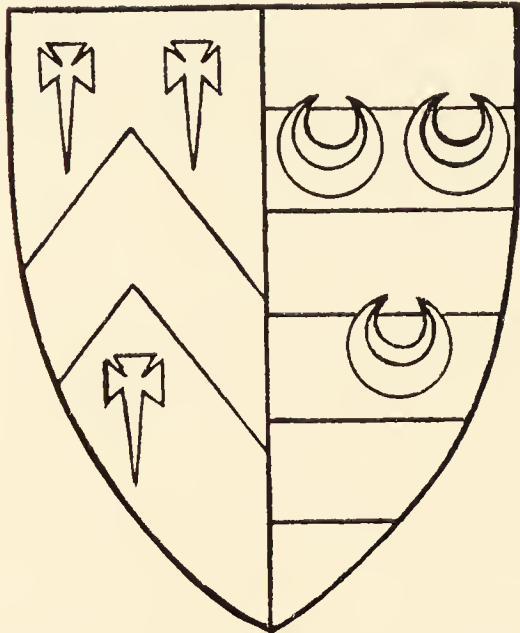
In the third light, against a ruby background, is a figure of St. Catherine crowned, having long golden hair, and wearing a white robe powdered with roses and edged with gold; she holds a book in her right hand, and supports a spiked wheel in her left hand. The label, which is probably a restoration, bears the words, *Sancta Catharina*. Beneath is a many-rayed star.

This window deserves careful attention; there is much good, early sixteenth century glass, and, though some restoration has been done, the main portions of the figures are original.

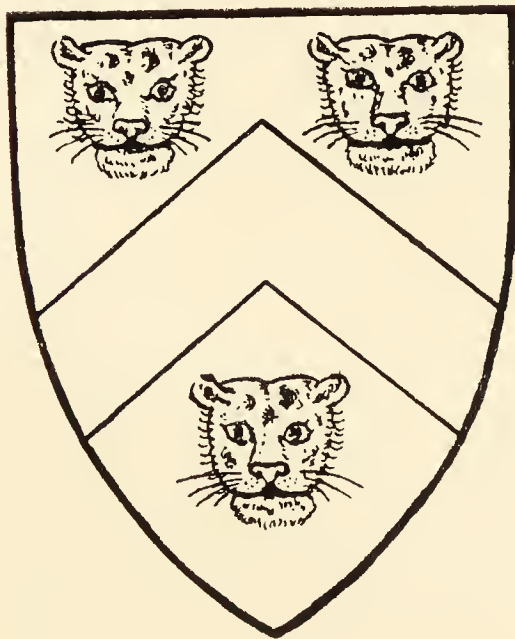
It is more noteworthy, as representations of the first person of the Trinity are comparatively rare. The glass in the lower portion of each light, containing the emblems, is modern (1870), and, unfortunately, takes the place of the heraldic glass and inscriptions which were then removed and placed in the windows of the north chapel.

The ceiling of the Wentworth chapel is divided into panels by oak beams, the intersections bearing shields, on which are painted the arms of the owners of the chapel and their alliances.

These are as follows, from east to west, taking the north row first: Woodrove-Waterton; argent, a chevron between three crosses pattée fitchée gules—Woodrove, impaling barry of six, ermine and



beth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodrove by his first wife Jane, daughter of Nicholas Wortley of Wortley, from whom sprang the Wentworths of Bretton. (2) Sir Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse and Beatrix, daughter of the same Sir Richard Woodrove by his second wife Beatrix,



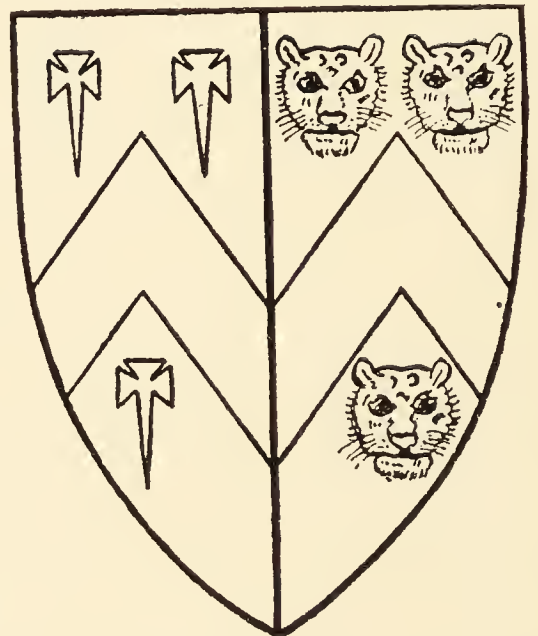
Wentworth - Aldborough; Wentworth, impaling azure, a fesse argent between three crosses crosslet or—Aldborough. John Wentworth (1682) married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Aldburgh of Aldburgh, co. York.

Wentworth - Fawkes; Wentworth, impaling ermine, a mascle sable. Godfrey Wentworth (d. 1865) married

gules, over all three crescents sable—Waterton. Thomas Woodrove (d. 1549) married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Waterton of Walton.

Woodrove-Wentworth; Woodrove, impaling sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces or.—Wentworth. The only marriages that I can find between Woodrove and Wentworth were (1) Mathew Wentworth of West Bretton

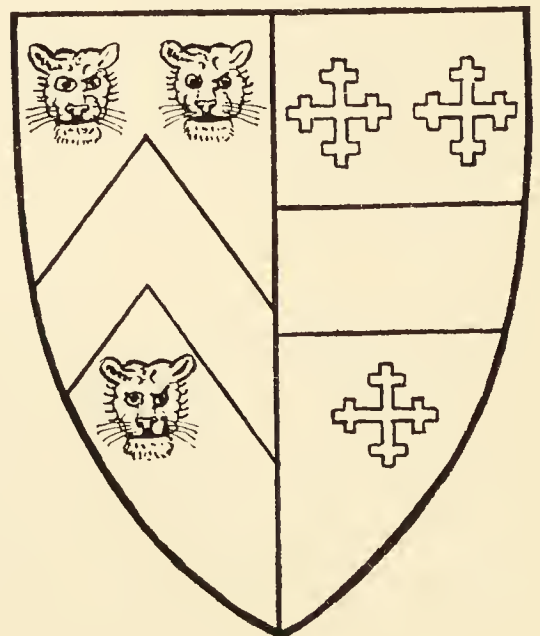
and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodrove by his first wife Jane, daughter of Nicholas Wortley of Wortley, from whom sprang the Wentworths of Bretton. (2) Sir Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse and Beatrix, daughter of the same Sir Richard Woodrove by his second wife Beatrix,



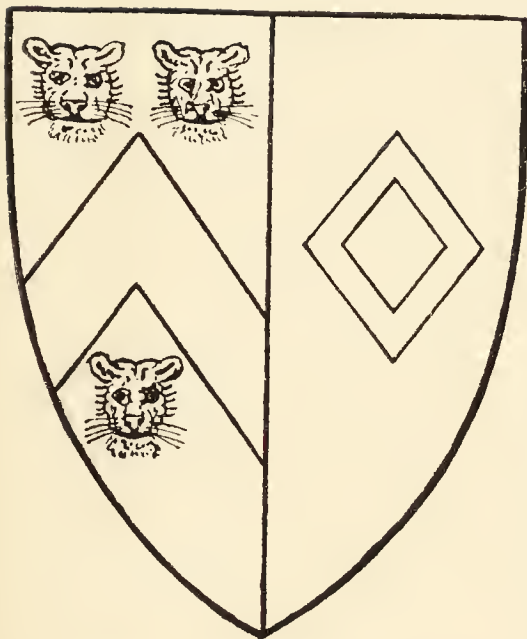
of Thomas Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe, from whom sprang the present Earls Fitzwilliam and the Wentworths of Woolley.

In both these cases the Wentworth shield should have been shown as impaling the Woodrove shield.

Wentworth; sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces or.

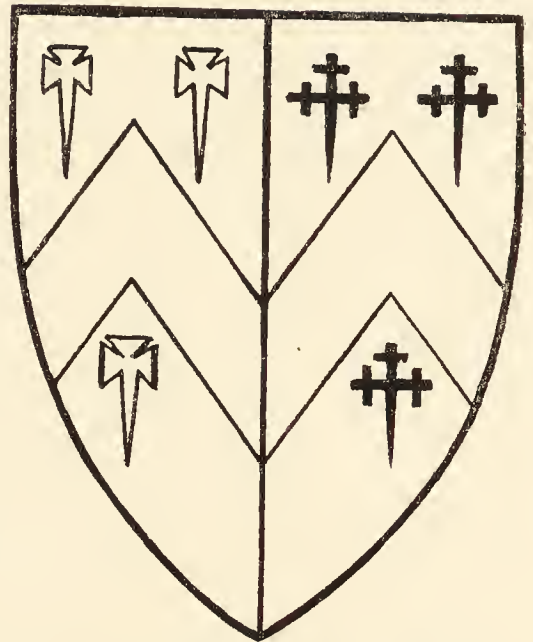






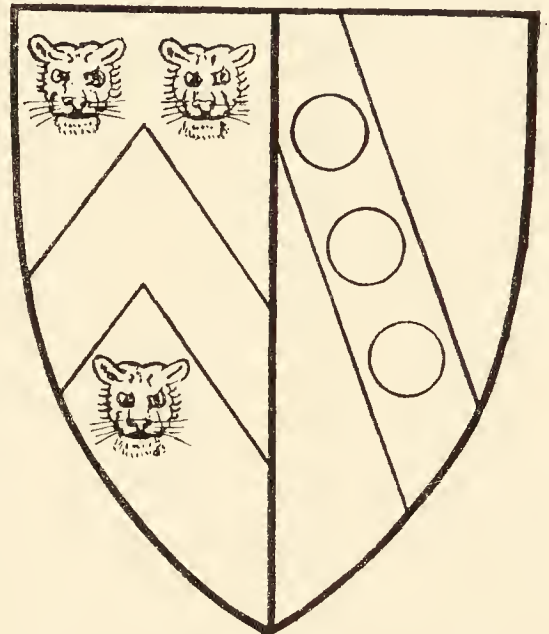
Anne daughter of Walter Fawkes of Farnley Hall.

Woodrove—Fitzwilliam; Woodrove, impaling argent, a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchée sable—Fitzwilliam. Sir Richard Woodrove



(d. 1522) married Beatrix, daughter of Thomas Fitzwilliam of Mablethorp.

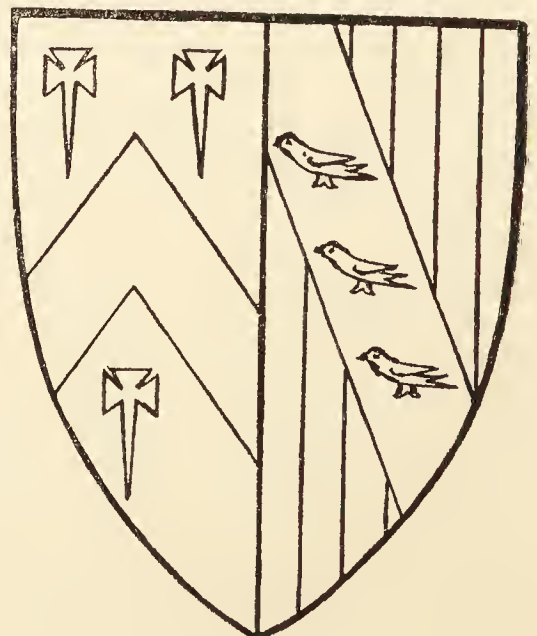
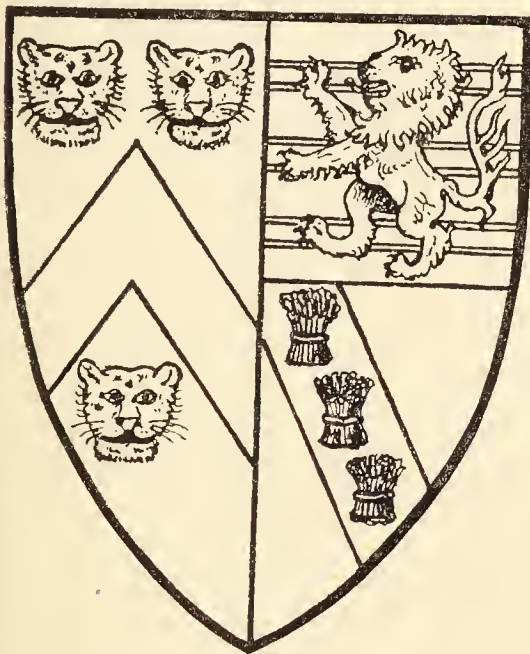
Wentworth—Whitley; Wentworth, impaling azure, on a bend or three torteaux—Whitley. Michael Wentworth of Mendham Priory (d. 1560) married Beatrix Sibilla, only daughter of Percival Whitley of Whitley, co. York.



Wentworth—Fairfax—Maltby; Wentworth, impaling argent, three bars gemelles gules surmounted by a lion rampant sable—Fairfax of Denton. Argent, on a bend gules three garbs or—Maltby.

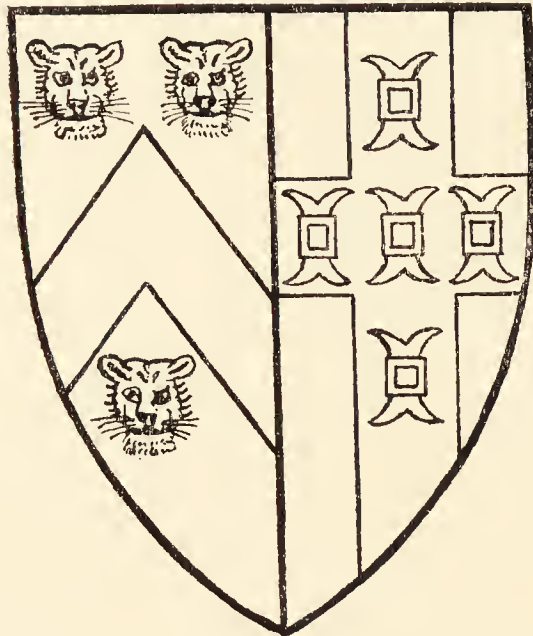
Sir George Wentworth (d. 1660) married first, Ann, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Fairfax; second, Everild, daughter of Christopher Maltby of Maltby.

Woodrove—Burdett; Woodrove, impaling paly of six argent and sable, on a bend gules three martlets or—Burdett. George Woodrove who succeeded his father Thomas, in 1549, married Alice, daughter of Richard Burdett of Denby.



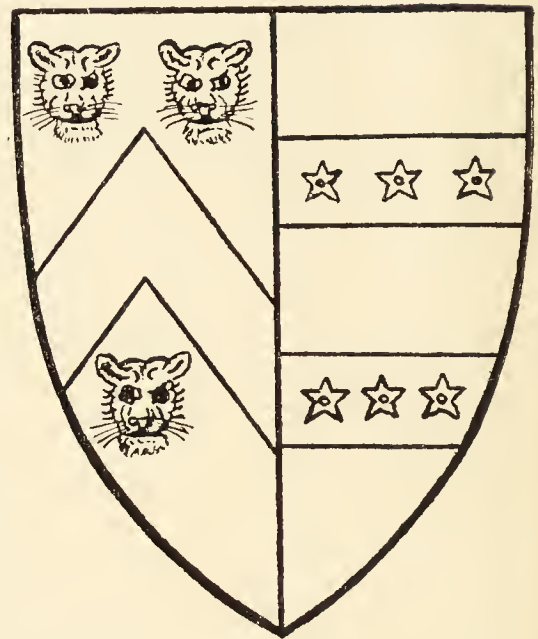
Wentworth—Hopton; Wentworth, impaling argent, two bars sable on each three

mullets pierced of the first—Hopton. Thomas Wentworth of Mendham Priory and of Whitley (born 1542) married Susan, daughter

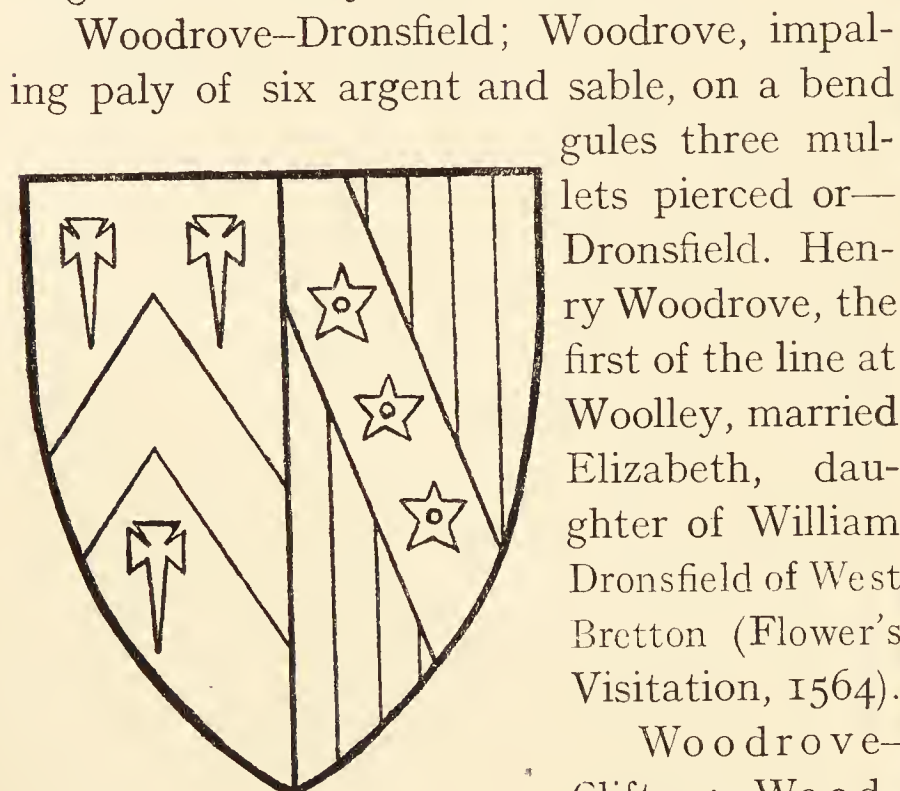


of Christopher Hopton of Armley.

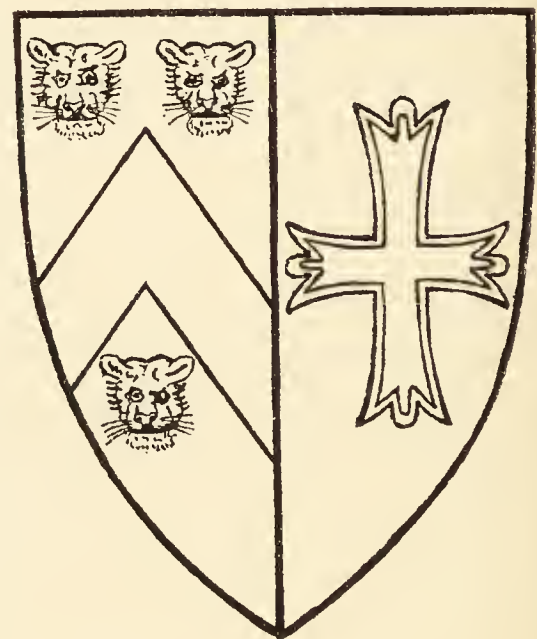
Wentworth—Turner; Wentworth, impaling argent, on a cross sable five mill-rinds of the field—Turner. William Wentworth (d. 1729) married Catharine, daughter of Charles Turner of Kirkleatham.



Wentworth—Pilkington; Wentworth, impaling argent, a cross patonce voided gules—Pilkington. Godfrey Wentworth (d. 1789) married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Lyon Pilkington of Stanley Hall, Wakefield.

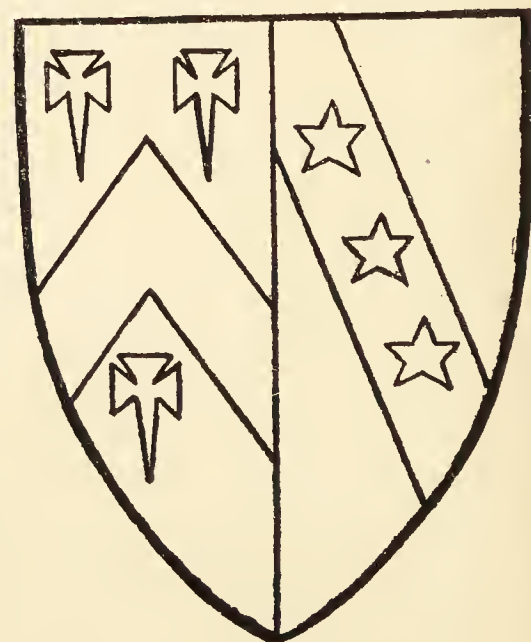


Woodrove—Dronsfield; Woodrove, impaling paly of six argent and sable, on a bend gules three mullets pierced or—Dronsfield. Henry Woodrove, the first of the line at Woolley, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Dronsfield of West Bretton (Flower's Visitation, 1564).

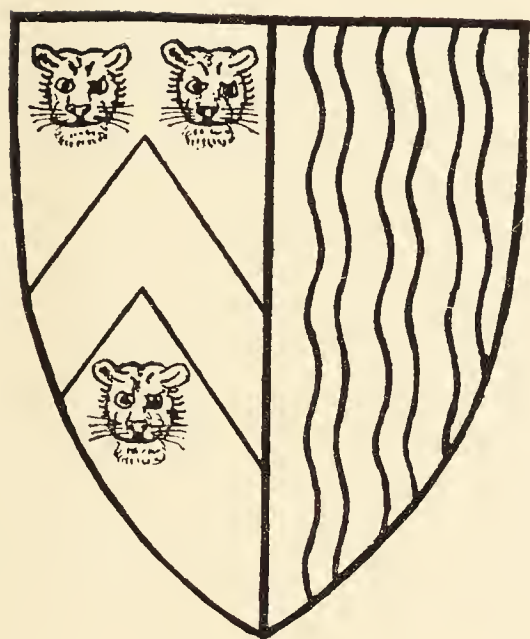


Woodrove—Clifton; Woodrove, impaling argent, on a bend gules three mullets or—Clifton. George Woodrove (d. 1598) married Ursula, sister of Sir Gervase Clifton of Clifton, co. Notts.

Wentworth—Downes; Wentworth, impaling argent, three pallets wavy gules—Downes. Michael Wentworth, the first of Woolley,



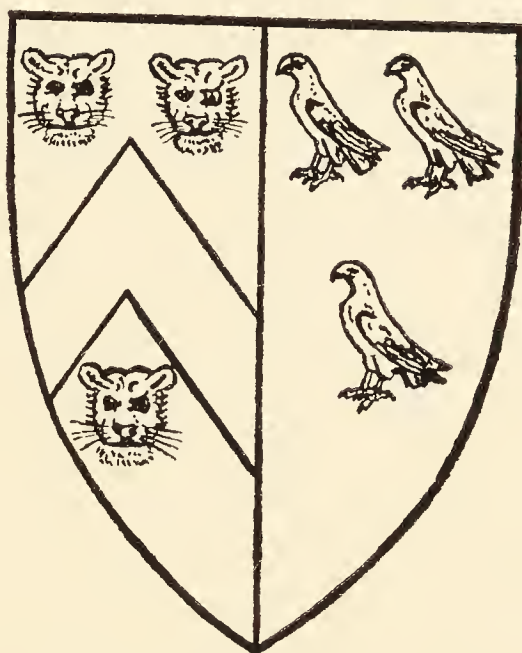
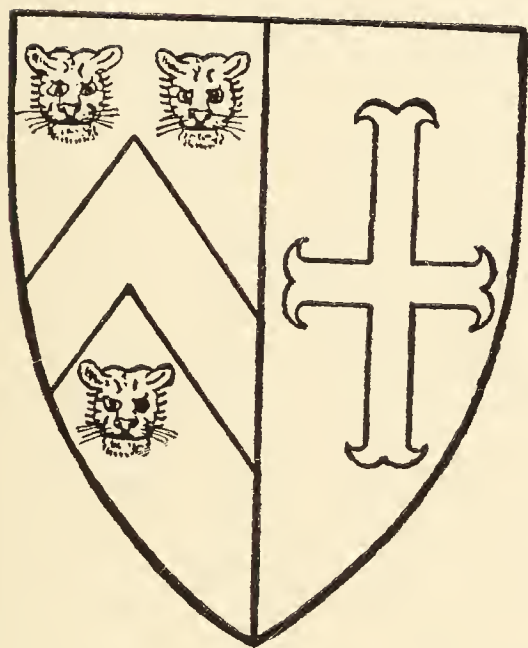




married Frances, daughter of George Downes of Paunton, co. Hereford.

Wentworth - Copley; Wentworth, impaling argent, a cross moline sable—Copley. Sir Michael Wentworth (d. 1696) married Dorothea, daughter of Sir Godfrey Copley of Sprotborough.

Wentworth - Hawksworth; Wentworth, impaling sable, three falcons close proper—Hawksworth. Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth (d. 1834) married Amelia, daughter of Walter Ramsden Hawksworth of Hawksworth.



Wentworth-Ewart; Wentworth impaling or, three swords, two in saltire, and one in fesse, between a dexter hand in chief, and a man's head in bare gules. Major Guy Edward Wentworth married Eleanor Marie, daughter of Gen. C. B. Ewart, C.B. and Emily, daughter of the Rev. Peter Ewart. This shield is in preparation, but has not yet been affixed to the roof of this chapel.

Prior to 1869 the church had a "low, somewhat gloomy interior," and was filled with large pews, erected in 1794, when a faculty was granted to repew the chapel and to erect a gallery. In the former year a general scheme of restoration was taken in hand. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who were lessees of the Rectory of Royston, which included Woolley, and consequently liable for the repair of the chancel, instructed their architect, Mr. Ewan Christian, to furnish them with a report upon the condition of the chancel, for which they were responsible. In this report it is stated that "the east wall of the chancel is fractured in two places; the north arcade wall is fractured at the eastern end by the giving out of the

east wall; and the south arcade also leans eastward. The misshapen roof is concealed from view by a flat ceiling between the beams and crossbeams, which come below the chancel-arch."

Mr. Christian repaired the east wall, built two large buttresses to support it, and removed the three-light east window, inserting in its place a larger and more ornate window of five lights. He took down the old roof, and replaced it with a barrel-shaped wooden roof, carried on corbel plates, bearing bosses carved with roses and dragons. The sanctuary was raised from the chancel by one step, and paved with mosaic tiles; the altar-pace was elevated two steps above the chancel. New oak choir-stalls were fixed, and the organ was placed at the west end of the south aisle of the chancel.

The nave and its aisles were placed in the hands of Mr. Pearson, which resulted in a very thorough restoration of this part of the church. The floor of the nave was taken up, and lowered some two feet necessitating the removal of many bodies buried within the church, and when levelled was covered with encaustic tiles. The main roofs were made new, the porch roof was repaired; the outer wall of the north aisle was taken down, and rebuilt "exactly as before." The plaster was scraped from the walls, which were re-tooled. The old square pews were turned out, and new stalls erected in their stead; some, however, of the interesting old seats were repaired, but the carved stall-ends were placed in the nave and aisles without any regard to their meaning; as Mr. W. S. Banks wrote to the *Wakefield Free Press* in May, 1871: "There are six or eight stall-ends specially carved. Three contain the words *Richardi Wheatlay* thus **Ri**char|**di** **W**h|**e**atlay—but the three are now so placed as to disjoin the several parts of the name, and throw the three portions to face different passages in the church, so that nobody, unacquainted with the fact of their being any connection, would be able to derive any meaning from the inscription. The carpenter has, in fact, employed all the ends as worth no more than so many pieces of wood. These particular ends ought to range 3 and 3 on opposite sides of one passage (aisle), and those that bear Richard Wheatley's name ought to be put in proper order to be read as originally intended."

"The architect cannot have known what the carpenter was doing, or he would have prevented this bad treatment of these interesting stall-ends—treatment which, it is hoped, will not be long continued, but which will be remedied without delay."

Mr. Banks' pious hope has not yet been accomplished, and we can only continue the hope that some day these valuable stall-ends may be placed in a proper position of sequence.



The sixteenth century screen between the south aisles of the nave and chancel was repaired, and a new one, of similar design, placed in the corresponding place in the north aisle.

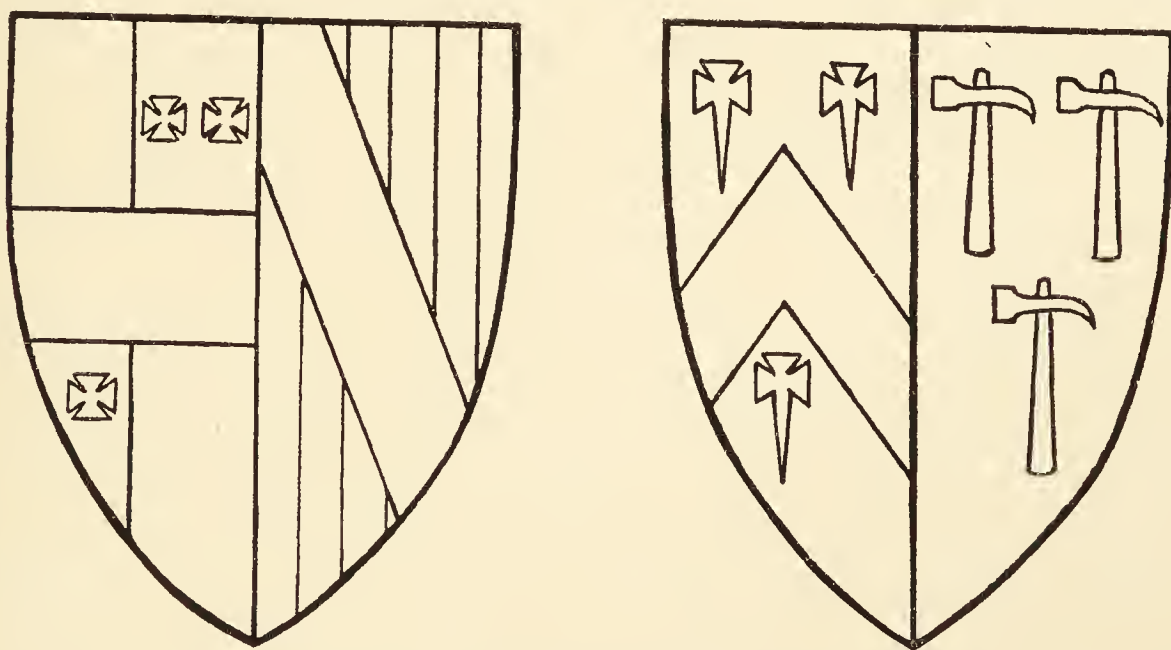
The old twelfth century font, in which the children of the village had been baptized for seven hundred years, was cast out, and cannot now be found. Its place was taken by one of stone with a panelled basin, standing on an octagonal base, with Purbeck marble shafts at the angles.

Many of the windows were filled with glass containing figures or scenes in the life of our Lord.

The old painted glass in the windows was releaded; the figures in the east windows of both chancel aisles were replaced in their old position, but all the heraldry and remains of inscriptions were removed from various windows in the church and assembled in the north windows of the Wentworth chapel, with much new glass added.

As now arranged, the middle light of the most westerly window of this chapel contains a figure of our Lord, with yellow cruciform nimbus, flowing hair and beard; His right hand, showing the stigmata, raised in benediction; the left hand holding a banneret. Over His shoulders is a white gold-edged cloak fastened across the breast by a jewelled clasp, and at His feet the words *Ego sum resurrectio et vita*.

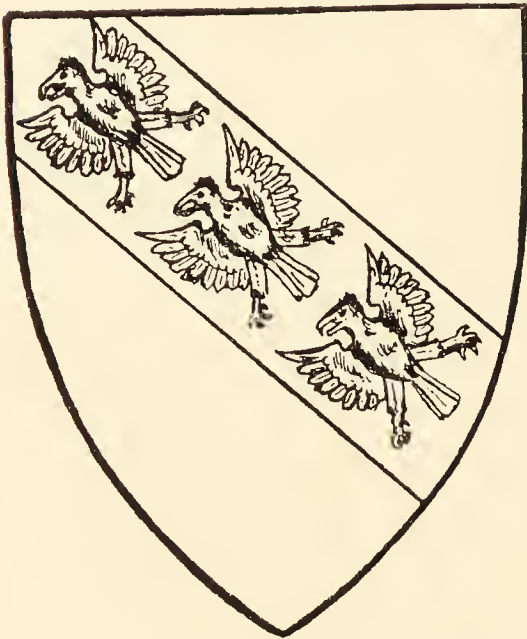
The first light contains, in the upper third, a shield bearing the arms of Wheatley, impaling paly of six or and sable, a bend azure.



This has undoubtedly been Wheatley impaling Dronsfield, but the bend gules, three mullets pierced or, has been replaced by a piece of modern blue glass. In the middle third, Woodrove impaling Hamerton; in the lower third, Wheatley. Beneath are parts of an inscription *ton generosi qui fieri fecerunt quor.*

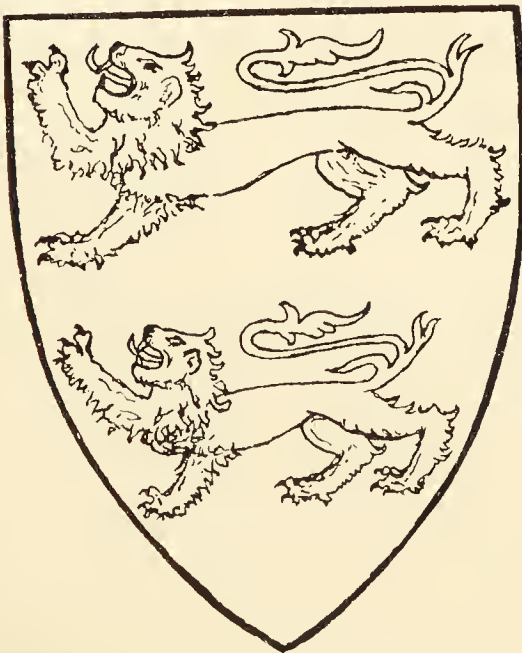
This inscription came from the east window of the south aisle of the chancel, as also did Wheatley's arms.

The third light contains the arms of Popeley in the upper third; of Robert Frost, Sacerdos, argent, a chevron gules between



three trefoils slipped of the first (from a north aisle window of the nave), in the middle third; and those of Mirfield, vert, two lions passant gardant in pale argent (from the east window of the south aisle

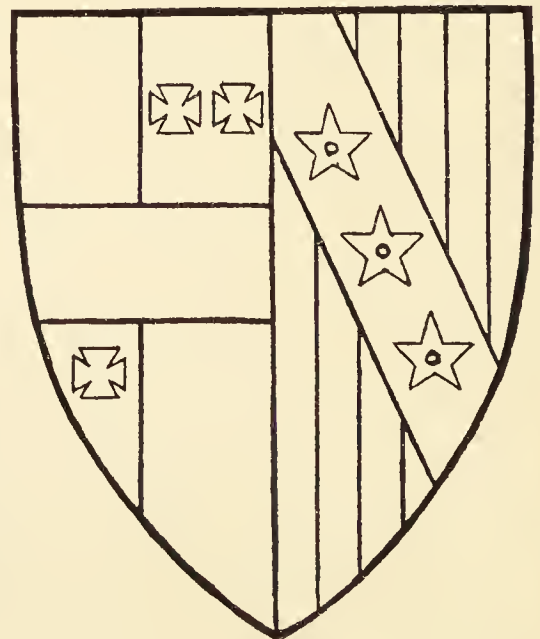
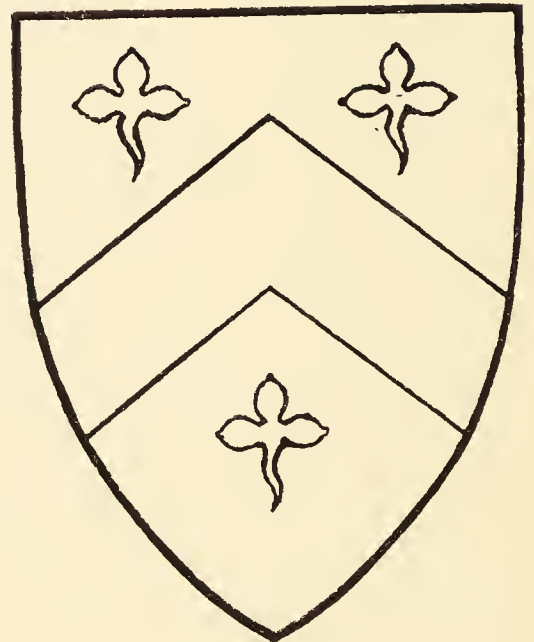
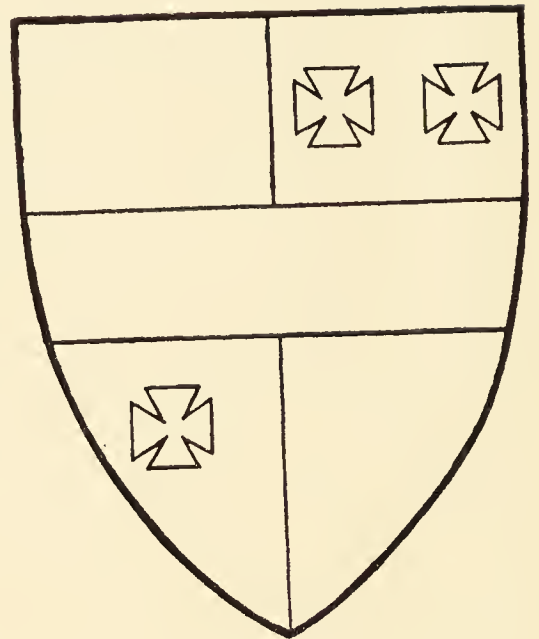
of the chancel). Beneath are parts of an inscription, *quor . . . . . Thom . . . . . filii et heredis*. These letters and the shield of Popeley also came from the chancel window.



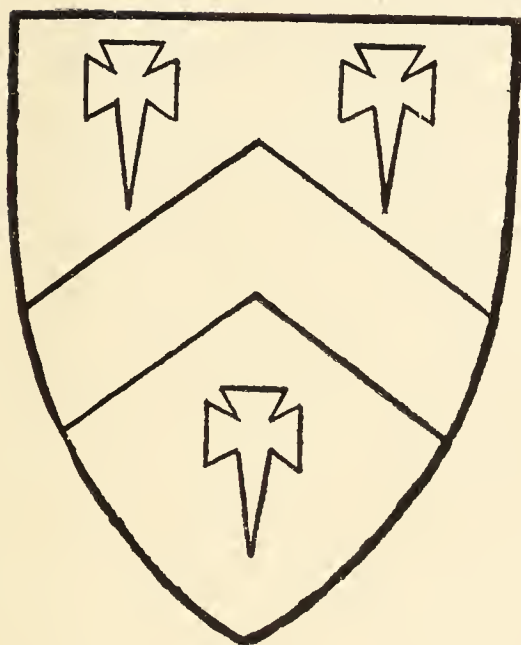
The adjoining window contains in the first light the arms of Wheatley impaling Dronsfield.

Woodrove, surmounted by his crest, a woodcock proper, and beneath, a figure of John Woodrove (d. 1487) in

armour, kneeling at a faldstool upon a chequered pavement, and bearing his arms. Beneath are some remains of an inscription, *anima (Tho)me Popl Popla*, also from the south chancel aisle. The centre light contains a figure of St. Michael, the patron saint to

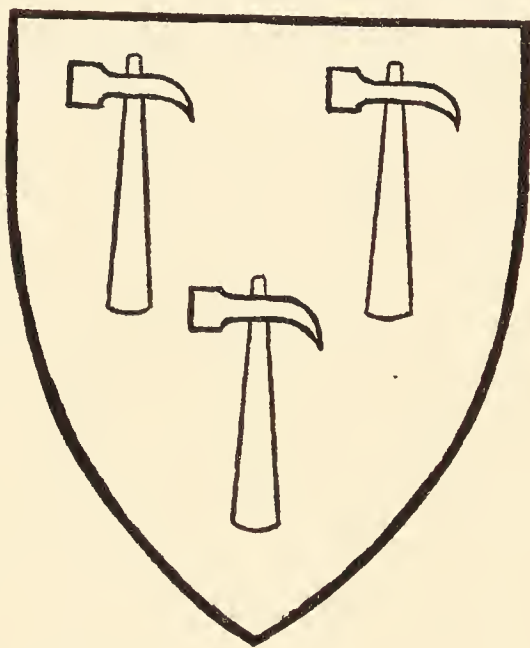






whom this chapel was dedicated, with sheathed sword and long bannered spear, with which he is piercing the dragon through the lower jaw. This light has been much restored. The third light contains the arms of Wheatley, of Hamerton of Wigglesworth in Craven, and in the

lower third a figure of a lady at a faldstool, wearing a long head-dress with jewelled centre, a close-fitting white vest with tight sleeves, and a long robe caught at the breast by jewelled clasps, with a book of devotion on her desk. Beneath are the words *Johi aiabus ppicietur nos justitia nos dna.*



Part of the canopies of the most easterly window on the north side of this chapel are of old glass, but the figures below, Zacharias, St. John the Baptist, and St. Elizabeth are modern. At the bottom of the centre light is a shield, bearing gules, a fleur-de-lis or, a chief ermine, surmounted by a crest—a demi-lion rampant argent; the arms of the Rev. Jeremiah Dixon, vicar of Woolley, 1779–1823.

The Bells. In the tower there is a peal of four bells, the oldest of which bears the inscription (now much broken): ✠ *dns ricardus wodruf miles, I.H.S.* This bell was the gift of Sir Richard Woodrove 1447–1522.

The tenor bell has on it a lion, *I.H.S.*, a rose of five points, *St. M.*, a fleur-de-lis (emblem of the Virgin), and a four-petal flower.

The third bell is inscribed ✠ IESVS BE OVR SPEED  
W 1612 O

This bell was cast by William Oldfield, who had a foundry at Nottingham, and branch establishments at York and Doncaster. William Oldfield cast bells for the following churches in Yorkshire, Kirkthorpe, Snaith, and Kirkby Malzeard.

The fourth bell is marked:

MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.

1871.

The first and second bells were hung in the tower at the time of its erection. The bells were rehung by James Harrison of Barrow, Lincolnshire, in 1743, according to an inscription on a beam supporting the bells; and were again rehung in 1908 by J. F. Mallaby of Barnby Don.

Within a frame in the tower is given the weight of the bells:

Peal of Four Bells				
	cwt.	qr.	lbs.	
Tenor	7	0	0	B flat
„	6	0	0	C
„	5	0	0	D
Treble	4	2	8	E flat

The Communion Plate consists of two cups, one with a cover, a paten, and a flagon. The older cup is of the usual Elizabethan type, with a bell-shaped bowl, having a band of leaf work interlacing four times around it. The stem has no knop, but is doubly curved to the centre, where there is a moulded band; the foot is plain, with the exception of a small beaded ornament round the edge. Height  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches, diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, of foot 3 inches, depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Hall-marks: (1) fleur-de-lis *incuse*; (2) leopard's head crowned; (3) lion passant; (4)  $\pi$  (London, 1570).

The paten-cover of this cup is quite plain and rather flat. Diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, of button  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, height  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. There are no visible marks.

The second cup is a large plain vessel with a bell-shaped bowl, on one side of which is engraved the Sacred Monogram with a cross fitchée above and three nails below, enclosed in a circle of alternating straight and wavy flames, and on the other side these arms on a lozenge, viz., sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces or—Wentworth, impaling argent, a cross moline sable—Copley. The cup is inscribed “The Gift of Dame Dorothea Wentworth Widdow and Relict of Sr Michael Wentworth of Woolley Knight. 1733.” Height  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches, diameter of bowl  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, of foot 5 inches, depth of bowl  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches, weight 31 oz. 15 dwt.; hallmarks, (1) G. E. (Griffith Edwards), (2) lion passant, (3) S (London, 1733), (4) leopard's head crowned.

The paten is a plain plate on a circular stem. In the centre is engraved the same arms as on the cup, and round this a similar inscription. Diameter  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches, of foot 4 inches, height 3 inches; hall-marks, as on the cup; weight 14 oz. 8 dwt.



The flagon is a plain tankard with curved handle, thumb-piece, lid, and spout. On the drum is engraved the Sacred Monogram, the arms and inscription, as on the cup and paten. Height 13 inches, diameter at top  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, at base 7 inches, weight 59 oz. 10 dwt.; hall marks, as on the cup and paten.

Dame Dorothea Wentworth, by her will dated 10 Feb., 1728, left to her executors forty pounds, that within twelve months after her decease they should lay it out in such Communion Plate for ye chapel at Woolley as they shall judge most fit and proper.<sup>1</sup>

The Registers commence in 1651, and are in a good state of preservation. Towards the end of the seventeenth and the first quarter of the eighteenth centuries Briefs are often mentioned. Thus:

Aug. 5, 1676, For the inhabitants of St. Martin's in the Fields in London, 3s. 10d.

Collected upon the 5th of November, 1678, upon a Breife for the rebuilding of St. Paul's Church in London the summe of £5 os. 1d.

Oct. 3, 1680, for East Dereham in co. Norfolk, 9s. 9d.

1703 St. Giles in Shrewsbury 4s. 10½d., losse £4462.

1707 Darlington church 4s. 2½d. losse £1705.

„ Great Yarmouth 2s. 8d. losse £1228.

„ Market Rayson 3s. 7¼d. losse £1228.

1711 Whitchurch 6s. 7d. losse £5499.

Nov. 2, 1678, upon a letter of request for the house of Richard Heaton of Woodthorp in the ðish of Sandal Magna which was burnt down, 12s.

In the churchyard, near the porch, are the remains of a cross of very early date. A square base, 3 feet each way, surmounted by a circular stone,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, on which stands the square lower portion of the shaft of a cross,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter.

On either side of the path is a tombstone, probably of late fifteenth, or early sixteenth century date, said to be the graves of two men who were killed during the rebuilding of the church at that time. They are large, and have sloping roof-like covers, with roll-ridges, and are well preserved. No inscription or sculpture is found on either. Many conjectures have been made as to their origin. As Hunter

<sup>1</sup> The above is taken from the notes supplied by me to *Yorkshire Church Plate*, Y.A.S., 1915.

says, "they are not mentioned by Dodsworth, but Dr. Johnston (towards the end of the seventeenth century) observed them, and was told that they were the tombs of the builders of the church." They measure 6 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 2 feet 7 inches wide, and are 3 feet 6 inches high.

#### INCUMBENTS OF WOOLLEY.

1317. Robert the Chaplain (W. 58).

In 1360, by permission of Pope Innocent VI, Henry Nundy of Walkefeld, the chaplain of St. Peter's, Woolley, was allowed to make an exchange with John Diche of St. Mary's church, Hertford, who then came to Woolley (*Calendar of Papal Registers, Petitions*).

With the above exceptions, no record is known to exist giving the names of the incumbents before the Reformation, when the church was under Monk Bretton Priory.

At the Visitation of York in 1559, the wardens presented that they were without vicar or curate; again in 1654 there was no minister (*Register of Church Livings, Lansdowne MS. 459*).

The first incumbent presented by the Archbishop of York was Lewis West, third son of Francis West of Hunshelf, Yorks.; sizar of St. John's, Cambridge, Easter 1623; B.A. 1626-7; M.A. 1630; Prebendary of Carlisle 1636; Archdeacon of Carlisle, Vicar of Addingham Court 1636-46 and 1661-8; Vicar of Great Salkeld 1660-8. He married Frances, daughter of Richard Marsh, Dean of York, by his first wife Thomasine Stephens. His second wife was Elizabeth Grice of Sandal, by whom he had a son John, who became Vicar of Hooton Pagnell. Francis Lewis's brother died at Woolley and was buried in the chancel, 30 June, 1651. He had a stillborn daughter, buried at Woolley 24 Sept., 1651, and a son baptized 21 May, 1655. In the oldest register book at Woolley there is an entry in Latin on the title-page, of which the following is a translation: *Lewis West, clerk, Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle at that time on account of the Great Rebellion (1641-1660) staying in these parts discharged in the aforesaid chapel his pious and sacred duties.* He died at Great Salkeld in 1668.

John Hawll, son of Henry Hawll; born at York; educated at Leeds; sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge, 10 Nov., 1658; B.A. 1662-3; deacon (York) Sept. 1663; Curate of Whitkirk; Incumbent of Woolley 1664 until his death at Woolley, where he was buried 4 May, 1666.

Matthew Shirt, son of John Shirt of Cawthorne, Yorks., Currier; educated at Manchester; sizar, St. John's, Cambridge, 7 May, 1659;



B.A. 1662-3; Ordained Priest (York) June, 1667; Vicar of Rastrick 1664, and of Garton 1673-9; Incumbent of Woolley 12 July, 1668.

Samuel Bower, son of Samuel Bower, rector of Sprotborough; born 1642 at Sprotborough; educated at Sedbergh; admitted pensioner at St. John's, Cambridge, 25 April, 1661; B.A. 1664-5; M.A. 1668; Ordained Priest (Lincoln) 17 May, 1688; minister at Sprotborough in 1673; Incumbent of Woolley 1677. He died 7 Feb., 1681, and was buried in the church, where a stone was placed over his grave, but on the restoration of the church in 1870 this stone was shamefully used as one of the flags to support the floor tiles in the tower. It was discovered by the Rev. A. E. Jalland in 1905, who placed it in the churchyard. The inscription on it runs: "Hic Jacet Samuel Bower, A.M., Qui obiit 7 mo. Die Februarii, A.D. 1681. Æt. 38."

John Brooke, son of Thomas Brooke, gent., of Dodsworth; born there 3 January, 1651-2; educated at Bradford; B.A. 1672-3; M.A. 1676; Ordained Priest (York) Dec., 1677; Incumbent of Woolley 1683-8; Rector of High Hoyland 1688; died at Field Head 27 Nov., 1725, aged 73, and was buried at Silkstone.

Francis Rayney, son of Henry Rayney of Tyers Hill, Darfield, gent., baptized 21 Aug., 1651; educated at Wakefield Grammar School 1669-71; pensioner St. John's, Cambridge, 7 May, 1669; B.A. 1672; M.A. 1676; Ordained Priest Feb., 1675-6 (Norwich); Incumbent of Woolley 1688-97; Rector of Armthorpe Sept.-Nov., 1697; died, unmarried, at Woolley 28 Nov., 1697, aged 46, and was buried within the church.

John Hopkins, son of Ezekiel Hopkins, Bishop of Derry; born 1 Jan., 1675; admitted sizar at Jesus College, Cambridge, 10 May, 1690; B.A. 1693-4; M.A. 1698; Deacon (Norwich) March, 1697-8; Priest (York) Sept., 1698. There are several entries of the baptism of his children in the Woolley registers between 1701 and 1709, and of the burial of one child. He removed to Kirkburton, where for an account of him see *Diary of John Hobson* (Surtees Soc., vol. 65, p. 262). In an old account book occurs the following: "Memorandum—This £5 p. annum was given by Abp. Sharp to ye Curacy of Woolley, viz.: He remitted £100 to ye Lessee Ld. Londonderry at ye receiving ye Lease which was Apr. 29, 1709, when John Hopkins was Curate."

Jacob Hargreaves (perhaps James—*Jacobus*), son of James Hargreaves, perpetual Curate of Colne; educated at Wakefield Grammar School 1681; sizar of St. John's, Cambridge, 16 April, 1681; B.A. 1684-5, 18th Wrangler; M.A. 1700; Rector of Brandes-

burton 1693-1723; Incumbent of Woolley 1711-19; died at Brandesburton, and was buried there 1 June, 1723. He married Jane, daughter of John Saunders of Grosmont Abbey.

James Holdsworth, son of George Holdsworth; born at Bradford 1688; educated at Threshfield; B.A. 1712-3, 20th Wrangler; M.A. 1725; Ordained Deacon (York) May, 1713; Priest 1716; Fellow of his College; Incumbent of Woolley 1719-50. He was buried at Woolley 25 July, 1750, aged 62. His tombstone was discovered alongside that of Samuel Bower, when the floor of the tower was taken up 7 Nov., 1905, for the purpose of installing a new boiler for the heating apparatus.

John Potter, son of Robert Potter of Yorkshire; born at Sherburn 1715, and educated there; sizar of St. John's, Cambridge, 16 March, 1733-4; B.A. 1737-8; M.A. 1750; Ordained Deacon (Lincoln) 13 Feb., 1737-8; Priest 23 Sept., 1739; Curate of Redmile and Muston, Leicestershire; Incumbent of Woolley 1 Aug., 1750, until his death, which occurred at Woolley, where he was buried 30 Oct., 1778, aged 62.

Jeremiah Dixon, son of Joshua Dixon of Gledhow, Leeds; born 1750; educated at Leeds; pensioner of Trinity, Cambridge, 31 Dec., 1768; scholar of Trinity 1769; B.A. 1773; M.A. 1776; Incumbent of Woolley, on the nomination of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., 10 May, 1779. He was an active magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding. He died 18 Nov., 1823, aged 72 years. There is a window to his memory, and that of his wife, Anne, who died 3 Dec., 1831, aged 75 years. They were buried in the chancel; and had four sons and five daughters born at Woolley.

Robert Meadows White, son of Robert Gostling White of Halesworth, Suffolk, gent.; born 1798; matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 26 July, 1815; demy 1815-24; B.A. 1819; M.A. 1822; licensed to Woolley by Archbishop Vernon 27 Dec., 1823, but was chiefly non-resident; the work being entrusted to two curates, the Rev. Joseph Lawson Sisson, who was born at Leeds and educated at the Grammar School there; B.A. 1810; M.A., Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1814; D.D. 1827; Usher of Wakefield Grammar School 1814-34; Sunday Evening Lecturer at Wakefield Parish Church; Curate of Duntisborne Abbots, Cirencester, 1834-43; Perpetual Curate of Coleford, near Newland, 1843, until his death in May, 1886, aged 80. Author of *Historic Sketch of the PARISH CHURCH, Wakefield*, 1824; *An Anglo-Saxon Grammar*; and works on Divinity. The other Curate was the Rev. R. R. Suckling. Mr. White resigned in 1832. He was a Fellow of his College 1824-47; B.D. 1833; D.D.



1843; Junior Dean of Arts 1825; Bursar 1828; Tutor 1831-40; Vice-President 1837; Dean of Divinity 1841; Proctor 1831; Rawlinson Professor of Anglo-Saxon 1834-9; Rector of Shinbridge, Glos., 1846, until his death 21 Jan., 1865.

Disney Robinson, son of the Rev. R. G. Robinson, Vicar of Harlowe, Staffs.; educated at St. Paul's School; sizar of St. John's, Cambridge, 11 July, 1822; B.A. 1828; M.A. 1831; Deacon 1828; Priest (York) 1830; Incumbent of Woolley 28 Jan., 1833; he was rarely in his parish, but had Curates to undertake the duties, among whom were the Revs. William Taynton, Gregory Rhodes, Edward W. Cook, and J. W. Hall. Mr. Robinson resigned in 1868, and became Vicar of Henbury, near Bristol. He died at Torquay, and was buried there 1869. He married Frances Rebecca, only daughter of Robert Hodgson of Wakefield.

Frederick Fawkes, second son of the Rev. Ayscough Fawkes of Farnley Hall, Yorks.; born 16 March, 1833; at Univ. Coll., Durham, 1856; Deacon 1857; Priest 1858 (Lichfield); Curate of St. Peter's, Derby; Vicar of Woolley 1868-82; Vicar of Rothwell 1882-91; Rector of Escrick 1892-9; died at Farnley Hall 3 Feb., 1900.

Arthur Clutterbuck, fifth son of Robert Clutterbuck of St. Leonard s-on-Sea; born 1842; matriculated Exeter College, Oxford, 27 Nov., 1861; B.A. 1864; M.A. 1868; Deacon (Norwich) 1866; Priest (Oxford) 1868; Curate of Great Yarmouth 1866-7; St. Giles', Reading, 1867-9; Rector of Englefield 1869; Vicar of Woolley 1 Dec., 1882, which he resigned on appointment to the Rectory of Hinxworth, Herts., 1886. He had as Curate the Rev. Walter Lechmere Tudor, who had been Curate of Wath-on-Dearne 1881-4; was at Woolley 1884-6; North Newbald 1887-9; St. Michael's Neepsend, Sheffield, 1890-2; Vicar of St. Jude, Moorfields, Sheffield, 1892-8; Vicar of Thorpe-Arnold, Melton Mowbray, 1898.

Alfred Ernest Jalland, son of Henry Jalland of Nottingham; born 10 Dec., 1857; educated at Repton School; St. John's, Cambridge; B.A. 1880; M.A. 1884; Ordained Deacon (Ripon) 1881; Priest 1882; Curate of Wakefield Parish Church 1882-6; Vicar of Woolley 1 May, 1886, on the nomination of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq.; resigned July, 1908, and retired to Woking. He married Laura Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Sir Thomas Eardley Wilmot Blomefield, Bart., by his second wife Fanny, daughter of the Rev. John D'Arcy Preston of Askham Bryan Hall, York, and has one son and two daughters.

Walter Charles Gosling, son of the Rev. Francis Gosling of Gorsefield-Newtown, Hants; born 17 Sept., 1870; educated at Eton;

Merton, Oxford, 1889; B.A. 1894; M.A. 1897; Ordained Deacon (Ripon) March, 1896; Priest 1897; Curate of Oulton 1896-8; Curate of Chapelthorpe 1898-1908; Vicar of Woolley 1908 and Chaplain of Bretton 1909; T.C.F. 1917-9; Hon. C.F. 1919.

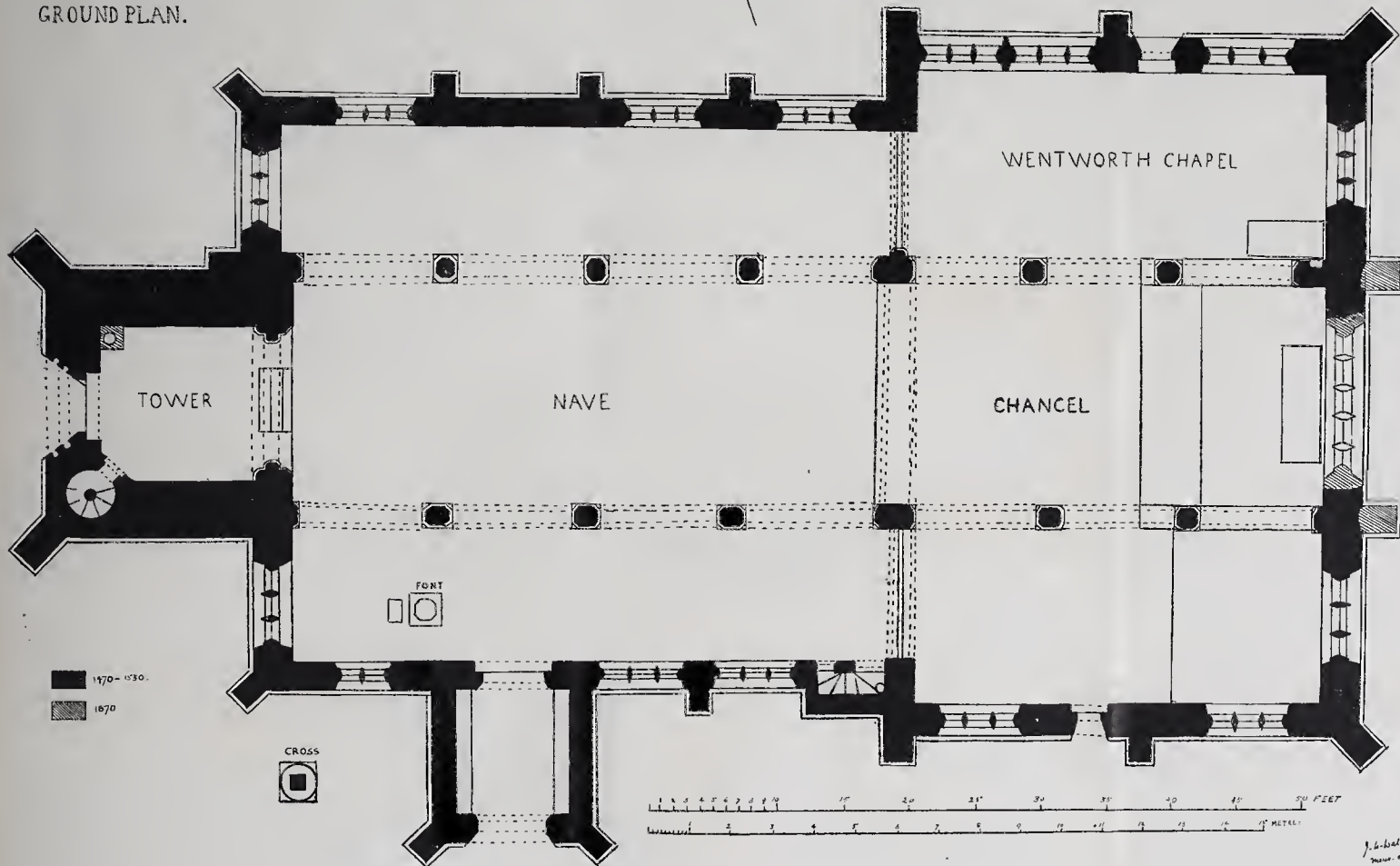
I wish to acknowledge the very kind help afforded me by Major Wentworth of Woolley Hall in allowing me to transcribe the deeds, dating in unbroken sequence from the twelfth century, stored at the Hall, which are the basis of the first portion of this paper. The Rev. A. E. Jalland, late Vicar of Woolley, and the Rev. W. C. Gosling, the present Vicar, have given me every facility for examining the church and the registers. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners kindly furnished me with a copy of Mr. Christian's report and plans of the chancel in 1869.

Mr. W. Farrer's "Early Yorkshire Charters" have brought several deeds relating to Woolley to my notice, and we can only hope that this extremely valuable series may be continued and indexed. It is, and always will be, indispensable to those engaged on the history of the county.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. M. H. Peacock and to Dr. J. A. Venn for valued help in compiling the list of Incumbents of Woolley; to the Rev. C. V. Collier, M.A., F.S.A., for assistance in settling some points in heraldry; to Mr. W. Brown, D.Litt., F.S.A., and Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., for historic and architectural decisions; to Mr. E. W. Crossley, F.S.A., Mr. Paley Baildon, V.P.S.A., Mr. B. J. Coxon, of Woolley, and Mr. Charles Clay, F.S.A., for notes, and to the latter for his kindness in correcting the proof sheets; to my son, R. M. Walker, for the drawings and shields of arms which accompany this paper; to Mrs. Lacey for the loan of the wood block of the Wheatley stall-ends, and to Messrs. G. and J. Hall, of Wakefield, for allowing me to reproduce the photos of the interior and exterior of Woolley Church. To all these friends I tender my sincere thanks for the help they have given me.



WOOLLEY CHURCH, YORKS.  
GROUND PLAN.



*J. G. Salter  
meas. of old.  
1929.*

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## Notes.

[The Council has decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archaeological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

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### III.

#### EXCAVATIONS AT MELTHAM, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.

About half-a-mile south-west of Meltham, the 900 feet contour line crosses an irregularly shaped fort, about 260 by 220 feet in size, of which the main four angles face the cardinal points. A week's excavation was made here at the end of April under the direction of the writer. The fort is surrounded on three sides by a vee-shaped ditch, excavated for six feet partly in the solid mill-stone grit; and upon all sides by a rampart composed of earth and stones, or of upcast from the ditch, and resting upon an artificial bed of clay which was levelled over uneven ground. Corner towers were searched for in vain at three corners. The fort was entered on the north-eastern side only by a double gateway, simply built in wood, unprovided with guard-chambers, and floored with a roughly gravelled road, which only existed here. The road bordered the ends of the ditch on either side of the gateway and was drained at the eastern corner by a small open channel which ran into the ditch. Despite careful search not a trace of buildings was found within the fort, nor were there any roads; the only "find" was an upper stone of a millstone grit "bee-hive" quern, embedded in the south-western rampart.

Both ditch and rampart are typically Roman, and, while the type of fort suggests for it an early Flavian date, the excavations show that the occupation of the site was short. The fort lies on a spur of the hills where its only purpose can have been to guard the obvious route across the Pennines from Meltham to Saddleworth; and its position here, upon rather irregular ground, accounts for its shape, a successful adaptation of the standard rectangle to irregularity.

Historically the fort is best taken with a very similar erection at the foot of the valley of the Colne, in Kirklees Park, excavated by the late Sir George Armytage in 1906. Neither fort fits in well with the Agricolan fort-system, represented by Castleshaw and Slack, and they seem best explained together as the relics of an early and abortive attempt to cross the hills by a high and inconvenient route. This may hardly have occurred after Agricola had built

his less obvious but well-engineered road through Castleshaw and Slack.

An explanation of this sort fits the results of excavation at Meltham, and also what is known of the history of the legionary fortress at York. This was founded as tells the *Agricola*, cap. 17, confirmed by archæology, under Petilius Cerealis, between A.D. 71 and A.D. 74. Once built it must have been connected somehow with its sister-fortress at Chester. But the country between them is difficult and was newly conquered; road-making, moreover, takes time. Therefore it seems likely that for seven years at most, until Agricola built the new road across the Pennines in A.D. 79, the fortification of the route between the two fortresses remained of the temporary sort which is found at Meltham and at Kirklees. When at length a proper road was built across the hills it used a different valley to approach them, and so the forts at Meltham and at Kirklees may have passed out of use.

Permission to excavate was given readily by the owners of the site, Messrs. J. E. and E. Hirst, and the tenant, Mr. J. Fielding Woodhead, gave every help. Mr. W. H. Sikes took photographs of the sections exposed. The excavations, of which the cost has been defrayed by the generosity of Alderman T. Canby, will be described and illustrated in the forthcoming handbook, "Huddersfield in Roman Times," to be issued by the Tolson Memorial Museum, for which the excavations were undertaken.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE,  
OXFORD.

I. A. RICHMOND.

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#### IV.

#### A NOTE ON THE POSITION OF THE ROMAN SITE NEAR ADEL.

The reputed Roman fort by Adel mill is readily visible and well known. In 1912 Mr. Donald Atkinson trenched this and found not only no evidence of its Roman origin, but he gave reasons derived from his work pointing against such an ascription.<sup>1</sup> In an appendix to Mr. Atkinson's report Mr. Dodd showed that Thoresby, the original describer of the Roman site hereabouts, mentioned a camp near the Roman town (as he called it) as well as a second one.<sup>2</sup> Other writers who give original accounts of the matter do not add to our knowledge of the position of the camp, but one states that since

<sup>1</sup> *Yorks. Archæol. Journal*, xxii, 287.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 292.



Thoresby's time buildings and three altars had been discovered to the east of it.<sup>1</sup>

As Roman relics in quantity have undoubtedly come from the neighbourhood, the meaning of all this was left in a very puzzling state. Perhaps the solution is now possible.

No doubt because the passage does not occur as part of his description of the Roman remains, it has apparently been overlooked, that Thoresby gave the exact find-spot. Speaking of Adel church, he mentions a tradition that it originally stood on Black Hill; and he continues, "the very place where these Roman monuments were lately discovered."<sup>2</sup>

A somewhat hurried inspection of Black Hill was not without interest. This hill, a little over half-a-mile north of the camp by the mill, is a spur of the slightly higher massif still further north, from which it is separated by a wide shallow depression. In all other directions there is a long, steady downward slope, averaging about one in fifteen, so that the summit (just above the 500 feet contour) overlooks bottoms about 100 feet lower at one-quarter of a mile or so away. The view in these directions is very extensive; and the position is not only enormously strong from the military point of view but is also much more dominating than is usual for Roman forts. In fact it somewhat reminds one of descriptions of sites on the Northumbrian and Antonine walls.

The summit itself is a comparatively flat one of some five acres, and just to its east (compare Whitaker's evidence) the plough turns up masses of mortar, occasionally adherent to stone. This mortar contains broken brick. There is no doubt that ancient and extensive buildings have stood here.

A straight swell of ground bounding the southern verge of the plateau is very suggestive of a rampart.

In addition, for a few yards in the rough field to the west there is what looks very like the ridge of a road. This points east and west past the northern face of the summit plateau, and lines up in a very striking way with the road nearly two miles off descending the hill past Abbey House from the direction of East Carlton.

In fact there is enough evidence to make examination of the ground by trenching highly desirable. If it is proved to contain the lost fort, there must have been a road near by; and we have no reason to suspect any except that leading from the Tadcaster region past Ilkley. In that case it will be difficult to understand the meaning of the road at present accepted as Roman passing just north of Adel Mill.

FRANCIS VILLY.

<sup>1</sup> Whitaker, *Loidis and Elmete*, 1816, p. 175.

<sup>2</sup> Thoresby, *Ducatus Leodiensis*, ed. ii, p. 161.

## Y.A.S. YORK MINSTER WINDOW FUND.

This Fund, including some interest, had, on 30<sup>th</sup> September last, reached £595 11s. 10d.; but it is highly desirable that the Society should, if possible, raise £700, the window selected being one of larger size than many, and correspondingly more costly to repair, for which purpose it is now being removed. Subjoined is the first list of subscriptions. As they vary in amount from 10s. upwards there seems no reason why the amount suggested should not be raised. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. E. W. Crossley, Broad Carr, Holywell Green, nr. Halifax.

### FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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Miss Jennet Bittleston ..	2	2	0	Beckett, Bart. ..	10	0	0
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Leonard Harrop ..	1	1	0	John Thornton ..	1	1	0
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Joseph M. Crossley ..	2	2	0	C. Hylton Stuart ..	1	1	0
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J. W. Walker .. ..	10	0	0	Theodore C. Taylor ..	1	1	0
W. H. Acum .. .. .	1	1	0	The Bishop of Ripon ..	3	3	0
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John Scott ..	10	0	0	Herbert Firth ..	2	2	0
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Col. John W. R. Parker	10	10	0	Alexander Butler ..	3	3	0
Major H. Wilberforce-				Rev. A. Stuart Wilton ..	1	1	0
Bell ..	0	10	0	Mrs. Sorby and Edwin			
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Canon David Walker ..	1	1	0	Prof. B. M. Connal ..	1	0	0
John C. H. Stapleton ..	1	0	0	Philip Corder ..	1	1	0
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## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF ALDBOROUGH AND BOROUGHBIDGE.

By SIR THOMAS LAWSON-TANCRED, BART.

### 1. EARLY HISTORY OF THE BOROUGHS, 1553-1700.

#### INTRODUCTION.

At the present time the Ripon Parliamentary Division of Yorkshire returns one member to Parliament (Hon. E. F. L. Wood). The old boroughs of Ripon, Aldborough, Boroughbridge, and Knaresborough are now included in the Ripon Division.

Before the Reform Bill of 1832 Ripon was a borough returning two members. Aldborough, with Boroughbridge, returned four members, and Knaresborough, two members. All in the West Riding.

The history of these boroughs seems to have run on very similar lines. They came into existence at much the same time. Up to about the beginning of the eighteenth century they were considered "free" boroughs. During the eighteenth century and up to the Reform Bill they were "pocket" Boroughs—Ripon of the Aislabies of Studley, Aldborough and Boroughbridge of the Dukes of Newcastle, and Knaresborough of the Dukes of Devonshire.

The other Yorkshire boroughs then were York City, Hull, Beverley, Hedon, in the East Riding; Malton, Thirsk, Northallerton, Richmond, Scarborough, in the North Riding; and Pontefract in the West Riding.

Two members were also returned for the county.

Since the year 1866 Aldborough and Boroughbridge have formed separate parishes, but before that date Boroughbridge was included in the parish of Aldborough, so that previous to the Reform Bill the parish of Aldborough regularly returned four members. From early times Boroughbridge had formed part of the manor of Aldborough, but at an early date it outgrew its more ancient neighbour, and so early as the year 1299 received a writ to return two members to Parliament.

The burgesses then elected were Nicolas son of Nicolas and John Engleys, but no further members seem to have been elected until the year 1553, when Boroughbridge began to regularly return

two members. In 1558 Aldborough also began to return two members.

The history of these boroughs may be divided into three periods, roughly coinciding with the ownership of the manor of Aldborough. During the first period, 1553 to 1630, the Crown owned the manor, and the boroughs were largely controlled by the Crown.

During the second period, 1630–1700, first the Aldburghs and then the Wentworths owned the manor, and largely controlled Aldborough. In Boroughbridge, however, there were at this time several owners of burgage property, and contested elections were frequent. The letters and papers hereafter quoted, extending from 1647 to 1700, refer to this second period only.

During the third period, 1701 to the Reform Bill of 1832, the manor of Aldborough belonged to the Dukes of Newcastle, who gradually acquired a majority of the burgages in Boroughbridge also, until eventually all the four members for Aldborough and Boroughbridge were the nominees of the Dukes of Newcastle.

There are no letters or papers at Aldborough dealing with the first period (1553–1630), but the names of the members are known from other sources.<sup>1</sup> They were doubtless nominees of the Crown and supported the Court Party in Parliament. It was indeed with this end in view that Aldborough and Boroughbridge had been made boroughs in Tudor times.

Many of the members were also Members of the Council of the North, e.g. William Tancred, Boroughbridge, 1553; Thomas Eynes, Boroughbridge, 1572; Henry Check, Boroughbridge, 1584; Sir Thomas Fairfax, Aldborough, 1588; Henry Belassis, Aldborough, 1597; Sir Edmund Sheffield, Aldborough, 1604; and others. Sir Edward Fitton, Boroughbridge, 1588, was Treasurer of Ireland and President of Munster.

Christopher Wray, Boroughbridge, 1553, attained great distinction in the Law, and held many important posts.

The papers, etc., at Aldborough dealing with the second period (1630–1700) are not numerous, and refer mostly to the later years of this period.

Contested elections were frequent, and it is not easy to decide to what party the contestants belonged, though probably, on the whole, the Court Party predominated.

Sir Ferdinando Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, Sir Philip Stapylton, Sir Henry Goodricke, Sir John Reresby, and Sir Christo-

<sup>1</sup> The list of members on which this article is founded was compiled by Dr.

A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., late a member of the Y.A.S.



pher Vane were among the members elected belonging to various parties.

Dealing with the third period (1701-1832) the papers at Aldborough are numerous, and afford a good history of both boroughs during that period.

The Dukes of Newcastle were the borough owners and their nominees were, no doubt, supporters of the Whig Party.

Amongst those elected were Charles Stanhope, 1722; William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, 1747; Henry Pelham, 1734; William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, 1754; Sir Richard Steele, 1715; John Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, 1796; Viscount Castlereagh, 1806.

The numbers of the electorate in both boroughs were pretty much the same, i.e. between sixty and seventy voters in each, but the rights of many of the voters were continually in doubt, and great uncertainty as to the numbers really entitled to vote existed to the end. In Aldborough<sup>1</sup> the right of voting was confined to those paying "scot and lot," i.e. the ratepayers.

This point was decided by a committee of the House of Commons in 1679 and again in 1690.

But the limits of the borough were not laid down, and it never seems to have been definitely decided whether the franchise was confined to residents within the ancient walls of "Isurium" (Aldborough), or extended to those "without the walls."

In Boroughbridge the franchise was confined to the burgage tenants.<sup>2</sup>

But the burgage tenants included those occupying the sites of ancient burgages, and as there seems to have been no authoritative list of ancient burgages, great doubts existed as to the validity of many of the votes.

The returning officer at elections was the borough bailiff. In the seventeenth century a borough bailiff was elected annually by the burgesses from amongst themselves, but in the eighteenth century the annual election was discontinued, and the borough bailiff only chosen on the eve of an election. When an election was

<sup>1</sup> In Aldborough the right of voting was originally confined to nine burgage holders.

<sup>2</sup> Extract from Inq. p. m. of Edmond Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, A.D. 1299:—"Pons burgi (Boroughbridge). There are burgesses who hold their burgages by doing suit therefor at the Court of Boroughbridge thrice in the year and

they do not render any rent for the same. There are certain wastes and escheats the tenants of which hold them by the letting of the Bailiffs of the late Earl of Cornwall at the will of the lord, and render therefor by the year at the said terms 35<sup>s</sup> 1½<sup>d</sup>. . . . ." (Y.A.S. Records, vol. xxxi, p. 128).

to take place the Sheriff of Yorkshire sent the writ summoning the members, with his precept attached thereto, addressed to the borough bailiff of the borough.

The borough bailiff was supposed to see that the election was duly carried out, and attached his return of the members elected to the sheriff's writ.

In contested elections both sides elected their own borough bailiff, whom they declared properly elected, and objected to the borough bailiff elected by their opponents.

The rival borough bailiffs attached much importance to getting the sheriff's writ into their own hands, and on some occasions went into York to get it.

They then held their separate elections, and each made a separate return to the sheriff.

The sheriff might, if he thought proper, only accept the return which was attached to his writ, and refuse to accept the other return, which he sent back.

There was, however, generally such doubt as to the legality of the election of one borough bailiff in preference to the other, that the sheriff often accepted both returns. This was known as a "Double Return," and a committee of the House of Commons had to decide which return was the correct one.

At contested elections both sides freely accused the other of bribery and corruption. But as a matter of fact, in one case only was a member unseated for bribery, and after this example great care seems to have been taken to avoid anything which might be considered bribery by a committee of the House of Commons. The expenses of a candidate seem to have been about £100 on an average, a great contrast to the enormous sums spent by the candidates at an election for the shire.

#### MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, 1553-1647.

By A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A.

BOROUGHBRIDGE.	ALDBOROUGH.
1553 William Tankard (1)	
Christopher Wray (2)	
5 Oct. (1st writ for Boroughbridge)	
1554 Ralph Cholmeley (3)	
Christopher Wray (2)	
1555 Christopher Wray (2)	
Robert Kempe (4)	



- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1558 William Fairfax (5)        | 1558 John Gascoigne (6)         |
| Christopher Wray (2)            | John Browne (7)                 |
| 1563 John Ashley (8)            | 1563 William Lambat (10)        |
| Thomas Dysney (9)               | Antony Taillboys (11)           |
| 1572 Thomas Eynnes (12)         | 1572 Richard Bownye (14)        |
| Cotton Gargrave (13)            | Richard Tempest (15)            |
| 1584 Henry Check (16)           |                                 |
| Nicolas Fant (17)               |                                 |
| 1586 George Saville (18)        | 1586 George Horsey (20)         |
| Robert Brigges (19)             | Ranalph Hurleston (21)          |
| 1588 Sir Edward Fitton (22)     | 1588 Thomas Fairfax (24)        |
| Francis Moore (23)              | David Waterhouse (25)           |
| 1593 John Brograve (26)         | 1593 Edward Fisher (28)         |
| Vincent Skinner (27)            | Edward Hancock (29)             |
| 1597 Henry Fanshawe (30)        | 1597 Henry Bellasis (32)        |
| Thomas Crompton (31)            | Richard Gargrave (33)           |
| 1601 Richard Whalley (34)       | 1601 Sir Richard Cecil (36)     |
| Thomas Fairfax (35)             | Richard Theakston (37)          |
| 1604 John Ferne (38)            | 1604 Sir Edmund Sheffield (40)  |
| Sir Henry Jenkins (39)          | Sir Henry Saville (41)          |
| 1609 Sir Thomas Vavasour (42)   |                                 |
| Sir John Ferne (38)             |                                 |
| 1621 Sir Ferdinand Fairfax (43) | 1621 Christopher Wandsford (44) |
|                                 | John Carvill (45)               |
| 1624 Sir Ferdinand Fairfax (43) | 1624 Christopher Wandsford (44) |
| Philip Mainwaring (46)          | John Carvill (45)               |
| 1625 Sir Ferdinand Fairfax (43) | 1625 Richard Aldburgh (47)      |
| Philip Mainwaring (46)          | John Carville (45)              |
| 1626 Sir Ferdinand Fairfax (43) | 1626 Richard Aldburgh (47)      |
| Philip Mainwaring (46)          | John Carville (45)              |
| 1628 Sir Ferdinand Fairfax (43) | 1628 Henry Darlay (49)          |
| Francis Neville (48)            | Robert Stapleton (50)           |
| 1640 Sir Ferdinand Fairfax (43) | 1640 Richard Aldburgh (47)      |
| Francis Neville (48)            | Brian Palmes (51)               |
| 3rd November 1640               |                                 |
| Sir Philip Stapylton (52)       | 1640 Richard Aldeburgh (47)     |
| Thomas Mauleverer (53)          | Robert Strickland (54)          |
| (Both expelled by               | (Both expelled by               |
| Cromwell)                       | Cromwell)                       |
|                                 | Brian Stapleton (55)            |
|                                 | Thomas Scott (56)               |
|                                 | (In place of above)             |

1653-1660.

During the Commonwealth probably no writs were sent to Boroughbridge or Aldborough.

“Writs were not sent to all the little boroughs throughout England which used to send burgesses.”

## MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, 1647-1710.

BOROUGHBRIDGE.		ALDBOROUGH.	
1647	Henry Stapleton (57) vice Sir Philip Stapleton (52) deceased	1648	James Chaloner (58) vice Thomas Scott (56) deceased
1661	Sir Richard Mauleverer (59) Robert Long (60)	1661	Sir Solomon Swale (61) Francis Goodricke (62)
1673	Sir Henry Goodricke (63) vice Sir Robert Long (60) deceased	1673	Sir John Reresby (65) vice Sir Francis Goodricke (62) deceased
1675	Sir Michael Warton (66) vice Sir Richard Mauleverer (59) deceased	1678	R. Wentworth (67) vice Sir Solomon Swale (61) (ex- pelled as a Roman Catho- lic)
		1678	Sir Godfrey Copley (68) Henry Arthington (69)
1679	Sir Thomas Mauleverer (70) Sir John Brooke (71)	1679	Sir Bryan Stapleton (72) Sir Godfrey Copley (68)
1681	Sir Thomas Mauleverer (70) Sir John Brooke (71)	1681	Sir Godfrey Copley (68) Sir John Reresby (65)
1685	Sir Thomas Mauleverer (70) Sir John Brooke (71)	1685	Sir Michael Wentworth (73) Sir Roger Strickland (74)
1689	Sir Henry Goodricke (63) Christopher Vane (75)	1689	Sir Michael Wentworth (73) Christopher Tancred (76)
1690	Sir Henry Goodricke (63) Sir Bryan Stapleton (72)	1690	Sir Michael Wentworth (73) Christopher Tancred (76)
1695	Sir Henry Goodricke (63) Thomas Harrison (77)	1695	Sir Michael Wentworth (73) Christopher Tancred (76)
1698	Sir Bryan Stapleton (72) Sir Henry Goodricke (63)	1698	Sir George Cooke (78) Sir Anstrupus Danby (79)
1701	Sir Henry Goodricke (63) Sir Bryan Stapleton (72)	1701	Robert Monckton (80) Cyril Arthington



1702	Sir Henry Goodricke Sir Bryan Stapleton	1702	Robert Monckton William Jessop
1707	John Stapylton Craven Peyton	1707	Robert Monckton William Jessop
1708	Sir Bryan Stapleton Craven Peyton	1708	Robert Monckton William Jessop
1710	Sir Bryan Stapleton Craven Peyton	1710	Robert Monckton William Jessop

I.

A.D. 1647. (MS. at Aldborough.)

BOROUGHBIDGE RETURN.

THIS INDENTURE made the ninth day of November in the 23rd year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., BETWEEN Sir Richard Darley, Knight, High Sheriff of the County of York, of the one part, and Daniell Smithson, Charles Stobbard, George Hamerton, Charles Catton, William Henlock, Bartholomew Catton, Edward Stainthorpe, Richard Young, William Aldburgh, James Richardson, William Bell, Edward Barnett, William Dickinson, William Scriven, William Thompson, William Cuthbertson, William Wardropp, James Brasher, James Burnand, Robert Parker, John Atkinson, Edward Thompson, Richard Flyfill, burgesses and boroughmen of the borough and town of Boroughbridge in the said County, on the other part. WITNESSETH that we the said Burgesses by virtue of a precept from the said Sheriff under his Seal for choosing of the Burgess of the said Borough to serve in the Parliament of our Sovereign Lord the King at Westminster at his present Parliament, lawfully have chosen and named HENRY STAPYLTON (57), Esquire, a burgess for the said Borough to come to the said Parliament at the said time and place to be holden, which said Henry Stapylton hath full and sufficient power from the said Burgesses of the said Borough for them and the Commonalty of the said Borough, to do and consent unto all such things at the said Parliament by the Common Counsell (?) of our Sovereign Lord the King, shall happen to be ordained. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties above said unto this Indenture interchangeably have set their seals, names and marks the day and year above written. 1647.

(Signed) Richard Darley.

1661.

## BOROUGHBRIDGE RETURN.

(Sir Richard Mauleverer (59) and Robert Long (60).)

Haec . . . . . facta octavo die Aprilis Anno regni Domini Nostri Caroli secundi dei gratia Britanniae Franciae and Hiberniae Regis Fidei Defensor decimo tertio.

Inter Thomam Slingsby Baron Vic Com pred ex una parte et Andr<sup>r</sup> Wilkinson, Robertum Jackson, Franciscum Calvert, Carolum Catton, Thomam Acres, Barthol: Catton, Guill: Henlocke, Radum Clarke, Guill. Burnand, Petrum Hardcastle, Guill: Scriven, Robertum Parker, Georgium Smith, Burgenses Burgi Burrowbridge et alios burgenses Burgi pred: Existen: Major part Burgensium Burgi pred: qui Election illi interfuere—Ex altera parte.

Testatur quod virtute . . . . . et warr: a prefato hic Ballivo et Burgensibus Burgi pred: directo . . . . . uno animo assensu et consensu libere et indifferenter Elijerunt RICUM MAULEVERER (59) mil: & Bar<sup>th</sup> &c. ROBT<sup>m</sup> LONGE (60), Ar duos Burgenses Burgi pred: . . . . . Secundum forma et . . . . . warrant pred: quod suit ad Parliamentum . . . . . tenend Apud Civitat: suam Westminster Octavo die Maii . . . . . futuro. Et Civitate Burgi pred: sufficien . . . . . potestatem habent . . . . . faciend et consentiend . . . . . quae tunc et ibidem (favarte deo) contigerint ordinari Secundum forma et Effectum . . . . . a warrant pred: In cujus rei testimonia predicto sigill sua alternatim apposuerunt die et anno primo supra dicto.

1673.

## SIR JOHN RERESBY'S DIARY.

The Parliament had met in the spring and was adjourned till October.

Sir Francis Goodricke (62) being dead, one of the burgesses for Aldborough, I was persuaded by Sir Henry Goodricke (63), who had some interest there, and stood also for burgess of Boroughbridge, a neighbouring town, where then was also a vacancy by the death of Sir Robert Long (60), to stand for Parliament man.

My doing business at York and in several other parts of the County, and being most commonly at the General Sessions, and frequently giving the charge, made me known to that side of the County, though so remote from my own home.

I was also well acquainted with some gentlemen (besides Sir Henry Goodricke), neighbours to that place, who gave me their interest, but my greatest obligation was to Sir Henry . . . . .



The State of Parliament was this at the time; all things had been carried on from the time of its being called (which was soon after the King's restoration) with great calm and success for the advantage of the Crown.

They had given the King a very great revenue upon tonnage and poundage, the excise on several sorts of liquors, hearth money, besides temporary taxes, arising to above three times more per annum than any other King of England had before. This began to weigh heavy upon the country, and to make them repine, which stirred up some gentlemen in both Houses to oppose this current, which was called the Country Party in opposition to those others they called the Court Party. The first of them pretended to protect the country from being overburdened in their estates, in their privileges and liberties as Englishmen—to stand by the religion and Government as established by law.

The other declared for that, too, but at the same time for the King to have a sufficient revenue and power for the exercise of his regal authority, without too much depending upon the people, since it had proved of so ill consequence in the example of his father.

This difference made gentlemen more active to come into Parliament as opportunity offered, as their inclinations led them to one side or the other; which was the cause of great competitions in Elections, and of great charges to those that stood, inasmuch that it did cost some persons from one or two hundred pounds to two thousand. This was not all the reason of some men's so eager endeavour to be Parliament men neither. Such as were in debt found protection by it, this Parliament being sat so long, and meeting so often, and others had gotten great presents from Court to stand by that interest.

So that it was no wonder, when I offered myself to stand at Aldborough, if I had no fewer than five competitors, among whom were Sir Jerome Smithson (81), Mr. Richard Aldburgh, Sir John Hewley (82), and Mr. Long. There were none of them that I apprehended so much as Mr. Benson (83), the most notable and formidable man for business of his time; one of no birth, and that had raised himself from being clerk to a country attorney to be Clerk of the Peace at the Old Bailey, to Clerk of the Assize of the Northern Circuit, and to an estate of £2,500 per annum, but not without suspicion of great frauds and oppressions. Besides he was the great favourite of my Lord Dumblane, then Lord High Treasurer of England.

The way that had been used time out of mind in that borough for choosing Parliament men was only by nine electors, the owners of nine burgage houses; but Mr. Wentworth, lord of the manor, pretended that long since there was twenty-four houses that had right to elect, which being at this time in his own possession, he and his predecessors had given but one vote for them all; and therefore pretended to alienate and tell them how to create so many more votes.

These Mr. Wentworth gave to Mr. Benson.

Mr. Long stood by the popularity of the house holders at large that paid scot and lot.

I stood by the only known way of electing, which was by the nine (of which I had the majority). And all the rest desisted before the day of Election; so that the Sheriff made a double return of Mr. Benson and me, but did not return Mr. Long (64).<sup>1</sup>

Being at London I solicited the House of Commons that a day might be appointed to determine the merit of the return between Mr. Benson and me which he also desired; but before the day of hearing came the Parliament was prorogued till the 10th November next, so that I had the charge of bringing up witnesses to London to no purpose. The House being risen I was informed by some of the Members of the Lower House that Benson had thrown some reflections upon me in his discourse, as if I was a friend to the Court interest, and it was doubted how I stood inclined to the Church. Upon this I wrote to him, and sent the letter by my brother the Lieutenant, that I was not against his using all fit and lawful means for the success of his cause in Parliament; but if he went about to make it appear better by making me or mine worse than we deserved, and by unjust reflections upon either me or it, he should give me satisfaction for it. He sent me word that those who told me so did him wrong, and that he never had said anything to my prejudice, and never would, and gave it me under his hand.

## II.

A.D. 1673.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

<sup>1</sup> Jan. 7, 1673. James Long, Esq., petitioned against the return of Sir John Reresby and Robert Benson, Esq., for Aldborough.

April 24, 1675. It is resolved that  
 "Mr. Benson is *not* well returned."  
 "Sir John Reresby is well returned."  
 —Oldfield's *History of the Boroughs*,  
 vol. v.



The Humble Petition of the Burgesses and Boroughmen of the Borough of BOROUGHBIDGE in the County of York. HUMBLY SHEWETH:

- 1 That the said Town is an ancient Borough by prescription and not by Charter, wherein there is no Established Government, or any Mayor or Bailif. Nevertheless have time out of mind sent burgesses to sit in Parliament, and still have right so to do.
- 2 That the Burgesses and Boroughmen of the same Town have the only right to elect the said Burgesses and are, and always have been, the proper judges of the Election and Poles.
- 3 That formerly whenever any writ came to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire's hands for the Election of Burgesses for the said Borough, he issued his precept thereupon and directed the same to the burgesses and Boroughmen of the same Town and they appointed the . . . . . time of Election . . . . . the prescript to be read, chose their Burgesses and always signed the Indenture to the Sheriff by the names of the Burgesses and Boroughmen of the said Borough, and there was never any return of any Election made by any Bailiff or pretended Bailiff of the said Borough, as by all the several ancient returns remaining upon record, it doth and may appear.
- 4 That time out of mind there hath not happened to be any double return upon any Election or Elections.
- 5 The Honour and Manor of the said Town belonging to the late Queen's<sup>1</sup> most Excellent Majesty, she was graciously pleased, together with her Trustees or Commissioners, to grant the office of Bailiff to the said Town for a term of years yet to come and unexpired unto GEORGE LOUPE, ANDREW WILKINSON (95) AND FRANCIS CALVERT, all Burgesses and inhabitants within the said Town, and to one THOMAS JACKSON of Ripon, giving them power to collect together and receive all the said rents and profits growing due to Her Majesty within the said Liberty, but grants them no Ministerial power within or over the said Borough.
- 6 That WILKINSON is dead, whereby the said interest in the said lease devolved by survivorship to LOUPE, CALVERT & JACKSON.
- 7 That the said JACKSON died leaving his son a Junior who assigned his interest in the said lease to one CATTON of Ripon.

<sup>1</sup> The Honour of Knaresburgh and part of the jointure of Queen Henrietta Maria the Bailiwick of Boroughbridge formed

- 8 That CALVERT, being a Roman Catholic, assigned his interest in the said lease to Alderman JACKSON of York, so that GEORGE LOUPE is the only surviving grantee of Bailiff that is a Burgess and inhabitant in Boroughbridge.
- 9 That Sir ROBERT LONG (60), that served in the Honble. House for the said Town, being dead, a writ issued out for electing one other Burgess to serve in his room. Sir James Long (64) and Sir Henry Goodrick (63) stood in competition for the said Burgessship and the writ coming to the hands of JOHN RAMSDEN, Esquire, late High Sheriff of the said County, or to his Deputy, by combination and confederacy with the said Sir Henry, made out the prescript, and would not direct the same as formerly to Burgesses and Boroughmen, nor to LOUPE who was one of the Lessees as aforesaid and
- 10 Burgess also, but contrary to all former practices in the like cases directed ye same to aforesaid CATTON who dwelt at Ripon, and was no Burgess of the said Borough.
- 11 That the prescript coming to his hands, your Petitioners protested against his inter meddling with the execution thereof, and, claiming their ancient right, demanded the prescript, which he refused to deliver, and took upon him to appoint the time of the Election, at which time he carried the Sheriff's deputy to read the prescript, who with his Sheriff's Bailiffs made great disturbance. Nevertheless Sir James Long was legally chosen by twenty-nine of the said Burgesses and Boroughmen for the said Town to serve as Burgess for the said Borough and had his Indenture sealed by his electors, and GEORGE LOUPE one of the lessees aforesaid, and THOMAS JACKSON the assignee of FRANCIS CALVERT both sealed the same and the said Indenture was delivered to the High Sheriff's Deputy who promised the return thereof as he ought in justice to have done, but contrary to right as well as his word, when he had the said Indenture in his possession he contrived to suppress the same, and to return the said Sir Henry Goodricke, who had but about thirteen votes for his Election and of those but nine that pay to Church and poor.

That in order to his making the said return got the aforesaid George Loupe into a Chamber with him, then desired him to seal the Indenture for the said Sir Henry Goodricke (63), which for a long time he refused to do, declaring that he had sealed Sir James Long's (64) Indenture, who was only chosen—and so continued to refuse sealing till by keeping him and de-



taining him they compelled him to seal the same, which, so soon as they had done, then the said Sheriff did, in breach of trust and great (injury ?) to your petitioners and to the Town, and manifest (injury ?) to the said Sir James Long, suppress his Indenture and made a single return of the said Sir Henry. Howbeit he well knew that the said Loupe and Catton had nothing to do with the Return as pretended Bailiffs or in any other way or on any other account. And also well knew that those few votes Sir Henry had were obtained by undue and unwarrantable means.

The (Burgesses ?) your Petitioners most humbly pray the favour of this Honourable House to take their case into speedy consideration and to do them right according to Justice, that their privileges and immunities may be preserved entire and that in the meantime the said Sir Henry Goodricke may not be permitted to sit in your House, and they shall pray, etc.<sup>1</sup>

### III.

Beverley,

9th September, 1675.

Honoured Sir:

I thank you for your great kindness at Boroughbridge and for the favour of your letter which I shewed to Sir Michael Warton (66), who thinks himself highly obliged to you, both for your own particular respect and also for your zeal in promoting his interest with others. I am of opinion that he needs not question his success where he hath such solicitors, whose example as well as argument are so persuasive and winning. For ye gentlemen (I may speak it, setting aside the obligation I have to his Family) he wants neither party, good will, nor ability to serve you, if you but think fit to give him the power, and you may assure yourselves that he can do no ill to the public, whose interest is so considerable as will virtually engage him in all the concerns of its welfare. Besides he is of your own county and so more capable of serving you, for many times we see the interests of Counties as well as private persons, are different and opposed—and you know he's recommended to you by ye gentlemen of your neighbourhood, who, it is presumed, wish well to you and the public. I am sorry we stayed so small time amongst you but I hope you will give us occasion to see you often and then I hope to be more happy in the acquaintance of all and

<sup>1</sup> Jan. 7, 1673. A petition by Sir James Long, Bart., to the same effect as the above, was presented to the House.

No report of the finding of the House is extant (Oldfield's *History of the Boroughs*, vol. v).

particular friends. I know Mr. Calvert is daily (with ?) Sir James' (64) party, having the conveniency of residing amongst them, but promises of rewards and his meritorious settlement of the Borough are all idle talk, false and illegal when made use of for such designs, and there are no machinators of this kind that will keep their word, having once attained their ends. But in these cases things are wholly to be left to the generosity of worthy men, whose civilities upon all occasions are so free from . . . . . and constraint . . . . . and are far more valuable than all the merchandizing barter of a mean grasping soul. Sir, I cannot reckon up all the friends which I believe we have at Boroughbridge but to them and all the respects of Sir Michael Warton (66),

I am, Sir,

Your humble and obliged servant,

(Signed) Richard Smith.

Sir:

I acquainted Sir Michael that you had lost your greyhound, and he tells me he will write to a gentleman for one to present you with all, which I believe will be a very good one, for he is a great master of that kind of sport, and breeds the best in the country. Pray fail not to do me right in presenting my service to all friends as well as if I had particularly named them every one.

To my Honoured Friend Mr. Andrew Wilkinson (95)  
at his house at Boroughbridge.

1678.

#### SIR JOHN RERESBY'S DIARY.

Jan. 15. The Houses met and were further adjourned to the 28th.

Sir Solomon Swale (61), my fellow burgess of Aldborough, being likely to be put out of the House for suspicion of being a papist, I gave my interest there to Sir Thomas Mauleverer (70) to succeed him, he being recommended to me by my Lord Treasurer & others.

June 20. Sir Solomon Swale (61) was expelled the House for being a Papist . . . . .

June 21. . . . . A new writ was obtained for the choosing a new member at Aldborough in the stead of Sir Solomon Swale.

My Lord Treasurer prevailed with my Lord Chancellor to bring it with him to the Charter house the 22nd, when I dined with their Lordships; and it was given to the Under Sheriff of Yorkshire, with this order from the Lord Treasurer to execute it and to make the return as I directed, and he would justify him in it . . . . .



1679.

Feb. 11th. I arrived at York the 11th, at Aldborough the next day, where five ancient burgesses of the nine offered to elect me and my partner, whom I named (Mr. Arthington (69)), with little expense. My adversaries, who stood upon another interest, which was that of Mr. Wentworth, were Sir Godfrey Copley, who was Sheriff the year before by my means (as I have mentioned) and one Mr. Wentworth.

By my interest with the then Sheriff I got the election put off until the 28th . . . . .

There was great dispute as to Elections all over England at this time, as men stood affected to the Government and to the then Minister and as men believed them well intentioned or otherwise.

Feb. 26th. I returned to Aldborough where I understood that Mr. Arthington (69) (Mr. Wentworth, who was to be brother burgess with Sir Godfrey Copley, being elected in another place) was also elected upon the interest and foundation, whereon Sir Godfrey Copley (68) was to be elected (which was by old Mr. Wentworth's way of choosing) so that he was at the day chosen both ways, both by the majority of ten, nine, and by the freeholders at large; so that my indenture and Mr. Arthington's was signed by 5, Sir Godfrey's and his by 48.

Mr. Shuttleworth was then High Sheriff, a timorous man, and much inclined to return the indenture which had most names to it rather than mine.

Sir Godfrey had three lawyers at the Election to plead the legality of it, and the danger of it to the Sheriff if he refused to return it.

I had nobody to plead my cause but myself, no lawyer nor assistant, Mr. Arthington being sure both ways.

But I so ordered the matter, that after a debate of almost two hours the Sheriff and his officers were convinced by my reasons to return my indenture singly, which was a providence, and gained me some repute of parts in the opinion of three hundred persons then present, gentlemen and others.

Most of the gentry dined with me that day. The charge of this election cost me about £40. It cost Sir Godfrey Copley (68) above £200.

July 30. I went from York to Aldborough. I called the burghers together. It cost me £20 to entertain them, and they gave me hopes to choose me, saying it was a just return for being the author of this popular way of electing . . . . .

August 20th. I went to Aldborough, the writ being arrived, and the day of Election being appointed by the Sheriff for the 25th of August, when I found that several of my pretended friends had receded from their promises. Indeed in most of these little boroughs, which consisted of mean and mercenary people, one had no man sure longer than you were with him; and he that made him drunk or obliged him last was his first friend.

However, of 66 Electors or voters for members of Parliament, there continued 37 firm to me; but the precept being got into Sir Godfrey Copley's (68) and Sir Bryan Stapleton's (72) possession, who joined together against me, I found the return would be made in favour of them, and they would be the sitting members.

I therefore contented myself with putting a public affront upon Sir Godfrey Copley (68), who had done unhandsomely with me in the management of this matter (which he put up with very patiently), and turned my back on further pretending to stand for burgess for that Parliament.

#### IV.

#### ALDBOROUGH ELECTION.

15th die May, 1679.

Sir Thomas Mears reports from the Committee of Privileges and Elections that the Committee had taken into consideration the memorial (?) touching the Election for the said Borough of ALDBOROUGH in the county of York and that it appeared to the Committee that Sir John Reresby (65) had about 19 of the inhabitants paying scot and lot who voted for him in the said Election, and Sir Godfrey Copley (68) had about 24 of the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and that thereupon the Committee had agreed upon these Resolves to be reported to the House, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered the same in at the Clerk's Table when the same are again read and are as followeth, viz.:

*Resolved etc.*, That all the Inhabitants of the Borough of ALDBOROUGH in the County of York paying scott and lott have only right to vote in electing Members of Parliament for the said Borough.

*Resolved etc.*, That Sir John Reresby (65) is not duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of ALDBOROUGH in the County of York.

*Resolved etc.*, That Sir Godfrey Copley (68) is duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of ALDBOROUGH in the County of York.



*Resolved etc.*, That this House doth agree with the Committee that all the inhabitants of the Borough of ALDBOROUGH in the County of York paying Scott and lott have only right to vote in electing members of Parliament for the said Borough.

*Resolved etc.*, That this House doth agree with the Committee that Sir John Reresby is not duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of ALDBOROUGH.

*Resolved etc.*, That this House doth agree with the Committee that Sir Godfrey Copley is duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of ALDBOROUGH in the County of York.

*Ordered* That the Clerk of the Crown do attend to-morrow morning to take off the Indenture of Sir John Reresby and affix the Indenture of Sir Godfrey Copley to the Return for the Borough of ALDBOROUGH in the County of York.

(“Proceedings of Committee of House of Commons.”)

1681.

SIR JOHN RERESBY'S DIARY.

Jan. 26. . . . . The discourse being now warm for a new Parliament I asked the King if he would have me to stand to be a member of it.

I showed his Majesty at the same time a letter from Mr. Tankard (76), whereby he promised his assistance at Aldborough in that service. The King pressed me to go down to stand, but I told his Majesty the other gentleman would stand if I did not, who was an honest gentleman and much disposed to his service. Then he left it to my own choice.

Feb. 4. I had a letter from Mr. Tankard (76) that he had no mind to stand for Parliament man this time, therefore desired me pressingly to come down and accept of his interest, which at last I accepted.

Feb. 15. I went for Aldborough, and in my way thither at Ferrybridge I met an express sent by the borough to invite me to come over, with a promise to choose me for one of their burgesses in Parliament.

I stayed there that night, being stopped by the waters; and the next day I was at Pontefract, when Sir John Dawnay, Sir Patience Ward, and Sir John Kaye (88) were Candidates for Parliament men there . . . . . The first two were chosen . . . . .

Feb. 17. I came to Aldborough, when I found Sir Godfrey Copley (68), who stood by Mr. Wentworth's interest. He had been very pressing to obtain the possession of the precept, that they might go to Election, fearing I should set up some other to defeat him; but the Sheriff would not part with it till I came. Sir Richard Graham (84) was then high Sheriff of the County, my particular friend, one that I had been intimate with both in France and Italy.

Feb. 20. The Election was made of Sir Godfrey Copley (68) and me for burgesses in the ensuing Parliament without any competition.

The charge of it in treating electors, and several gentlemen that came to see me, cost me £43.

Feb. 21. The next day being Sunday, I went and lay at the High Sheriff's, who lived not far from Aldborough.

1682.

June 12. . . . . Some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, as well as those more remote, had sent to know if their accompanying me to York would be acceptable, which, as I refused from no gentleman, so I desired from none; but was much surprised when I found myself met upon the road by the High Sheriff of the County and several gentlemen, all the borough men of Aldborough, and citizens of York, to the number of near 400.

1683.

Dec. 18. The same day I received news that Sir Roger Strickland had a design to stand for Parliament man at Aldborough, and that some gentlemen of the neighbourhood, formerly my friends, upon the rumour that I intended to stand at York, had recommended him to that borough, but the design was, I knew, privately to oppose me. Sir Thomas Slingsby (85) and Sir Thomas Mauleverer (70) being both very angry that I still continued Governor of York, and had an interest in York, where they were hated and were reputed papists.

1685.

March 2. It being in a man's power in point of law to be chosen in several boroughs, and having been invited by my friends about Aldborough, I went thither; and calling the borough men together, after I had spoken to them, setting forth the obligations they had to me and the promises they had made me to choose me for the next Parliament, with such arguments as I was able to use to persuade them to it.



They unanimously, one only excepted, promised under their hands to give me their votes, to the number of 39, all the electors for that borough being 64. But being men of low rank, subject to change, and much importuned by others for that service, how they will acquit themselves is the question.

March 25. . . . . The borough men at Aldborough, viz.: the greater number of them, stood very firm to me all this time, and sent me word that they would choose me one of their burgesses if I would come over, or any person that I would recommend to them. Being chosen already I gave them leave to make their own choice, which was cast on Sir Michael Wentworth and Sir Roger Strickland.

1686.

May 10. . . . . I presented the King with six medals, or old Roman coins, found at Aldborough in Yorkshire, which he accepted very kindly.<sup>1</sup>

1689.

“ A LIST OF ALL THE BURGAGES IN BOROUGHBIDGE.”

For Mr. Vane (75).

Mr. Thos. Wilkinson	.	.	freeholds	14
Mrs. Stobart	.	.	do.	2
Robert Hardcastle	.	.	do.	1
Richard Catton	.	.	do.	1
Isaac Pickles	.	.	do.	1
Ra: Smithson	.	.	do.	1
William Benson	.	.	do.	1
Chris. Ripley & Geo. Henlock			do.	2
Robert Barnett	.	.	do.	1
Mr. Thos. Bindlowes	.	.	do.	1
William Penlith	.	.	do.	1
Abram Leathley	.	.	do.	1
John Burnand	.	.	do.	2
Isabell Townley	.	.	do.	1
Ralph Bell	.	.	do.	1
Col. Byerley	.	.	do.	2
Mr. Thos. Wilkinson	.	2	} Chantrey 7	
Edward Baine	.	1		
Andrew Atkinson	.	1		
John Knowles	.	1		
John Dowler	.	1		
Isabell Townley	.	1		
Mr. Catton	.	.	.	2

<sup>1</sup> Sir John Reresby died in 1689.

For Sir Bryan Stapleton (72).

Francis Calvert . . . . .	I	
William Cariss . . . . .	I	
Harry Lumbley . . . . .	I	
Mr. Rob. Potter . . . . .	I	
Thos. Barton . . . . .	I	
Ambrose Jackson . . . . .	2	
Thomas Acres pretended . . . . .	2	
Mr. James Hamerton . . . . .	2	
William Loupe . . . . .	2	
Sir William Tanckred. . . . .	2	} Chantry 7
Geo. Wright . . . . .	I	
Richard Ford . . . . .	I	
Rich. Smithson, Ald. . . . .	I	
Fran. Calvert . . . . .	2	
Rich. Abbott copy hold encroach pretended		
Burgage yet are not . . . . .	I	
Geo. Loupe, noe Burgage, pretends it is		
The Ladie Maulleverer 3 (belongs) to Aldbro		
and is not within ye Borough, and noe		
Burgage if it were . . . . .	I	

March 24, 1689. Sir Bryan Stapylton petitioned against the return of Mr. Christopher Vane.

Nov. 18, 1690. *Resolved*—

“That Christopher Vane, Esq., is not duly elected.”

“That Sir Bryan Stapleton is duly elected.”

(Oldfields “History of the Boroughs.”)

1689.

In the year 1689 there was a double return of members to serve in Parliament for Aldborough.

By one indenture Henry Boyle (86) and John Vandembemdie (87) Esqres., and by another Sir Michael Wentworth and Christopher Tancred, Esq.

May 17th, 1690. Mr. Gray reported that the main question was whether the right of Election was in a select number of burgesses holding by burgage tenure or in the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

If in the select number then Mr. Boyle (86) and Mr. Vandembemdie (87) were duly elected.

If in the inhabitants paying scot and lot Sir M. Wentworth (73) and C. Tancred (76).



For the former produced several returns, viz.:

- 14 Eliz: by a select number, but the record torn.
- 1 Jac. by 7 burgesses and boroughmen.
- 3 Car. by 9 burgesses and boroughmen.
- 15 Car. the same.
- 13 Car. II. "per 9 burgenses, majorem partem burgensium."
- 25 Car. II. "per 16 et multos alios burgenses."

Michael Hardcastle, John Hickman, and Richard Lumley said the right was in the Boroughmen, who were commonly accounted to be 9.

For Sir Michael Wentworth (73) and Mr. Tancred (76) it was insisted the right was in the inhabitants, and produced several Returns.

- 1 Car. II. Burgesses and Boroughmen.
- 13 Car. II. "per 9 burgesses exist: major partem burgensium."
- 30 Car. II. "per 20 et multos alias burgenses etc."
- 31 Car. II. "per 58 et alias burgenses."
- 33 Car. II. "per 41 et alias burgenses etc."
- 1 Jac. II. "per 63 burgenses et alias etc."

("Proceedings of the Committee of Privileges and Elections of the House of Commons.")

A.D. 1690.

#### ALDBOROUGH ELECTION.

It was said that 3 of the 9 that claimed to Borough holders received alms and that the others were very poor.

As to the merits of the Return it was not much insisted on. Only it was said that 7 of the 9 Boroughmen had joined in the choice of the Bailiff that returned Sir Michael Wentworth (73) and Mr. Tanckred (76), and that upon the whole Memorial (?) the Committee came to several resolutions which he read in the place and delivered the same in at the Clerk's Table where the same were read and are as followeth, viz.:

*Resolved* That it is the opinion of this Committee that the right of Electing Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of ALDBOROUGH in the County of York is not only in the select number of Burgesses holding by a Burgage tenure in the said Borough.

*Resolved* That it is the opinion of this Committee that all the Inhabitants of the said Borough of ALDBOROUGH paying scot and lot have right to vote in electing Members of Parliament for the said Borough.

*Resolved* That it is the opinion of this Committee that Sir Michael Wentworth (73) and Christopher Tankred (76) Esquire, are duly returned and elected Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of Aldborough.

The 1st of the said Resolves being read a second time—  
*Resolved* That the House doth agree with the Committee that the right of Electing Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Aldborough in the County of York is not only in the select number of Burgesses holding by a Burgage Tenure in the said Borough.

The 2nd of the said Resolves being read a second time—  
*Resolved* That the House doth agree with the Committee that all the Inhabitants of the said Borough of Aldborough paying scot and lot have right to vote in electing Members of Parliament for the said Borough.

The last of the said Resolves being read a second time—  
*Resolved* That the House doth agree with the Committee that Sir Michael Wentworth (73) and Christopher Tankred (76) Esquire, are only Returned and Elected Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of ALDBOROUGH.

(Signed) Paul Jodrell.<sup>1</sup>

Richmond, ye 5th May, 1696.

Mr. Wilkinson:

I hope this may come in time to thank you for your kind offer for ye buying of Mr. Hamerton's Burgage, and acquaint you he's noe occasion for such purchase, being it does not lay so commodious for ye laying it to my house—tho' upon your account if hears of any person that wants a house shall advise them to ith and tell you of it the same time. When I am in a capacity shall be glad to own all your favours as obliged to continue,

Your faithfull friend and servant,  
Ed. Yorke.

My service to your father.

For

Mr. Andrew Wilkinson,

att

Borrowbridge.

1696.

November 27th, 1696. A petition of several of the inhabitants of this Borough (Aldborough) was presented and read setting forth

<sup>1</sup> Clerk of the House of Commons.



that, The Petitioners have duly chosen Arthur Kaye (89), Esq., to be their representative in this present Parliament in the room of Sir Michael Wentworth (73) (Deceased).

But Richard Sutton, Bailiff of the Borough, had returned Henry Fairfax, Esq., who, contrary to the Act made in the last Sessions, spent great sums of money in treating the Electors, and praying that Mr. Kaye (89) may be admitted as their Representative.

21st December, 8 William III.

The House, according to the order of the Day, proceeded to hear the merits of the Election for the Borough of Aldborough in the County of York, and the Council and witnesses on both sides were called in and heard, and then withdrawn.

*Resolved* nem-con.

That Henry Fairfax (90) Esquire having (contrary to the late Act of Parliament) expended money in order to his Election to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of ALDBOROUGH in the County of York, since the vacancy thereof by the death of Sir Michael Wentworth (73), is disabled and incapacitated upon such election to serve as a Burgess for the said Borough. Then the question being put that Arthur Kay (89) Esquire is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of Aldborough,

The House Divided.

The " yeas " go forth—

Tellers for the " yeas "—Mr. Tankred (76)	}	60
Sir Jo. Kay (88)		
Tellers for the " noes "—Sir Henry Colt	}	137
Mr. Perry		

So it passed in the Negative.

*Resolved* That the late Election for the said Borough of Aldborough is a void Election.

*Ordered* That candles be brought in, and being brought in

*Ordered* That no motion be made for a Warrant for a new Writ for electing of a Burgess for the said Borough of Aldborough until after 12 o'clock in a full House.

(" Proceedings of Committee of House of Commons.")

My dear Frinde:

Decr. 18th, 1697.

Nothing has happened here since the opening the Session, but that very considerable . . . . . for paying off and disbanding

the Army, where at some great ones are much offended, and would persuade some to believe the Towns throughout England will petition for its continuance, though I am persuaded we will hardly see one handed from Boroughbridge. The House being moved yesterday by Sir John Kay (88) to grant a Writ for the Borough of Aldborough, seeing it warmly opposed, Though Sir John in the whole affaire did not think fit to take notice of it to me, I presume for some private reasons as you may guess. Nevertheless I could (not?) silently see my neighbours hardly treated. So interposed and engaged the House should receive satisfaction. Wherein was pretended contempt of the Laws and Constitution of the House. Wherein they acquiesced, and upon Sir John's motion appointed Friday se'n night to receive the Debate. Sir John after that took no further notice of it to me, which made me suspect this affair might be huddled over without your privacy—I thought it requisite to draw up the enclosed which is agreeable to the sense of the House, which if it agreeeth to yours I would advise you to get it signed the day after the receipt of this to prevent tricks, for I am confident others will have the same design, but knew not how agreeable it may be to you. I know not who are your candidates but hope you will take care to choose some honest gent of the County whose estates may entitle them to contribute to the Public Taxes.

The discourse is the Czar<sup>1</sup> is expected the next week.

My service attends your Family and Mr. Morris (96) and wish it may be acceptable to your neighbours as being, Dear Sir,

Your affect. Servant,

R. Byerley (91).

1697.

December 30th, 1697. A Petition of the Electors of the Ancient Borough of Aldborough was read, showing that,

They, lying under the misfortune of being unadvisedly misled to transgress the late Act of Parliament made for preventing disorders and abuses in Elections, and to their great grief incurring the displeasure of the House, of which they are so deeply sensible that they resolve never to suffer any irregularities in any future election for their Borough, but strictly and faithfully to observe so good and beneficial a law, and praying to be received into the favour of the Honourable House, by being allowed to go to an Election to fill up the present want of a member in this Borough.

<sup>1</sup> Peter the Great spent some months at Deptford studying shipbuilding.



*Ordered* Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant for making out a new writ for electing a Burgess in room of Sir M. Wentworth, deceased. (From "Proceedings of Committee of the House of Commons.")

Wetherby, February 8th, 10 at night,  
1697.

Sir:

Last night I received yours at the High Sheriff's,<sup>1</sup> it being too late then to remove. However, this morning I went to Leeds to seek our friend, Mr. Shuttleworth, but found him at Bradford and brought him hither in hopes of seeing you to-morrow morning at Cattal where we hope to be before 9 o'clock.

Pray present both our services where due and excuse this hasty scrawl from

Your affect. Kinsman and Servant,  
H. Fairfax (90).

Pray fail not to come.

To Andrew Wilkinson (95), Esquire,  
at Boroughbridge,  
Present.

Dear Sir:

February 9th, 1697/8.

I am obliged for your kind letters which are useful to me, especially the receipt. I am always going from one Member's lodging to another and sometimes omit eating that I may leave no stone unturned for my adversary to stumble on. He came to examine the Returns in the Crown Office, when I was paying for the franks. He told me he perceived I intended to justify myself as Boroughman. To which I said I needed not such a journey to be baffled in what I undertook. We were soon at the old language and then I left him. But he sought not the Petty Bag when I signed an Indenture which he accepted of as High Sheriff, also at the Revolution. And at the next Election he desired I would keep myself neutral that I might do him better service at the Bar. Mr. Harrison (77) is very kind, so is all the neighbours from Ripon and Knaresborough. I find much encouragement singly. I wish they prove not like a Dean and Chapter at last. Sir William Blackett (92) is very kind. I perceive Sir Edward (93) has been so kind to me as to write to him and Mr. Jack also. I pray be pleased to walk to Aldborough and let my friends know we are very well. Mr. Barroby and our neighbours of Aldborough came to Town yester night. I have only seen him. I pray let them know he is very well. I do not expect to leave this place till about this day se'n night, and then shall go

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Pulleine.

to see a friend in Kent, where I shall stay Sunday. If any of my friends write let them direct to be left with Mr. Every, an Apothecary in Rood Lane in Southwark Street, London, and then I shall meet with it on my return. I intend to write no more till I know my Doom. I pray give my most humble service to Sir Edward Blackett if you see him to your good Father and Mother and to all friends from,  
 Sir, Your most humble

Servant and Friend,

Edward Morris (96).

To Andrew Wilkinson (95), Esquire,  
 att Boroughbridge,  
 Yorkshire.<sup>1</sup>

#### ALDBOROUGH ELECTION PETITIONS.

Decr. 12th, 1698. A petition of C. Tancred (76), Esquire, was read, setting forth that, at the last election for this Borough the Petitioner did offer himself to be one of their Burgesses, and verily believes he would have been chosen, had it not been for some notorious bribery and repeated menaces, before, at, and since the Election.

Novr. 16th, 1699. Report by Sir Rowland Glynn (Sir George Cooke's election was not contested). The pole was—For Sir Abstrupus Danby (79) 30, for the Petitioner, 10.

THE PETITIONER insisted that the sitting member's votes were procured by Bribery.

To prove which William Penlith said, that about 3 weeks or a month before the election, Sir Abstrupus Danby came to the Borough and sent for the boroughmen, himself among the rest, and told them that he had thought on a way to gratify the town, if they would choose him Parliament man. That he would give two loads of coals to each boroughman, and sent tickets for the same.

That he had a ticket from one of Sir Abstrupus' tenants, who told him that they had been about to deliver tickets to others. He produced his ticket, dated 8th June.

That tickets were given only to boroughmen, and to them without distinction.

It was noised about that this would be deemed Bribery. Whereupon two of Sir Abstrupus' servants desired his ticket again, but he refused.

About a fortnight or ten days before the election, Sir Abstrupus treated the boroughmen at his house (Penliths).

<sup>1</sup> This letter seems to refer to Mr. Morris' quarrel with Christopher Tancred.



Mr. Johnson paid him £2-5-0 for the same.

He owned he did not vote for Sir Abstrupus.

John Ellis, Thomas Rawlins and Richard Smithson said Sir A. Danby was a stranger to the town. All concurred in the evidence with regard to the coals. Ellis' ticket was produced. But none could say any coals were delivered. None of these voted for Sir Abstrupus. Rawlins said that Sir Abstrupus told them that his (Rawlins) house was on the road as they went for the coals, and if they called they should have entertainment as they went by.

Mr. Johnson, Sir A. Danby's (79) Steward, met them afterwards and pulled out a handful of money and gave him 5 shillings.

About a fortnight before the Election he met Sir A. Danby who said "I suppose my man has given you 5 shillings and if you will vote for me I will give you £5." Richard Smithson said he was not present when the promise of coals was made, but Sir A. Danby came to his house and desired his vote, and told him he should have 2 loads of coal, and a ticket to fetch them.

But Sir A. Danby afterwards came to his wife and desired the ticket, and had it.

About 10 days before the election Sir A. Danby met him and told him he would make it twice as good.

An attorney the Sunday before the Election desired his vote for Sir A. Danby.—The said Attorney pretended to read a letter from his Mother and brother-in-law, in which it was said, if he would vote for Sir A. Danby it would be better than £100 to him.

Both Rawlins and Smithson said the Attorney used to be much with Sir A. Danby.

William Penlith and Francis Barroby said that Mr. Morris (96), the Vicar, told them that he had offered 4 burgesses to Mr. Tanckred, if the said Mr. Tanckred (76) would give him £40. Morris told Penlith that Mr. Tanckred had put him to so much charge by a law suit.

Mr. Tanckred refused to accept the terms and went away angry with him.

Mr. Barroby said that Mr. Morris (96) made the same proposal to Mr. Arthington who was also a Candidate, and as these 4 persons were found in Sir A. Danby's poll, the Petitioner's Counsel inferred that money had been given to them by Sir A. Danby.

Rawlins also said that Mr. Womble came to him and desired his vote for Sir A. Danby, and told him it would be kindly taken by Lady Wentworth.

Rawlins said that he had voted for Sir G. Cooke (78) and Mr. Tanckred. He had had notice to quit his farm, which he held of Lady Wentworth (97), as had George Lawton and William Painter, who held two other farms under the said Lady Wentworth.

Rawlins could not say these notices were occasioned by their voting, but he believed it, because he knew no other reason.

DEFENCE: Mr. Stavelay said that on 9th June he delivered each boroughman a ticket for 2 main loads of coals, with this caution to fetch them before the dissolution of Parliament. That upon delivery of the tickets, no one was asked for, or promised, their votes.

That the last Parliament being, in point of time, near a dissolution, and his coals having been delivered, it was thought dangerous to let the tickets remain out. He, therefore, called for the tickets, all of which except 6 or 8 were delivered voluntarily and all but 2 signed a note to make no use of them, the boroughmen being willing that no prejudice should come to Sir A. Danby, or the town, by them.

Robert Turton said the tickets were delivered the 8th June, no vote asked, or mention of an Election. No coals were delivered and the tickets called in before the dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Johnson denied that he gave Rawlins any money on account of the Election. But gave 5 shillings on the 24th May for some medals which Rawlins presented to Sir A. Danby.

He did treat the boroughmen on 24th June at Penlith's house, and for the use of his house, linen, hay, fire, etc., he paid 45 shillings, which Penlith then thought indifferent payment—that he did not then mention his vote or knew that he had any.

Rawlins was then called upon as to the 5 shillings. He denied that he ever gave any medals to Mr. Johnson, but gave them to someone from Ripon, who did not pay him for them, but Mr. Johnson did. But, being asked again, said that Mr. Johnson told him, when he gave him the 5 shillings, that it was not for the medals, but he acknowledged that he had no consideration for them.

Smithson's character was then objected to, but the evidence being as to particular facts, it was not admitted. Richard Scruton said that Rawlins, at the County Elections, did swear, that he had 40s. per annum, and that neither he, nor his father, ever had any Freehold.

Two other witnesses said that these two witnesses were men of bad reputation.



The Committee resolved that

“ Sir Abstrupus Danby (79) is duly elected a Burgess for this Borough.”

To which the House agreed.

(From “ Proceedings of Committee of House of Commons.”)

Dear Sir:

17th February, 1699.

Though I have no occasion to write you of business of your own, yet I am never forgetful of remembering you and serving you as a valuable friend whenever any occasion offers, and though I am so far from you yet I still meet with something proper to tell you, viz.: you have heard of the . . . . . Mr. T(ancred) (76) had in his undertaking, and 'tis but what everybody expected. But now he is upon a new project—since he has been tempted to part with, and bid farewell to, his interest at Aldborough, and that is to set up and join with Sir Br(yan) (72) at Boroughbridge. For which purpose he, and his friend Mr. Barr(oby) has been about bargaining with a close friend of Sir William Tancred's (94) here to purchase his interest at your town. And if he ever get footing he fancies—nay is fully assured in his wonted confidence—that he shall gain his desire and design. This is what is really contrived but I find will meet with no success. However, be on your guard and keep all points and passes secure and give no ground, for by the approaches already made, and with such expensive resolution, you may plainly see they design to attack you. But this is sufficient to caution your care and diligence. There is not much news. The great expectation is the Parliament's success in resuming the forfeited estates both in England and Ireland and to appropriate them to the public discharge of the National Debts, which no honest Englishman can be against. But the event is doubted. That about the Union of England and Scotland is that Committees may meet at Ripon or some middle way from both nations to consult and propose what's for the good of both, and their resolutions to be reported to the next Parliament. And if they agree to be drafted into Laws. This is what they say. The Bill for setting the Poor at work meets with difficulties and also that about dissolving the Fleet and King's Bench Prisons. The grievance of the nation will scarce succeed now. They say that the taking off the Bounty money given for exporting corn will prevent the exportation, being not worth the trade now, since it's take off. The Bill to reduce the number of Attorneys is very proper for practises of Reputation, and we pray it may pass.

Many of the Butter Merchants in York are sufferers here, for they bought firkins at 21s. apiece and the winter being open they could not be sold here. And they only offer them 12s. a firkin now.

The King has already sent his horses and dogs to Holland, but designs to come down by coach to Scotland and from thence to waft it over to Loo.

This with my humble service to Father, Brother, etc., is all now from

Sir, Yours most faithfully to command,  
E. R(idsdale).

Dec. 5th, 1700.

For Andrew Wilkinson (95), Esqre, in  
Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

B. Stapylton  
frank.

Sir:

I was in hopes by this day's post to have given you some intelligence in relation to a new Parliament, the certainty of which I can not yet learn. The most people conclude that it will be so, and that a Proclamation will come out for that purpose in a day or two. I send you my thanks for the kind assurance you lately gave Richard Gowland to assist me at the next election, and to excuse my coming into the Country, which at this season of the year, would be a great advantage to me.

But in case it should be taken amiss by the neighbours I will, if my health permit, undertake the trouble of a journey and be down in time.

My kind service to your Father and believe me

Sir, Your faithfull friend to serve you  
B. Stapylton (72).

Pray excuse my last letter being writ in so small a piece of paper, which was very scarce with me at my first coming to Town.

November 30th, 1700.

Sir,

Since I came to Town there hath been great discourse of a new Parliament, but is yet so great a secret as I cannot by any information I can get, arrive to the knowledge of it. Should it prove so I do not doubt of your friendship, and you may with the same confidence depend upon mine. I here enclose to you the



“ Postman ” which with my kind service to your father is all at present from

Your faithfull friend to serve you  
B. Stapylton (72).

For Andrew Wilkinson (95), Esqre., in  
Boroughbridge,  
Yorkshire.

B. Stapylton,  
Frank.

December 19th, 1700.

Sir:

I deferred the return of my hearty thanks for the favour of your last kind letter upon no other account but the daily expectation. I was in hope of giving you some certainty of the Parliament, which was kept so secret that no true intelligence was to be had till the Proclamation was sent to the Press, which I have now enclosed in a letter to the Borough, and cannot doubt of their compliance to my request therein, with your father's and your own kind assistance at the ensuing election.

Though I am myself at such a distance as at this time not to be able to give you further demonstrations (than by writing) of my sincere friendship, yet I am confident Richard Gowland in my absence will supply that defect, and be very active, steady, and firm to you according to the instructions I have given him.

My kind respects and service I desire your father's acceptance of, and I am, Sir, Your faithfull friend and servant,

B. Stapylton (72).

I desire when you see Sir Henry Goodrick (63) you will present my humble service to him.

For Andrew Wilkinson (95), Esqr., in  
Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

B. Stapylton, Frank.

Heath, Jan. 4th, 1700.

Sir:

This morning Mr. Monckton (80) of Hodroyd, who is a very good friend of mine, called here in his way to Aldborough, whither he is going to stand for a Burgess of that Borough; in which I hope he will have good success. For he is a very honest, worthy, gentleman, a true lover of his Country, and every way qualified for that service. But he, being a stranger, Sir, in your parts, I humbly request the favour of you to give me leave to recommend him to you for what interest you can make him at Aldborough.

He hath heard your character, and intends to wait upon you to be known to you, and get your respects, in which I hope he will not fail, for you cannot shew them to one that better deserves them, nor that will be more grateful for any favour received. I had comed along with him my self, to have waited upon you, but am preparing for a London journey, which I fear will prevent my being at Wetherby Sessions.

I humbly beg your pardon, Sir, for this freedom, and thank you for all past favours conferred upon,

Sir, Your most obliged humble servant,  
T. Skelton.

For Andrew Wilkinson (95), Esqre.,  
at his house in Burrowbridge, present.

January 14th, 1700.

Sir:

I am glad to hear the Election was so friendly and unanimously carried on in the Borough on Thursday last and that the point of precedency (mentioned by my kinsman) was so amicably composed. The last contest making it my right has, I believe, the occasion of my friends zeal therein. Had I thought or known in time that there would have been the least dispute of that nature I could have write to put a stop to it, for where there are only 2 candidates it is better to avoid a Poll, than upon ye account of such a nicety to have made a faction and difference in the Town, which I am glad was prevented, I was loath (while the privilege of franking my letters was out) to put you to an unnecessary charge, there being nothing of late in the "Postman" worth sending to you, which I shall now continue if you think them worth your perusing. And upon the same consideration I have deferred my thanks for your kind letter and offer of supplying my room, which I should readily have accepted, had I not apprehended Sir H. Goodrick's indisposition might have prevented his being at the Election, which made it necessary for my nephew Robinson being there. My kind thanks and services to your Father, self and brother is tendered from

Your faithfull servant,

B. Stapylton.

(Addressed) For Andrew Wilkinson, Esqre., in  
Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.



## NOTES ON THE MEMBERS, ETC.

- (1) 1553 Boroughbridge. *William Tankard*, of Boroughbridge. Recorder of York 1537-1573. Of the Council of the North 1566-1573. Died 1573. Buried at Aldborough.
- (2) „ „ *Christopher Wray*. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1574-1592.
- (3) 1554 „ „ *Ralph Cholmeley*. Untraced.
- (4) 1555 „ „ *Robert Kempe*. Untraced.
- (5) 1558 „ „ *William Fairfax*. Probably Sir William Fairfax, of Walton and Gilling. A member of the Council of the North (see *Y.A.J.*, xix, 133-136).
- (6) 1558 Aldborough. *John Gascoigne*. Probably of Parlington.
- (7) „ „ *John Browne*. Untraced.
- (8) 1563 Boroughbridge. *John Ashley*. Untraced.
- (9) „ „ *Thomas Disney*. Untraced.
- (10) 1563 Aldborough. *William Lambert*. Perhaps of Calton, co. York.
- (11) „ „ *Antony Tailboys*. Untraced.
- (12) 1572 Boroughbridge. *Thomas Eynns*. Secretary of the Council of the North 1555. There is a memorial brass to Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Eynns, in York Minster, dated 1585.
- (13) „ „ *Cotton Gargrave*, of Nostell. High Sheriff 1583. Son of Sir Thomas Gargrave. Died 1587.
- (14) 1572 Aldborough. *Richard Bounye* (Bunny?), of Newland (see *Y.A.J.*, iii, 15).
- (15) „ „ *Richard Tempest*, of Bowling. Son of Henry Tempest, of Tong, by Ellen Mirfield.
- (16) 1584 Boroughbridge. *Henry Cheke*. Secretary of the Council of the North in 1581 (see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*).
- (17) „ „ *Nicolas Fant*. Untraced.
- (18) 1586 „ „ *George Saville*. ? if second son of Thomas Saville, of Welburn, co. York.
- (19) „ „ *Robert Briggs*, of Old Malton. J.P., N.R. Yorks. Son of Myles Briggs, of Kendal.
- (20) 1586 Aldborough. *George Horsey*. Untraced.
- (21) „ „ *Ranulph Hurleston*. Of the Council of the North 1582-1587. Was apparently of an Essex family (?).

- (22) 1588 Boroughbridge. *Sir Edward Fitton*, of Gawsworth, co. Chester. Treasurer of Ireland and President of Munster. Died 1605. Buried at Gawsworth.
- (23) „ „ *Francis More*. Of the Inner Temple.
- (24) 1588 Aldborough. *Thomas Fairfax*, of Denton. Of the Council of the North 1582–1599. Father of Thomas Fairfax, created Lord Fairfax of Cameron in 1627, and grandfather of Sir Ferdinand Fairfax.
- (25) „ „ *David Waterhouse*. Seventh son of John Waterhouse, of Halifax, and Jane, daughter of Thomas Bosville, of Conisborough.
- (26) 1593 Boroughbridge. *John Brograve*, of Broughin, co. Hereford.
- (27) „ „ *Vincent Skinner*, of Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln.
- (28) 1593 Aldborough. *Edward Fisher*. Untraced.
- (29) „ „ *Edward Hancock*. Untraced.
- (30) 1597 Boroughbridge. *Henry Fanshawe*. Untraced.
- (31) „ „ *Thomas Crompton*, LL.D., of Hounslow. Auditor to Queen Elizabeth for her Revenue (Dugdale).
- (32) 1597 Aldborough. *Henry Bellasis*. Of the Council of the North 1603–1624. High Sheriff 1603.
- (33) „ „ *Richard Gargrave*. Son of Cotton Gargrave, of Nostell. High Sheriff 1604.
- (34) 1601 Boroughbridge. *Richard Whalley*. Untraced.
- (35) „ „ *Thomas Fairfax*. Created Lord Fairfax of Cameron 1627. Father of Sir Ferdinand Fairfax.
- (36) 1601 Aldborough. *Sir Richard Cecil*. Second son of Thomas 1st Earl of Burghley. His son David succeeded as 3rd Earl. Ancestor of the Marquis of Exeter.
- (37) „ „ *Richard Theakston*. J.P., N.R. Yorks. Knighted 1603.
- (38) 1604 Boroughbridge. *John Ferne*. Secretary to the Council of the North 1604. Recorder of Doncaster. Knighted.
- (39) „ „ *Sir Henry Jenkins*, of Hutton. High Sheriff 1623. Married the daughter and heiress of William Tancred, of Grimston, co. York.



- (40) 1604 Aldborough. *Sir Edmund Sheffield*. Succeeded as 3rd Lord Sheffield. Created Earl of Mulgrave 1626. President of the Council of the North 1603-1619.
- (41) „ „ *Sir Henry Saville*. Second son of Henry Saville, of Methley. Was Provost of Eton College (*Dugdale Visitation*).
- (42) 1609 Boroughbridge. *Sir Thomas Vavassor*, of Hazlewood. First Bart.
- (43) 1621 „ „ *Sir Ferdinand Fairfax*. Son of Thomas 1st Lord Fairfax of Cameron. Succeeded as 2nd Baron. The Parliamentary General.
- (44) 1621 Aldborough. *Christopher Wandesford*, of Kirklington. Of the Council of the North 1629-1641. Accompanied Lord Strafford to Ireland, and was Master of the Rolls there in 1633.
- (45) „ „ *John Carville*, of Nun Monckton and the Middle Temple. Married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Kaye, of Woodsome.
- (46) 1624 Boroughbridge. *Philip Mainwaring*. Son of Sir Randal Mainwaring, of Over Peover, co. Chester. A nephew of Sir Edward Fitton.
- (47) 1625 Aldborough. *Richard Aldburgh*. Eldest son of Arthur Aldburgh, of Aldborough. He died 1650, in the lifetime of his father. A Royalist.
- (48) 1628 Boroughbridge. *Francis Neville*, of Chevet. Son of Henry Neville, of Chevet. He married Anne Tancred, of Brampton.
- (49) 1628 Aldborough. *Henry Darlay*. J.P., N.R. Yorks. Son of Richard Darley, of Buttercramb.
- (50) „ „ *Robert Stapylton*. Afterwards Sir Robert Stapylton, of Wighill.
- (51) 1640 „ „ *Bryan Palmes*. Afterwards Sir Bryan Palmes, of Lindley, knt.
- (52) 1640 Boroughbridge. *Sir Philip Stapylton*. Second son of Henry Stapylton, of Wighill. An active Parliamentarian. Died abroad 1647.
- (53) „ „ *Thomas Mauleverer*, of Allerton. First Bart. An active Parliamentarian and one of the Regicides.

- (54) 1640 Aldborough. *Sir Robert Strickland*, of Sizergh, Westmorland, and of Thornton Bridge, Yorks. An active Royalist.
- (55) „ *Bryan Stapleton*. Eldest son of Sir Robert Stapleton, of Wighill, and father of Sir Henry Stapleton, 1st Bart., of Myton.
- (56) „ *Thomas Scott* (?) Perhaps may be identified with Thomas Scott, one of the Regicides who was buried in Westminster Abbey.
- (57) 1647 Boroughbridge. *Henry Stapylton*, of Myton. First Bart. (created 1660). Married Lady Elizabeth Darcy, daughter of Conyers, Earl of Holderness.
- (58) 1648 Aldborough. *James Chaloner*. Fourth son of Sir Thomas Chaloner, of Guisborough.
- (59) 1661 Boroughbridge. *Sir Richard Mauleverer*. Second Bart., of Allerton.
- (60) „ *Sir Robert Long*. Untraced.
- (61) 1661 Aldborough. *Sir Solomon Swale*. First Bart., of South Stainley. Married Anne Tancred, of Whixley. High Sheriff.
- (62) „ *Francis Goodricke*. Sir Francis Goodricke, of Manby, co. Lincoln, Knt., brother of Sir John Goodricke, of Ribston (Dugdale).
- (63) 1673 Boroughbridge. *Sir Henry Goodricke*. Second Bart., of Ribston. Was a Privy Councillor and Envoy to the Court of Spain.
- (64) „ *Sir James Long*. Untraced.
- (65) 1673 Aldborough. *Sir John Reresby*, of Thribergh (see Memoirs). Died 1689. Presented a piece of plate to Aldborough Church which is still in use there.
- (66) 1675 Boroughbridge. *Sir Michael Warton*, of Beverley. Memorial in Beverley Church.
- (67) 1675 Aldborough. *R. Wentworth*. Untraced.
- (68) 1678 „ *Sir Godfrey Copley*. First Bart., of Sprotborough (created 1661).
- (69) „ *Henry Arthington*. Son of William Arthington, of Arthington, by Anne Tancred, of Brampton.
- (70) 1679 Boroughbridge. *Sir Thomas Mauleverer*. Third Bart., of Allerton.



- (71) 1679 Boroughbridge. *Sir John Brooke*. Untraced. ? if Sir James Brooke, of Elinthorpe, co. York, in parish of Aldborough.
- (72) 1679 Aldborough. *Sir Bryan Stapylton*. Second Bart., of Myton.
- (73) „ „ *Sir Michael Wentworth*, of Woolley. For a history of the Wentworths of Woolley see *Y.A.J.*, xii.
- (74) „ „ *Sir Roger Strickland*, of Sizergh, Westmorland, and Thornton Bridge, co. Yorks.
- (75) 1689 Boroughbridge. *Christopher Vane*. Created Lord Barnard 1699. Son of Sir Henry Vane, who was beheaded 1662. Married a sister of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.
- (76) 1689 Aldborough. *Christopher Tancred*, of Whixley. High Sheriff 1685. Died 1705. (See Sir John Reresby's *Memoirs*.) His son, Christopher, founded Tancred Charities in 1751.
- (77) 1695 Boroughbridge. *Thomas Harrison*, of Copgrove. Buried there 3rd Oct., 1707.
- (78) 1698 Aldborough. *Sir George Cooke*. Third Bart., of Wheatley. Married a daughter of Sir Godfrey Copley. He died 1732.
- (79) 1698 „ „ *Sir Abstrupus Danby*, of Farnley. Memorial in Masham Church. He died 1727.
- (80) 1700 „ „ *Robert Monckton*, of Hoderoyd. Son of Sir Philip Monckton, the Royalist. His son, John Monckton, was created Viscount Galway in 1727.
- (81) 1673 *Sir Jerome Smithson*. Second Bart., of Stanwick. Ancestor of the Duke of Northumberland.
- (82) *Sir John Hewley*, of the city of York. His widow, Lady Hewley, founded the Hewley Charities.
- (83) *Robert Benson*, of Wrenthorpe, co. York. Father of Robert Benson. Lord Mayor of York 1707. Created Lord Bingley 1713. Ambassador to the Court of Madrid. Lord Bingley built Bramham.
- (84) 1681 *Sir Richard Graham*. First Bart., of Norton Conyers. High Sheriff 1681.
- (85) 1683 *Sir Thomas Slingsby*, of Scriven. Second Bart.
- (86) 1689 *Henry Boyle*. Third son of Charles, Lord Clifford. He was created Baron Carlton in 1714. He died, unmarried, in 1725 (*Burke's Extinct Peerages*).

- (87) 1689 *John Vandembemdie*, of Hackness, co. York. A maternal ancestor of Lord Derwent.
- (88) 1696 *Sir John Kaye*. Second Bart., of Woodsome. Died 1706.
- (89) *Arthur Kaye*. Son of Sir John Kaye. Died 1726.
- (90) 1696 *Henry Fairfax*. Son of Henry Fairfax, 4th Lord Fairfax. High Sheriff 1691. Died 1708. Ancestor of Lord Fairfax of Cameron. Was of Toulston, co. York.
- (91) 1697 *Robert Byerley*, of Goldsborough. M.P. Knaresborough 1695-1712.
- (92) 1697 *Sir William Blackett*, of Newcastle. Created Bart. 1673.
- (93) *Sir Edward Blackett*. Son of above. Purchased Newby and built Newby Hall. Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- (94) *Sir William Tancred*. Second Bart., of Brampton. A Roman Catholic. He died 1703. Buried at Aldborough.
- (95) *Andrew Wilkinson*, of Boroughbridge. Eldest son of Thomas Wilkinson, of Boroughbridge. He owned most of the burgage property in Boroughbridge, and had considerable Parliamentary patronage at his disposal.
- (96) *Rev. E. Morris*. Vicar of Aldborough 1677-1720. Was a writer on antiquarian subjects, and interested in politics. He died in 1720, and his coat of arms is in one of the windows of Aldborough Church.
- (97) *Lady Wentworth*. Widow of Sir Michael Wentworth, of Woolley. She was a daughter of Sir Godfrey Copley. She sold the Manor of Aldborough to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, in 1701.



## TWELVE MEDIEVAL GHOST STORIES.

The following ghost stories were published by Dr. M. R. James, the Provost of Eton College, in the *English Historical Review* of July 1922, in a careful transcript from the original Latin. Their connection with Byland Abbey, the appearance in them of well-known Yorkshire villages and names, recommended them for republication in the *Yorks. Arch. Journal*. They have been translated into English to make them accessible to a wider public than could be expected to penetrate the medieval Latin. Dr. James' introduction is reprinted, and also his notes except in so far as they refer to difficulties in the Latin. Other notes have been added by Dr. Hamilton Thompson, who has also given me much assistance and saved me from mistakes in translating the Latin. Dr. Thompson has also added a topographical note which he has compiled with the assistance of Dr. William Brown.

The thanks of the Yorkshire Archæological Society are due to Dr. James and to Mr. G. N. Clark, M.A., the Editor of the *English Historical Review*, for permission to translate and print these stories.

A. J. GRANT.

## TWELVE MEDIEVAL GHOST STORIES.

These stories were, I believe, first noticed in the recent *Catalogue of the Royal Manuscripts*, where a brief analysis of them is given which may well have excited the curiosity of others beside myself. All that Casley has to say of them in the old catalogue is "*Exemplaria apparitionum spirituum (saec.) XV.*"

I took an early opportunity of transcribing them, and I did not find them disappointing; I hope others will agree that they deserve to be published.

The source is the Royal MS. 15, A.XX, in the British Museum. It is a fine volume of the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, containing some tracts of Cicero and the *Elucidarium*. It belonged to Byland Abbey (Yorkshire) and later to John Theyer.

On blank pages in the body of the book (ff. 140-3) and at the end (fo. 163b) a monk of Byland has written down a series of ghost stories, of which the scenes are laid in his own neighbourhood. They are strong in local colour, and, though occasionally confused,

incoherent and unduly compressed, evidently represent the words of the narrators with some approach to fidelity.

To me they are redolent of Denmark. Anyone who is lucky enough to possess E. T. Christensen's delightful collections of *Sagn fra Jylland* will be reminded again and again of traits which occur there. Little as I can claim the quality of "folklorist," I am fairly confident that the Scandinavian element is really prominent in these tales.

The date of the writing cannot be long after 1400 (*c.* 1400 is the estimate of the catalogue). Richard II's reign is referred to as past. A study of local records, impossible to me, might not improbably throw light upon the persons mentioned in the stories.

The hand is not a very easy one, and the last page of all is really difficult; some words have baffled me. The Latin is very refreshing.

M. R. JAMES.

## I.

Concerning the ghost of a certain labourer at Ryevaulx who helped a man to carry beans.

A certain man was riding on his horse carrying on its back a peck of beans. The horse stumbled on the road and broke its shin bone; which when the man saw he took the beans on his own back. And while he was walking on the road he saw as it were a horse standing on its hind feet and holding up its fore feet. In alarm he forbade the horse in the name of Jesus Christ to do him any harm. Upon this it went with him in the shape of a horse, and in a little while appeared to him in the likeness of a revolving haystack<sup>1</sup> with a light in the middle; to which the man said, "God forbid that you bring evil upon me." At these words it appeared in the shape of a man and the traveller conjured him. Then the spirit told him his name and the reason (of his walking) and the remedy, and he added, "Permit me to carry your beans and to help you." And thus he did as far as the beck but he was not willing to pass over it; and the living man knew not how the bag of beans was placed again on his own back. And afterwards he caused the ghost to be absolved and masses to be sung for him and he was eased.

## II.

Concerning a wonderful encounter between a ghost and a living man in the time of King Richard II.

<sup>1</sup> So in No. II a ghost is said to appear "in specie dummi" (as I read it), *i.e.* of a thorn bush. In several of these stories

the ghosts are liable to many changes of form.—M.R.J.



It is said that a certain tailor of the name of [*blank*] Snowball was returning on horseback one night from Gilling to his home in Ampleforth, and on the way he heard as it were the sound of ducks washing themselves in the beck, and soon after he saw as it were a raven that flew round his face and came down to the earth, and struck the ground with its wings as though it were on the point of death. And the tailor got off his horse to take the raven, and as he did so he saw sparks of fire shooting from the sides of the raven. Whereupon he crossed himself and forbade him in the name of God to bring at that time any harm upon him. Then it flew off with a great screaming for about the space of a stone's throw. Then again he mounted his horse and very soon the same raven met him as it flew, and struck him on the side and threw the tailor to the ground from the horse upon which he was riding; and he lay stretched upon the ground as it were in a swoon and lifeless, and he was very frightened. Then, rising and strong in the faith, he fought with him with his sword until he was weary; and it seemed to him that he was striking a peat-stack; and he forbade him and conjured him in the name of God, saying, "God forbid that you have power to hurt me on this occasion, but begone." And again it flew off with a horrible screaming as it were the space of the flight of an arrow. And the third time it appeared to the tailor as he was carrying the cross of his sword upon his breast for fear, and it met him in the likeness of a dog with a chain on its neck. And when he saw it the tailor, strong in the faith, thought within himself, "What will become of me? I will adjure him in the name of the Trinity and by the virtue of the blood of Christ from His five wounds that he speak with me, and do me no wrong, but stand fast and answer my questions and tell me his name and the cause of his punishment and the remedy that belongs to it." And he did so. And the spirit, panting terribly and groaning, said, "Thus and thus did I, and for thus doing I have been excommunicated.<sup>1</sup> Go therefore to a certain priest and ask him to absolve me. And it behoves me to have the full number of nine times twenty masses celebrated for me. And now of two things you must choose one. Either you shall come back to me on a certain night alone bringing to me the answer of those whose names I have given you; and I will tell you how you may be made whole, and in the mean time you need not fear the sight of a wood fire.<sup>2</sup> Or otherwise your flesh

<sup>1</sup> Great pains have been taken throughout to conceal the name of the ghost. He must have been a man of quality whose relatives might have objected to stories

being told about him.—M.R.J.

<sup>2</sup> In the Danish tales something like this is to be found. Kristensen *Sagn og overtro* 1866, No. 585: After seeing a

shall rot and your skin shall dry up and shall fall off from you utterly in a short time. Know moreover that I have met you now because to-day you have not heard mass nor the gospel of John (namely *in principio*), and have not seen the consecration of our Lord's body and blood, for otherwise I should not have had full power of appearing to you."<sup>1</sup> And as he spoke with the tailor he was as it were on fire and his inner parts could be seen through his mouth and he formed his words in his entrails and did not speak with his tongue. Then the tailor asked permission from the ghost that he might have with him on his return some companion. But the ghost said, "No; but have upon you the four gospels and the name of victory, namely Jesus of Nazareth, on account of two other ghosts that abide here of whom one cannot speak when he is conjured and abides in the likeness of fire or of a bush and the other is in the form of a hunter and they are very dangerous to meet. Pledge me further on this stone that you will defame my bones<sup>2</sup> to no one except to the priests who celebrate on my behalf, and the others to whom you are sent on my behalf, who may be of use to me." And he gave his word upon the stone that he would not reveal the secret, as has been already explained. Then he conjured the ghost to go to Hodgebeck<sup>3</sup> and to await his return. And the ghost said, "No, no," and screamed. And the tailor said, "Go then to Byland Bank," whereat he was glad.

The man of whom we speak was ill for some days, but then got well and went to York to the priest who had been mentioned, who had excommunicated the dead man, and asked him for absolution. But he refused to absolve him, and called to him another chaplain to take counsel with him. And that chaplain called in another, and that other a third, to advise secretly concerning the

phantom funeral "the man was wise enough to go to the stove and look at the fire before he saw (candle- or lamp-) light. For when people see anything of the kind they are sick if they cannot get at fire before light." *Ibid.*, No. 371: "He was very sick when he caught sight of the light." The same in No. 369. In Part II of the same (1888), No. 690: "When you see anything supernatural, you should peep over the door before going into the house. You must see the light before the light sees you." Collection of 1883, No. 193: "When he came home, he called to his wife to put out the light before he came in, but she did not and he was so sick they thought he would have died." These examples are enough to show that there was risk attached to seeing light after a ghostly encounter.—M.R.J.

<sup>1</sup> This rather suggests that you might be reckoned to have kept a mass if you came only in time for the last gospel.—A.H.T.

<sup>2</sup> Defaming (*defamatio* or *diffamatio*) is the formal accusation of crime which renders a man liable to spiritual censure, and puts him in a state of *infamia* from which he must free himself by compurgation or by establishing a suit against his defamer in the spiritual court. The *infamia* of a dead man (resting here on his own acknowledgment) would place him outside the privilege of Christian burial and lead to the disinterment of his remains. Cf. the posthumous defamation and disinterment of Wycliffe for heresy.—A.H.T.

<sup>3</sup> I suppose in order that the ghost might not haunt the road in the interval before the tailor's return.—M.R.J.



absolution of this man.<sup>1</sup> And the tailor asked of him, "Sir, you know the mutual token that I hinted in your ear." And he answered, "Yes, my son." Then after many negotiations the tailor made satisfaction and paid five shillings and received the absolution written on a piece of parchment, and he was sworn not to defame the dead man but to bury the absolution in his grave near his head, and secretly. And when he had got it he went to a certain brother Richard of Pickering, a confessor of repute, and asked him whether the absolution were sufficient and lawful. And he answered that it was. Then the tailor went to all the orders of the friars of York and he had almost all the required masses celebrated during two or three days, and coming home he buried the absolution in the grave as he had been ordered. And when all these things had been duly carried out he came home, and a certain officious neighbour of his, hearing that he had to report to the ghost on a certain night all that he had done at York, adjured him, saying, "God forbid that you go to this ghost without telling me of your going and of the day and the hour." And being so constrained, for fear of displeasing God, he told him, waking him up from sleep and saying, "I am going now. If you wish to come with me let us set off and I will give you a part of the writings that I carry on me because of night fears." Then the other said, "Do you want me to go with you," and the tailor said, "You must see to that; I will give no advice to you." Then at last the other said, "Get you gone in the name of the Lord and may God prosper you in all things."<sup>2</sup> After these words he came to the appointed place and made a great circle with a cross<sup>3</sup> and he had upon him the four gospels and other holy words, and he stood in the middle of the circle and he placed four reliquaries in the form of a cross on the edge of the circle; and on the reliquaries were written words of salvation, namely Jesus of Nazareth, etc., and he waited for the coming of the ghost. He came at length in

<sup>1</sup> The reluctance of the priest at York to absolve and the number of advisers called in testify to the importance of the case.—M.R.J.

<sup>2</sup> The conduct of the officious neighbour who insists upon being informed of the tailor's assignation with the ghost and then backs out of accompanying him is amusing.—M.R.J.

<sup>3</sup> Whether a circle enclosing a cross or a circle drawn with a cross I do not know.—M.R.J.

I think there can be no doubt that it was a circle with a cross drawn inside it at the points of which, where they meet the circumference, the reliquaries (*monilia*) were placed. I am not quite sure whether the passage does not mean that

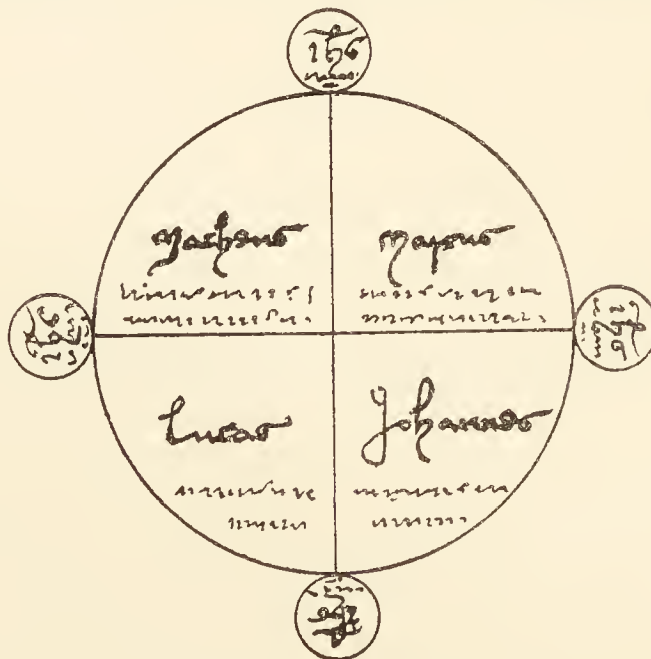
the names of the four gospels (*i.e.* the evangelists) and other sacred words were written in the quadrants of the circle.

The magic circle plays a great part in a case of sorcery recorded in York Reg. Bainbridge and printed in *Archæol. Journal*, xvi. It was here drawn on a huge sheet of parchment in a private house by an ingenious person who induced a number of people to combine with him in conjuring demons to reveal the hiding-place of a treasure at Mixendale Head, near Halifax. There is no mention of its being drawn with a cross, or of a cross inscribed in it; it was copied from a conjuring book. It was inscribed, however, "cum carecteribus et nomibus aliisque signis supersticiosi"; and

the form of a she-goat and went thrice round the circle saying, "Ah! ah! ah!" And when he conjured the she-goat she fell prone upon the ground, and rose up again in the likeness of a man of great stature, horrible and thin, and like one of the dead kings in pictures.<sup>1</sup> And when he was asked whether the tailor's labour had been of service to him, he answered, "Yes, praised be God. And I stood at your back when you buried my absolution in my grave at the ninth hour and were afraid. No wonder you were afraid, for three devils were present there who have tormented me in every way from the time when you first conjured me to the time of my absolution, suspecting that they would have me but very little time in their custody to torment me. Know therefore that on Monday next I shall pass into everlasting joy with thirty other spirits. Go now to a certain beck and you will find a broad stone; lift it up and under it you will find a sand stone. Wash your whole body with water and rub it with the stone and you will be whole in a few days."<sup>2</sup> When he was asked the names of the two ghosts, he answered, "I cannot tell you their names." And when asked about their condition he answered that one was a layman and a soldier and was not of these parts, "and he killed a woman great

one deponent, who arrived unexpectedly while the performance was going on, saw that the party "had a grete masse boke opyn afore theyme, and wrote oute what they wold"; cf. the "other sacred words" which the present spirit ordered his conjuror to bring with him. Are the *monilia* necessarily reliquaries? I should

have thought that, in the present case, they might rather be medallions on which the *titulus triumphalis* was engraved, like the *laminæ* of lead inscribed with figures of "Oberion," "Storax," and other spirits which formed part of the Halifax conjurors' equipment. The text seems to imply a figure of this kind:—



(A.H.T.)

<sup>1</sup> I think the allusion is to the pictures of the Three Living and the Three Dead so often found painted on church walls. The Dead and Living are often represented as Kings.—M.R.J.

One of the best examples (though only the "Trois Vifs" remain) of this kind

of painting is over the north doorway at Lutterworth, and there is a very good example at Paston, Norfolk.—A.H.T.

<sup>2</sup> The need of a prescription for healing the tailor was due to the blow in the side which the raven had given him.—M.R.J.



with child and he will find no remedy before the day of judgment, and you will see him in the form of a bullock without mouth or eyes or ears; and however you conjure him he will not be able to speak. And the other was a man of religion in the shape of a hunter blowing upon a horn; and he will find a remedy and he will be conjured by a certain boy who has not yet come to manhood, if the Lord will." And then the tailor asked the ghost of his own condition and received answer, "You are keeping wrongfully the cap and coat of one who was your friend and companion in the wars beyond the seas. Give satisfaction to him or you will pay dearly for it." And the tailor said, "I know not where he lives"; and the ghost answered, "He lives in such a town near to the castle of Alnwick." When further he was asked, "What is my greatest fault?" the ghost answered, "Your greatest fault is because of me." And the man said, "How and in what way?" And the ghost answered, "Because the people sin telling lies concerning you and bringing scandal on other dead men saying—the dead man who was conjured was he—or he—or he." And he asked the ghost, "What shall I do? I will reveal your name?" And he said, "No; but if you stay in one place you will be rich, and in another place you will be poor, and you have here certain enemies."<sup>1</sup> Then the spirit said, "I can stay no longer talking with you." And as they went their different ways, the deaf and dumb and blind bullock went with the man as far as the town of Ampleforth; whom he conjured in all the ways that he knew, but by no means could he make answer. And the ghost that had been aided by him advised him to keep all his best writings by his head until he went to sleep. "And say neither more nor less than I advise you and keep your eyes on the ground and look not on a wood fire for this night at least."<sup>2</sup> And when he came home he was seriously ill for several days.

### III.

Concerning the ghost of Robert the son of Robert de Boltby of Kilburn, which was caught in a churchyard.

I must tell you that this Robert the younger died and was buried in a churchyard, but he had the habit of leaving his grave by night

<sup>1</sup> This does not seem logically to follow upon the prohibition to tell the ghost's name. I take it as advice to the tailor to change his abode.—M.R.J.

<sup>2</sup> I do not quite understand how this fire business worked; the Danish cases cited are not quite explanatory. Presumably the spirit, whom he had helped, meant that the tailor need not look at the

fire as a precaution when he went home, now that all was well, and that all he need do was to keep his thoughts under control. The force of "for this night at least" seems to be that it would be well to look at the fire another night; the bullock was still about, and might be met again.—A.H.T.

and disturbing and frightening the villagers, and the dogs of the village used to follow him and bark loudly. Then some young men of the village talked together and determined to catch him if they possibly could, and they came together to the cemetery. But when they saw the ghosts they all fled with the exception of two. Of these one, called Robert Foxton, seized him at the entrance to the cemetery and placed him on the kirkstile while the other cried manfully, "Keep him fast until I come to you." The first one answered, "Go quickly to the parish priest that the ghost may be conjured, for with God's help I will hold firmly what I have got until the arrival of the priest." The parish priest made all haste to come, and conjured him in the name of the Holy Trinity and in the virtue of Jesus Christ that he should give him an answer to his questions. And when he had been conjured he spoke in the inside of his bowels, and not with his tongue, but as it were in an empty cask<sup>1</sup> and he confessed his different offences. And when these were made known the priest absolved him but charged those who had seized him not to reveal his confession in any way; and henceforth as God willed he rested in peace.

It is said, moreover, that before his absolution he would stand at the doors of houses and at windows and walls as it were listening. Perhaps he was waiting to see if anyone would come out and conjure him and give help to him in his necessity. Some people say that he had been assisting and consenting to the murder of a certain man, and that he had done other evil things of which I must not speak in detail at present.

#### IV.

Moreover the old men tell us that a certain man called James Tankerlay, formerly Rector of Kirby, was buried in front of the chapter house at Byland, and used to walk at night as far as Kirby; and one night he blew out the eye of his concubine there. And it is said that the abbot and convent caused his body to be dug up from the tomb along with the coffin, and they compelled Roger Wayneman to carry it as far as Gormyre. And while he was throwing the coffin into the water the oxen were almost drowned for fear.<sup>2</sup> God forbid that I be in any danger for even as I have heard from my elders so have I written. May the Almighty have mercy upon him if indeed he were of the number of those destined to salvation.

<sup>1</sup> A picturesque touch! These ghosts do not twitter and squeak like those of Homer.—M.R.J.

<sup>2</sup> When Wayneman was throwing the

coffin into Gormire the oxen which drew his cart almost sank in the tarn from fear. This, I suppose, is the sense of this rather obscure sentence.—M.R.J.



## V.

What I write is a great marvel. It is said that a certain woman laid hold of a ghost and carried him on her back into a certain house in presence of some men, one of whom reported that he saw the hands of the woman sink deeply into the flesh of the ghost as though the flesh were rotten and not solid but phantom flesh.<sup>1</sup>

## VI.

Concerning a certain canon of Newburgh who was seized after his death by [*blank*].

It happened that this man was talking with the master of the ploughmen and was walking with him in the field. And suddenly the master fled in great terror and the other man was left struggling with a ghost who foully tore his garments. And at last he gained the victory and conjured him. And he being conjured confessed that he had been a certain canon of Newburgh, and that he had been excommunicated for certain silver spoons which he had hidden in a certain place. He therefore begged the living man that he would go to the place he mentioned and take them away and carry them to the prior and ask for absolution. And he did so and he found the silver spoons in the place mentioned. And after absolution the ghost henceforth rested in peace. But the man was ill and languished for many days, and he affirmed that the ghost appeared to him in the habit of a canon.<sup>2</sup>

## VII.

Concerning a certain ghost in another place who, being conjured confessed that he was severely punished because being the hired servant of a certain householder he stole his master's corn and gave it to his oxen that they might look fat; and there was another thing which troubled him even more, namely that he ploughed the land not deeply but on the surface, wishing his oxen to keep fat; and he said there were fifteen spirits in one place severely punished for sins like his own which they had committed. He begged his conjuror therefore to ask his master for pardon and absolution so that he might obtain the suitable remedy.

<sup>1</sup> This is most curious. Why did the woman catch the ghost and bring it indoors?—M.R.J.

<sup>2</sup> A daylight ghost it seems. The seer and the head ploughman are walking together in the field. Suddenly the ploughman has a panic and runs off, and

the other finds himself struggling with a ghost. Probably the Prior had excommunicated the stealer of the spoons, "whoever he might be," without knowing who he was, as in the case of the jack-daw of Rheims.—M.R.J.

## VIII.

Concerning another ghost that followed William of Bradeforth and cried "How, how, how," thrice on three occasions. It happened that on the fourth night about midnight he went back to the New Place from the village of Ampleforth, and as he was returning by the road he heard a terrible voice shouting far behind him, and as it were on the hill side; and a little after it cried again in like manner but nearer, and the third time it screamed at the cross-roads ahead of him; and at last he saw a pale horse and his dog barked a little, but then hid itself in great fear between the legs of the said William. Whereupon he commanded the spirit in the name of the Lord and in virtue of the blood of Jesus Christ to depart and not to block his path. And when he heard this he withdrew like a revolving piece of canvas with four corners and kept on turning. So that it seems that he was a ghost that mightily desired to be conjured and to receive effective help.<sup>1</sup>

## IX.

Concerning the ghost of a man of Ayton in Cleveland.

It is reported that this ghost followed a man for four times twenty miles, that he should conjure and help him. And when he had been conjured he confessed that he had been excommunicated for a certain matter of sixpence; but after absolution and satisfaction he rested in peace. In all these things—as nothing evil was left unpunished nor contrariwise anything good unrewarded, God showed himself to be a just rewarder.

It is said, too, that the ghost before he was conjured threw the living man over a hedge and caught him on the other side as he fell. When he was conjured he replied, "If you had done so first I would not have hurt you . . . . . but here and there you were frightened and I did it."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For three nights William of Bradford had heard the cries. On the fourth he met the ghost. And I suspect he must have been imprudent enough to answer the cries, for there are many tales, Danish and other, of persons who answer the shrieking ghost with impertinent words, and the next moment they hear it close to their ear. Note the touch of the frightened dog.—M.R.J.

<sup>2</sup> The ghost throws him over the hedge and catches him as he falls on the other side. So the Troll whose (supposed) daughter married the blacksmith, when he heard that all the villagers shunned

her, came to the church on Sunday before service, when all the people were in the churchyard, and drove them into a compact group. Then he said to his daughter, "Will you throw or catch?" "I will catch," said she, in kindness to the people. "Very well, go round to the other side of the church." And he took them one by one and threw them over the church, and she caught them and put them down unhurt. "Next time I come," said the Troll, "she shall throw and I will catch—if you don't treat her better." Not very relevant, but less known than it should be.—M.R.J.



## X.

How a penitent thief, after confession, vanished from the eyes of the demon.

It happened formerly in Exeter<sup>1</sup> that a ditcher, a hard worker and a great eater, lived in the cellar of a great house which had many cellars with connected walls but only one living room. The ditcher, when he was hungry, used often to climb up into the living room, and cut off slices from the meat that was there hung up, and cook them and eat them, even if it were Lent. And the lord of the house, seeing that his meat was cut, examined his servants concerning the matter. And as they all denied and cleared themselves by oath, he threatened that he would go to a certain sorcerous necromancer and make enquiry through him into this wonderful event. When the ditcher heard this he was much afraid and went to the friars and confessed his crime and received the sacrament of absolution. But the lord of the house went as he had threatened to the necromancer, who anointed the nail of a small boy, and by incantation asked him what he saw. And the boy answered, "I see a serving man with clipped hair." The necromancer said, "Conjure him, therefore, to appear to you in the fairest form that he can"; and so he did. And the boy said, "Behold I see a very beautiful horse." And then he saw a man in a form like that of the ditcher, climbing up the ladder and carving the meat with the horse following him. And the clerk said, "What are the man and the horse doing now?" And the child said, "Look, he is cooking and eating the meat." And when he was asked again, "What is he doing now?" the little boy answered, "They are going both of them to the church of the friars, but the horse is waiting outside, and the man is going in, and he kneels and speaks with a friar who places his hand on his head." Then the clerk asked of the boy, "What are they doing now?" and he answered, "They have both vanished from my eyes and I can see them no longer, and I have no idea where they are."

## XI.

Concerning a wonderful work of God, who calls things which are not as though they were things which are, and who can act when and how he wills; and concerning a certain miracle.

It has been handed down to memory that a certain man of Cleveland, called Richard Rowntree, left his wife great with child

<sup>1</sup> The word is Exon. Is it possible that some local name is concealed under it?

If it really refers to Exeter it is the only story that does not refer to the district.

and went with many others to the tomb of Saint James. And one night they passed the night in a wood near to the King's highway. Wherefore one of the party kept watch for a part of the night against night-fears, and the others slept in safety. And it happened that in that part of the night, in which the man we speak of was guardian and night watchman, he heard a great sound of people passing along the King's highway. And some rode sitting on horses and sheep and oxen, and some on other animals; and all the animals were those that had been given to the church when they died.<sup>1</sup> And at last he saw what seemed a small child wriggling along on the ground wrapped in a stocking.<sup>2</sup> And he conjured him and asked him who he was, and why he thus wriggled along. And he made answer, "You ought not to conjure me for you were my father and I was your abortive son, buried without baptism and without name." And when he heard this the pilgrim took off his shirt and put it on his small child and gave him a name in the name of the Holy Trinity, and he took with him the old stocking in witness of the matter. And the child when he had thus received a name jumped with joy and henceforth walked erect upon his feet though previously he had wriggled. And when the pilgrimage was over he gave a banquet to his neighbours and asked his wife for his hose. She showed him one stocking but could not find the other. Then the husband showed her the stocking in which the child was wrapped and she was astonished. And as the midwives confessed the truth concerning the death and burial of the boy in the stocking a divorce took place between the husband and the wife in as much as he was the godfather of the abortive child. But I believe that this divorce was highly displeasing to God.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> There are multitudinous examples of the nightly processions of the dead, but I do not know another case in which they ride on their own "mortuaries" (the beasts offered to the church or claimed by it at their decease); it is a curious reminiscence of the pagan fashion of providing means of transport for the dead by burying beasts with them.—M.R.J.

<sup>2</sup> See notes upon this story at the end of the article.

<sup>3</sup> Evidently the wife was not accessory to the indecent burial of the child, and the sympathy of the writer is with her. The divorce does seem superfluous, since though sponsors were not allowed to marry, here is but one sponsor; but I know not the canon law.—M.R.J.

I cannot conceive what the grounds of the divorce were, unless it could be argued that the father, by standing godfather to his own child after marriage, entered into a relationship which was irregular. Parents could not be sponsors for their children; and if the story is true it may have been held that this irregular act dissolved the marriage, and that, in taking upon him the sponsorship, he renounced his rights as a husband. On the face of it this was the view taken; the incident was so remarkable that it must have been hard to cite precedent.—A.H.T.

This page is difficult to read, blurred, and the writing in places gone.—M.R.J.



## XII.

Concerning the sister of old Adam of Lond and how she was seized after her death according to the account given by old men.

It must be understood that this woman was buried in the churchyard of Ampleforth, and shortly after her death she was seized by William Trower the elder, and being conjured she confessed that she wandered in his road at night on account of certain charters which she had given wrongfully to Adam her brother. This was because a quarrel had arisen between her husband and herself, and therefore she had given the papers to her brother to the injury of her husband and her own children. So that after her death her brother expelled her husband from his house, namely from a toft and croft in Ampleforth with their appurtenances and from an oxgang of land in Heslarton and its appurtenances, and all this by violence. She begged therefore this William to suggest to her brother that he should restore these charters to her husband and her children and give back to them their land; for that otherwise she could by no means rest in peace until the day of judgment. So William, according to her commands, made this suggestion to Adam, but he refused to restore the charters, saying, "I don't believe what you say." And he answered, "My words were true in everything; wherefore if God will you shall hear your sister talking to you of this matter ere long." And on another night he seized her again and carried her to the chamber of Adam and she spoke with him. And her hardened brother said, as some report, "If you walk for ever I won't give back the charters." Then she groaned and answered, "May God judge between you and me. Know then that until your death I shall have no rest; wherefore after your death you will walk in my place." It is said moreover that her right hand hung down, and that it was very black. And she was asked why this was, and she answered that it was because often in her disputes she had held it out and sworn falsely. At length she was conjured to go to another place on account of the night-fear and terror which she caused to the folk of that village. I ask pardon if by chance I have offended in writing what is not true. It is said, however, that Adam de Lond, the younger, made partial satisfaction to the true heir after the death of the elder Adam.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The topography of the stories involves a few problems which it is difficult to solve with exact accuracy. The following notes have been compiled with the aid of Mr. William Brown, D.Litt.,

F.S.A., whose intimate knowledge of the district and its place-names has made it possible to suggest clues to the less obvious places mentioned.

I. To judge by the mention of Rievaulx in the title, the locality of the story may be fixed near the abbey; but the allusion to the beck is too general to afford any clue to its identity.

II. The scene is on the way from Gilling to Ampleforth, and the beck must therefore be the Holbeck, which is crossed by the present road from Gilling to Oswaldkirk, just north of Gilling railway station. The other places named are "Hoggebek" and "Bilandbanke," which the hero of the story suggests as places of retirement for the ghost until his errand is accomplished. The nearest stream which can be identified with "Hoggebek" is the Hodge Beck, some seven or eight miles to the north-east, which runs through the ravine below Kirkdale church and joins the Dove, a tributary of the Rye, three miles south of Kirkby Moorside. "Bilandbanke" may be the steep hill slope above Byland Abbey, but it may refer equally to the side of the Rye valley below Old Byland. In the second case, the ghost would have to go about the same distance as to the Hodge Beck. Why it enjoyed the prospect of banishment to Byland Bank more than to the Hodge Beck must be left to conjecture.

III. Kilburn and Boltby, from which the Robert of the story took his name, afford no difficulty.

IV. The form "Kereby" points to Cold Kirby, between Sutton Bank and Old Byland. The church of Cold Kirby, however, was appropriated to Byland Abbey and served by a curate, so that James Tankerlay cannot have been its rector. Kirby Knowle, on the other hand, which lies two miles north of Feliskirk, at the foot of Boltby Moor, was a rectory; and, although it had no connection with Byland, this is no bar to the possible burial of its rector in the abbey, which may have granted him the privilege of confraternity. The episcopal registers at York do not record one of this name as rector of Kirby Knowle; and of the curates of Cold Kirby there is no record. Gormire, the tarn below Sutton Brow, is nearer to Cold Kirby than to Kirby Knowle; but this proves nothing. Kirkby Moorside might be meant; but the incumbent there was a vicar, the church had no connection with Byland, and the taking of the body to Gormire in the opposite direction, makes this conjecture unlikely. The use of the form "Kereby" by a writer with local knowledge is decidedly in favour of Cold Kirby, and the description of Tankerlay as rector may be a mere inaccuracy.



VI. Newburgh Priory, founded by Roger Mowbray for Austin canons, lies south-west of Coxwold. The mention of the "master of the ploughmen" indicates that the scene took place upon the priory lands.

VIII. Bradeforth, from which William took his name, is probably a mistaken form of Brideforth, Briddeforth (Birdforth). "Novus locus" was most likely on the road between Ampleforth and Byland Abbey. The road ran along or under a hill-side, and the mention of cross-roads points to the neighbourhood of Wass, a hamlet which has grown up round a cross-roads. The ordinary English word translated by "Novus locus" is Newstead, most commonly used to denote the site of a monastery: *cf.* Newstead in Sherwood, Newstead on Ancholme, Newstead by Stamford. Oldstead lies west-north-west of Byland Abbey, and Oldstead Grange marks the site of a grange of the monastery. Oldstead implies the existence of a Newstead not far off; and, although the name Newstead does not survive to-day in those parts, it is very probable that there was a farm or grange of that name near Byland Abbey. It may be added that the site of the abbey and its immediate precincts might well be called "Novus locus," as distinguished either from the older settlement at Oldstead or from the previous sites of the monastery at Old Byland and Stocking.

IX. Ayton in Cleveland is Great Ayton, near Stokesley.

X. This story seems to come from another part of England, if Exon (Exeter) is the right reading.

XI. The scene of the story is uncertain, and it may have happened anywhere on the way to Santiago.

XII. The persons in this story might doubtless be identified from Subsidy rolls, but unfortunately none of those which would be most likely to help are in print. Lond is probably Lund, E.R.; but the name occurs in Lund House and Lund Forest, in the parishes of Lastingham and Kirkby Misperton respectively. Heselarton is, of course, Heselerton, E.R., between Malton and Scarborough

#### NOTES UPON No. XI.

I. The Latin word translated 'stocking' in the text of this story is *caliga*. As this word is still occasionally rendered, when found in medieval documents, in its classical sense of 'boot,' it may be noted here that in post-classical times it was specially applied to cloth hose, the habitual form of medieval stocking.

Among the garments enumerated in the Rule of St. Benedict, cap. lv, as sufficient for the monk are *indumenta pedum* : *pedules et caligas*, i.e. sandals and hose. As Dom Delatte remarks in his Commentary upon the Rule (trans. McCann, p. 348), the actual meaning of this passage perplexed the commentators of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and he himself appears inclined to transpose the meaning of the two words. Ducange, s.v. *Caliga*, gives abundant references, but no positive definition. A passage, however, in the *Constitutiones Lanfranci* (ap. Wilkins, *Concilia*, i, 359), dealing with the laying out of bodies of dead monks, is quite explicit: *calcietur caligis supradicto panno factis, usque ad genua attingentibus, et nocturnalibus*. Here the *nocturnales* are the monk's shoes for night wear, while the *caligae* are cloth hose reaching to the knees. Cf. in this context the direction in *Liber Eveshamensis* (Henry Bradshaw Soc., vi, col. 124): *Camerarius debet habere p̄paratos nocturnales et staminiam quam antea non habebat indutam et caligas*. These texts are noted by Dr. J. T. Fowler in the glossary appended to *Durham Account Rolls* (Surtees Soc., ciii, p. 899), where he defines *Caligae* as 'socks, or stockings of some kind, sometimes perhaps soled.' That their material was cloth is clearly shown by several references in the rolls, e.g. *ibid.*, c, p. 518: *in . . . . . panno empt. pro caligis inde faciend.*; p. 553: *in garniamento T. fatui cum 14 ulnis pro caligis tondendis*; and especially p. 536: *in 15 uln. panni diversi coloris emp. in nundinis Dunelm. pro caligis inde jaciendis*. Dr. G. G. Coulton notes (*Social Life in England*, p. 78) the common misapprehension of the meaning of *caliga*, and refers to passages in Thorold Rogers' *History of Agriculture and Prices in England* in confirmation of the true meaning. Further, *Promptorium Parvulorum* (Camden Soc., i, 248, with a long note, and E.E.T.S., col. 227) has 'Hose. Caliga': see also *Catholicon Anglicum* (E.E.T.S., p. 189): 'Hose. Caliga, caligula,' followed by the verse *Sunt ocrie, calige quos tebia portat amictus*. Here *ocreae* are high boots worn over the cloth hose; cf. *Prompt. Parv.* ut sup., i, 45: 'Bote for a mannys legge. Bota. Ocrea'; and col. 44: 'Boote for the legg. Bota . . . . . ocrea.' Such boots were made of leather; see *Durham Account Rolls* ut sup., ciii, p. 587: *1 pare botarum de Cordwan pro d'no priore*. With regard to the wearing of boots (*ocreae*) by canons regular see the indult (*Cal. Papal Letters*, vi, 158), by which the canons of Worksop were permitted to wear shoes (*sotularia*) instead of boots; see also *Visitations in the Diocese of Lincoln* (Lincoln Record Soc.), i, 32, note, and ii, 165, 168, for their obligation to wear boots. Dr. M. R. James quotes Blackman's



account of Henry VI's dress: he wore *caligas, ocreas, calceos omnino pulli coloris*, by which hose, boots, and shoes appear to be distinguished. Although, as Dr. James remarks, the writer of these stories cannot be supposed to have drawn very fine distinctions between *ocrea* and *caliga*, yet the distinction is well supported, and it is more reasonable to suppose that the child's body was wrapped in a cloth stocking than stuffed into a high leather boot.—A.H.T.

2. The occurrence of the name Rowntree in this story has been communicated to Mr. Arthur Rowntree, of York, in view of a possible connection between his family and the neighbourhood of the story. He answers that his pedigree can be traced back to a certain William Rowntree, of Riseborough, near Pickering, born in 1728, and that the family may have come from Stokesley, where there are some six or seven hundred Rowntree names in the parish register. Rowntree wills occur in the Probate Registry at York in 1543, 1553, and 1558; but there appears to be no record of any association with this particular district.

## MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

BY REV. HENRY LAWRANCE, M.A.

In the twelfth, fourteenth, twentieth, and twenty-fourth volumes of this Journal Mr. Mill Stephenson has ably described the majority of the brasses in the East Riding. Altogether, including his interesting notes on the Lowthorpe and Winestead brasses, he has catalogued a total of fifty, this with ten now to be described and ten plates from the Boyle vault at Londesborough brings the total to seventy. It is hoped that readers of the Journal will be glad to have before them particulars of the brasses not included in the former series, especially as several of them are of considerable interest.

### BRANTINGHAM.

Inscription with coat of arms and crest above:

Hic iacet Anthonius Smetheleye armiger,  
quondam dñus de Brantingham qui  
obiit secundo die Ianuarii

Año Dñi 1578

Arms: [*Argent*] on a bend between two unicorns' heads erased [*azure*] three lozenges [*or*].

Crest: *A unicorn's head erased* (Y.A.S. *Journal*, xxvi, 104).

There has evidently been some error in the engraving, which has been corrected by the insertion of a fresh piece of brass. Katherine, Anthony's only daughter and heir married Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley. See Y.A.S. *Journal*, xii, 202, for his sister's brass at Bishop Burton, which also bears the Smethley arms.

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### CHERRY BURTON.

Two shields found in the churchyard in 1905 are now fixed at the west end of the church, under the tower. They bear the arms of Robert Crompton (d. 1606) and his two wives: (1) Jane, daughter of Samuel Culverwell, who was rector of Cherry Burton in 1562, and (2) Ann, daughter of Francis Haldenby.

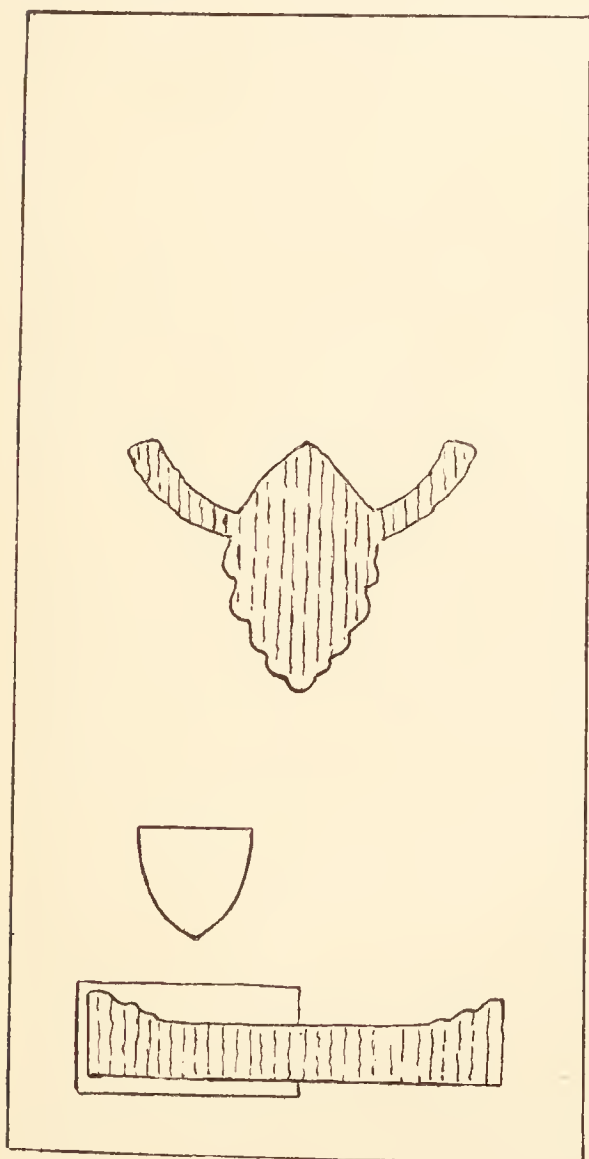


I. [Gules] a fess wavy between three lions rampant [or] (Crompton), impaling . . . . . fretty . . . . . on a fess . . . . . three fleurs-de-lys . . . . . (Culverwell).

II. Crompton as before impaling quarterly of six—(1) [Vert] a fess between three covered cups [or] (Haldenby); (2) paly of six [argent] and [azure] on a chief [gules] a lion passant [or] (? Goldsmith); (3) [argent] on a bend [sable] three lions passant gardant [argent] (? Easingwold); (4) [argent] a chevron between three boars' heads couped [azure] (? Ferriby); (5) [argent] on a fess [azure] three fleurs-de-lys [or] (Usflete); (6) [argent] a bend between six martlets [gules] (Furnival). See *Vis. of Yorks.*, 1563 (Harl. Soc.), p. 158; *Vis. of Yorks.*, 1584 (ed. Foster), p. 305; a confirmation of these arms to Francis Haldenby in 1563 (Foster, *Yorks. Vis.*, p. 480, and *Y.A.S. Journal*, xxvi, 110).

LITTLE DRIFFIELD.

See *Y.A.S. Journal*, xiv, 508. In the slab to which is fixed the inscription to the memory of Raufe Buckton—above this inscription



there was also a shield of his arms—is the indent of a fine brass. This consists of a central device with an inscription above. The whole has been turned upside down for the reception of Ralph Buckton's memorial. Mr. Mill Stephenson suggests that this central device was probably of a religious character, perhaps Our Lord seated in glory on a rainbow as on John Moore's brass at Sibstone, Leicestershire (1532), which may be compared with an indent at Kingston-upon-Thames on the memorial of John Hertcombe (1488). On the other hand it is possible, though less likely, that there was a shield and crest with dependent labels, something after the style of Christopher Conyer's brass at Hornby (*Y.A.S. Journal*, xvii, 284, and xxv, 78).

## GREAT GIVENDALE.

Inscription only, on the north wall of the chancel. This has been given, not quite accurately, in the *Y.A.S. Journal*, xvi, 302:

Stemmata quid faciunt  
 Hic dormit in Christo Georgivs Iacsonivs  
 vir vere ingenuvs vrbanus innocvo sale  
 facetvs pater optimvs fortis prvdens  
 patriæ idonevs cum vxore sva  
 charissima Barbera Allana formosa  
 casta numerosa prole beata. 1641.

## HULL (HOLY TRINITY).

## II.

Thomas Dalton (*Y.A.S. Journal*, xii, 218). It is clear from Abraham de la Pryme's description of the shields in his day that the second, now too defaced to be read, bore the arms of Tirwhit quartering Grovale (*gules a chief indented or*). Sir Robert Tirwhit's tomb at Bigby, co. Lincoln, similarly shows Tirwhit, *gules three peewits or quartering Grovale* (*Y.A.S. Journal*, xxvi, 121n.).

## III.

In addition to the two brasses already described there is in the south choir aisle a much-defaced floor-slab, on which the date 1672 may still be read. There have been four corner shields, only one remains, but another has been removed within living memory. The surviving shield bears *ermine on a bend engrailed [azure] three fleurs-de-lys [or]*.

Reference to de la Pryme's MS. History of Hull (*penes* Dr. A. B. Wilson-Barkworth, of Kirk Ella), shows that in his time there were only two shields, the second bearing the arms of the Merchant Adventurers. De la Pryme also tells us that this is the memorial of Robert Berrier, who was twice mayor of Hull, and died 27 Feb., 1672 (*Y.A.S. Journal*, xxvi, 122).

## HUNMANBY.

In the north-east corner of the nave is a rectangular brass plate measuring 9 inches by 16 inches, with the following inscription:



Here lieth y<sup>e</sup> body of Christopher Littell Clerk  
son of Thomas Littell Esq<sup>r</sup> Principall Secre-  
-tary of State to y<sup>e</sup> Right Hono<sup>ble</sup> Thomas  
late Earle of Strafford, when he was Lord  
Deputy of Ireland: who, after he had been  
22 years vicar of this Church, died February 10<sup>th</sup>  
Anno Domini 1682, Aetatis suae 47<sup>mo</sup>.

He was educated at Pocklington School and St. John's College, Cambridge, and was Vicar of Reighton as well as Hunmanby (Y.A.S. *Journal*, xxv, 55).

### LONDESBOROUGH.

In addition to the two brasses in the chancel already described (Y.A.S. *Journal*, xii, 221), there are a number of plates affixed to the walls of the north choir aisle or Boyle chapel. Most of these were taken from the Boyle vault, which lies beneath this chapel, and fastened to the walls above in 1905. An article on these plates and the contents of the vault appeared in the E.R.A.S. *Transactions*, xiv, 22.

The first six of the plates described below are on the north wall of the chapel, the remaining four on the west wall (Y.A.S. *Journal*, xxvi, 139).

#### III.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess of Burlington and Cork, daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, fifth and last Earl of Cumberland. She died 6 Jan., 1690-1.

#### IV.

Charles, Lord Dungarvan, eldest son of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Burlington and the above Lady Elizabeth Clifford. He was summoned to Parliament in 1662 as Baron Clifford, and he is described by this title on the plate: "Baro de Clifford." He died in his father's lifetime and was buried 12 Oct., 1694.

Arms: *Per bend embattled* [argent and gules] (Boyle) quartering *chequy* [or and azure] *a fess* [gules] (Clifford), *a label of three points*.

#### V.

Charles, second Earl of Burlington, son of the above, buried 8 Feb., 1703-4.

## VI.

James Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig, eldest son of James Duke, of Queensbury and Dover.

born XII Nov. MDCXCVij.

dyed XXIV JAN. MDCCXV.

His mother was Mary, sister of the last-named Earl of Burlington, which accounts for his residence at Londesborough. This unfortunate youth was an imbecile, and probably his very existence was unknown in the gay society in which his brothers and sisters moved. Though here styled Earl of Drumlanrig, his father's second title, as the latter had died 6 July, 1711, he was *de jure* Duke of Queensbury. His father's English dukedom of Dover had been created in 1708 with special remainder to his second son, Charles, who had previously (17 June, 1706) been summoned to Parliament as Earl of Solway, and succeeded his father as second Duke of Dover. The Earl of Drumlanrig was buried 17 Feb., 1715-6.

## VII.

The Right Hon. Richard Boyle, third and last Earl of Burlington; son of the second earl and Juliana, daughter and heiress of Henry Noel, died 4, buried 15 Dec., 1753.

Arms: Boyle quartering Clifford, Seymour and Noel, with Savile in pretence, his wife being Dorothy, daughter and coheir of William, Marquess of Halifax.

## VIII.

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Dorothy

Countess of Burlington

Relict of Richard Boyle

Earl of Burlington

Died Sep. 21<sup>st</sup> 1758

In the 58<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

Arms: (On a lozenge) as those of her husband, the third Earl of Burlington, described above.

## IX.

The Hon. Henry Boyle, Baron Carleton (so created 26 Oct., 1714), younger brother of the second Earl of Burlington, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord President of the Council. Died unmarried, buried 31 Mar., 1725.



## X.

The Hon. Juliana Boyle, second daughter of the Right Hon. Richard, (third) Earl of Burlington. Buried 16 Mar., 1730-1, in her fourth year.

Of the Earl's other two daughters and coheirs, Dorothy, the eldest, married the Earl of Euston in 1741, and died without issue the next year. Charlotte Elizabeth, the youngest, married the Marquis of Hartington, and by this marriage a large part of the Boyle property descended to the Dukes of Devonshire.

## XI.

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Juliana Boyle, Countess of Burlington and Cork---widow of the second Earl.

bur. 7 Nov. 1750.  
died 7<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>50</sup> aged 78.

## XII.

A lozenge-shaped plate with inscription and coat of arms.

The  
Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
Lady Jane Boyle  
Died Jan<sup>y</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>  
1780  
aged 82  
years.

Arms: On a lozenge---Boyle.

She was a daughter of the second Earl.

## PATRINGTON.

## I.

North wall of the chancel. Inscription and coat of arms:

Here sle<sup>e</sup>peth in peace the body of M<sup>r</sup> Iohn  
Duncalfe & Margaret his wife & Vriah  
his son: he left 2 sons Iohn & Humphrey  
& was interred in [SHIELD] this chancel  
22 october 1637 whose death the  
poore bemoane.

Arms: [*Argent*] a chevron [*gules*] between three calves [*sable*].  
The above John Duncalfe was Andrew Marvel's godfather (Y.A.S. *Journal*, xxvi, 238).

## II.

South wall of the chancel. Inscription only:

Here sleepeth the Body of M<sup>ris</sup> Emot Shaw late the deare wife of M<sup>r</sup> Iohn Shaw of Sickhouse in Bradfield parrish in Yorkshire and the ever honoured mother of M<sup>r</sup> Iohn Shaw preacher of the Gospell in Kingston upon Hull: who was here interred Ian. 28, 1652 waiting for the morning of the resurrection of the iust.

John Shaw was lecturer at Holy Trinity, Hull, from 1649 to the Restoration. He was also Vicar of Rotherham and was buried there 21 Apr., 1672. His mother, commemorated on this brass, was a daughter of Nicholas Stead (*Dugdale's Vis. of Yorks.—Clay's Continuation*, i, 101).

## STILLINGFLEET.

## I.

Brass plate with inscription only, on the tomb of John Acclome of Moreby, 1611, on the south wall of the south aisle (Moreby chapel).

Here lieth interred Ioh Acclom of Moreby Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Mary his wife, daughter of Frauncis Palmes of Lyndley Esq<sup>r</sup>; who had issue S<sup>r</sup> William Acclom Knight, and Mar. Acclom now livinge and two daughters y<sup>t</sup> dyed younge: ye said Iohn dyed y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> Decemb: anno Dom. 1611 in the true faith of Christ, beinge both auntiently and honorably descended as may appeare by the Matches in this monument orderly and truly impaled: one of whose auncestors S<sup>r</sup> William Acclom Knight 44<sup>to</sup> Rex Ed 3<sup>th</sup> married the daughter and heir of Moreby of Moreby whose Auntient monument hereunder lyeth: & whose sonne S<sup>r</sup> William Acclom K<sup>t</sup>, who caused this monument to be Erected for his father A<sup>o</sup> Dni. 1613 married Elizabeth th'elder daughter of Sir Thomas DaWay of Sessaye Knight.



The reference in the above inscriptions to the "matches" of the Acclome family is to the quarterings of Moreby, Cawood, Selby, Pilkington, and Ryther on the same tomb.

The "auntient monument" is the effigy of Sir Robert de Moreby (*Y.A.S. Journal*, xxvii, 161).

## II.

On the floor of the north, or Acaster aisle, is a slab in which are inserted two brass plates with inscriptions and a shield of arms between them.

Here lyeth interred y<sup>e</sup> body of Linnox  
the daughter of Sr Marmaduke Langdale  
and late wife of Cuthbert Harrison  
of Acastor Esq. who lived a pious  
life and dyed y<sup>e</sup> 6 of February 1685.

[SHIELD]

Here also lyeth interred Cuthbert Harrison  
of Acaster Sailby Esq<sup>r</sup> [who dyed the 26 of Aprill  
1699], in the Eighty [first year of his age who had]  
by Lenox his wife daughter of Marmaduke  
Langdale, Lenox [onely daughter and heire].<sup>1</sup>

Arms: [*Azure*] three demi-lions rampant [*or*] a crescent for difference (Harrison), impaling [*sable*] a chevron between three estoiles of six points [*argent*] (Langdale).

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## SUTTON ON DERWENT.

Floor of the chancel. Inscription only:

Hic iacet Petrus Cooke qui vixit triginta annos huius Parochie curio qui obiit ultimo die Avgvsti anno Domi: 1625 in amore paceqve inter proximōs vitam duxit in civis commemoratione Anna uxor eius hoc fecit inscribi.

According to Torre's list he was instituted Rector of Sutton 18 Feb., 1593-4. Torre also gives the date of his will 7 Feb., 1625, "to be buried in the quire under the same stone upon which the Communion table standeth."

<sup>1</sup> In Dugdale's Visitation (Clay's Cont.). The words in brackets are somewhat uncertain.

THE MONASTIC SETTLEMENT AT HACKNESS  
AND ITS RELATION TO THE ABBEY OF WHITBY.

BY A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, M.A., D.LITT., F.S.A.

The ecclesiastical history of Hackness from its beginning is closely connected with that of Whitby. Bede tells us that in 680, the year of her death, St. Hilda "constructed" a monastery called Hacanos, at a distance from her monastery at Whitby which he computes at about thirteen miles. Here it was that the nun Begu, who for thirty years and more had served the Lord in the conventual life, heard, as she lay at rest in the sisters' dormitory, the familiar tolling of the bell that called them to rise to prayer when one of their number departed this life. It seemed that her eyes were opened, so that she saw a great light from above shining through the whole house, as though the roof had been taken away; and, as she gazed, she saw amid the radiance the soul of Hilda, escorted by a company of angels, on its way to heaven. Shaking off sleep, she looked round at the quiet forms of her slumbering companions, and realised that she had been dreaming or had seen a vision. In perturbation of mind, she hastened to Frigyð, the nun who was the abbess' deputy in the monastery, and told her with tears and sighs that Hilda, the mother of them all, was dead, laying before her the circumstances of the apparition. Immediately the nuns were roused from sleep and gathered together in the church, where they remained in earnest prayer, until at early dawn some brethren arrived, confirming the tidings of the vision, which, it was found, had occurred at the very hour of Hilda's decease. "By a beauteous harmony of things it was divinely ordained that, at the moment when the one monastery beheld her departure from this life, the other should learn of her entrance into the everlasting life of souls."<sup>1</sup>

Of the constitution of this monastery very little can be said with certainty. It may be fairly assumed from the indications given by Bede that it was under the rule of Hilda as abbess of Whitby, and was locally administered by a prioress who acted as her deputy. The special mention of the *dormitorium sororum* may imply that there were also men in the convent, and this may also be inferred from

<sup>1</sup> Bede, *H. E.*, iv, xxi [xxiii].



another phrase in the story.<sup>1</sup> It is at any rate probable that such a community would have its resident chaplain or chaplains and maintain a certain number of lay brothers to do such work as could not be expected of women. This is all that "double" monasteries under the rule of a woman amounted to, and the arrangement was by no means peculiar to early monasteries, although at Whitby itself, in Hilda's lifetime, it attained an exceptional development.<sup>2</sup>

It is hardly likely that the religious house at Hackness survived the inroads of the Danes. Nothing more is heard of the nunnery, and it is probable that it shared the fate of Whitby between 867 and 869, if it had not disappeared earlier. All that can be said is that the tradition of its connection with Whitby cannot have been lost, and, after the establishment of the new monastery at Whitby after the Conquest, this association was revived.

The story of the revival of monastic life in Northumbria by Aldwin of Winchcombe and his two companions is recorded by Symeon of Durham in the *Historia Ecclesiae Dunelmensis*.<sup>3</sup> Of its details that which immediately concerns us is that, after their settlement at Jarrow, one of the three, Reinfrid, whom Symeon describes as *ignarus litterarum*, withdrew to "Streoneshalch which is called Hwiteby." There, says Symeon, "receiving those who came to him, he began to institute a dwelling-place for monks, who, migrating after his death to York, built the monastery in honour of St. Mary ever Virgin, of which Abbot Stephen is now the zealous ruler."<sup>4</sup> This passage was written before 1112, the year of Stephen's death. The continuator of Symeon's *Historia Regum*, writing somewhere about 1170, tells with some additional detail the story of the events leading to Aldwin's settlement at Jarrow, and gives the names of him and his companions; but he was obviously ill-informed as regards the early history of Whitby, for he appears to treat Aldwin, Ealfwin or Alfwi, and Reinfrid as the respective founders or restorers of Durham, St. Mary's, and Whitby. "From these three men three monasteries in Northumbria had their establishment,

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* (*Baedae Opera Historica*, ed. Plummer, i, p. 258): "Pulchraque rerum concordia procuratum est divinitus, ut, cum illi exitum eius de hac vita viderent, tunc isti introitum eius in perpetuam animarum vitam cognoscerent." If the monastery consisted entirely of women we should expect *ista*.

<sup>2</sup> See the article by the present writer on "Double Monasteries and the male element in nunneries" in *The Ministry of Women, a report by a committee appointed by . . . the . . . Archbishop of Canterbury*, 1919, App. viii, pp. 145-164.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. iii, pp. xxi, xxii (*Symeonis monachi opera omnia* [Rolls Ser.], i, pp. 109-113).

<sup>4</sup> "Tercius vero illorum socius, videlicet Reinfridus, ad Streoneshalch quod Hwitebi appellatur, secessit, ubi advenientes suscipiens, monachorum habitationem instituere coepit; qui post eius obitum, migrantes Eboracum, monasterium in honorem Sanctae Mariae semper Virginis, quod nunc abbas Stephanus strenue regit, construxerunt" (Symeon, *op. cit.*, i, p. 111).

one at Durham . . . another at York . . . and the third in the place which was sometime called Streneshald, that is, the Bay of the Lighthouse (*sinus fari*), and is now called Witebi.”<sup>1</sup> It is also noteworthy that, in enumerating the names of the abbots of Whitby up to his own time, he says nothing of Reinfrid, but counts William as the first abbot.

Although the narrative in the Chronicle of St. Mary’s, York,<sup>2</sup> makes no allusion to Hackness, it has an important bearing, when compared with other records, upon the history of the place. It is written in the first person under the name of Stephen, the first abbot of St. Mary’s, and clearly was derived from him in the first instance. He says that in 1078 he took the monastic habit at Whitby among certain brethren, who were then leading the hermit life on the spot, with the object of improving the place, formerly celebrated for its monastery, which was inhabited by religious men and women and amply endowed with estates. The leader of this hermit community was one Reinfrid, whose honest character, heavenly virtues, and meritorious works furnished a profitable example to all future imitators. As a solitary at Jarrow—Stephen makes no mention of Aldwin or Ealfwin—he had gathered brethren round him by his personal attraction, and for some time had served God manfully under rule upon the site of the former monastery which had counted Bede among its numerous inmates, but which, at Reinfrid’s coming, was inhabited only by beasts and birds. Having placed the religious life at Jarrow upon a satisfactory foundation, he sought the solitary life a second time at Whitby. There the story of Jarrow repeated itself: the hermit found himself the centre of a group of brethren, over whom he exercised the office of master and prior. The coming of Stephen, however, brought about a change. Shortly after he had made his profession, Reinfrid and the other brethren, following Reinfrid’s advice and bidding, gave Stephen the administration of the whole monastery; and subsequently, at the bidding of King William and of the two archbishops, Lanfranc and Thomas, “by what judgment of God I know not, but against my will and in spite of my long maintained refusal, they elected me their abbot.”

Stephen’s efforts as abbot to restore Whitby from its present poverty to its ancient glory brought him, he tells us, into conflict with many worldly adversaries who did their best to thwart him. On the one hand, William de Percy, who had given the site of the monastery, and saw how the monks had improved the desert, repent-

<sup>1</sup> Symeon, *op. cit.*, ii, pp. 201, 202.

(Surtees Soc., 69), pp. xxxiv–xxxvii, and

<sup>2</sup> Printed in *Chartulary of Whitby*, i in *Monasticon*, iii, pp. 544–546.



ed of his generosity and endeavoured to drive them out. On the other, they suffered much annoyance from sea pirates and local robbers, who ultimately made a combined attack by night upon the monastery which put the monks to flight. Some of them were captured and taken to unknown lands: all their goods were plundered. In this disaster they brought their troubles to the king, under whose protection they found a new home on the site of the old monastery at Lastingham. Their migration to Lastingham, however, was not immediate, and it is clear that, while they were getting on gradually with the necessary buildings at Lastingham, they continued to be William de Percy's unwelcome and unwilling tenants at Whitby. He still endeavoured by all means to drive them "from his territory, on which our little convent was still dwelling," and Stephen was compelled to seek the king's aid in Normandy. An agreement was secured, in spite of which William de Percy "publicly and wrongfully" took Whitby from the monks and hastened their departure to Lastingham. Their subsequent removal to St. Mary's is beyond the scope of the present inquiry.

Stephen's narrative is peculiar to the Chronicle of St. Mary's, and takes no note of the fact that, in spite of William de Percy's hostility to the monks, the monastery of Whitby continued to exist under the guidance of William's brother Serlo, and afterwards of their nephew William. The incident of Stephen's secession, and indeed all mention of Stephen himself, are totally omitted from the Memorial of the foundation at the beginning of the Whitby Chartulary.<sup>1</sup> Here the foundation of the monastery by William de Percy in the time of the Conqueror is recorded, with the endowment of two carucates of land in Prestebi (*i.e.* the site of Whitby Abbey), given to Reinfrid, the monk of Evesham, with his companions whom he had acquired. Subsequently, it is stated, "as the number of monks grew, when Serlo de Perci, brother of the aforesaid William, had been made a monk there, he [William] gave them townships, lands, churches, and tithes in perpetual alms, with the grant and confirmation of the most noble Emma de Port his wife and Alan de Perci their son." The story is then told of the arrival of Aldwin, Ealfwin, and Reinfrid in Northumbria, with the peculiarity that Reinfrid's sojourn at Jarrow is not mentioned, and with the additional detail that, before he took the habit at Evesham, he had visited Whitby and had been touched to the heart by what he saw there. Thus, on his return to Northumbria as a monk, he went to William de Percy, was honourably received by him, and obtained

<sup>1</sup> *Chartul. Whitby*, i, pp. 1-7.

from him the gift of the site of the monastery of Whitby with two carucates of land in Prestebi. "For at that time, as old country folk have told us, there were in that township almost forty monasteries or churches, whereof only the walls and the altars, empty and roofless, had survived the destruction by the pirate host." Reinfrid got together a band of exemplary monks, and was their prior, until, "after many years had passed, when he was on a journey for the sake of his monastery, he came to Ornesbrige, where the craftsmen<sup>1</sup> were making a bridge over the Derwent. Leaping off his horse to help them, he, taking no heed, was struck by a falling timber: his skull was fractured, and soon afterwards he breathed his last breath. His body was taken to Hachanos, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter the Apostle, in the midst of the east wall over against the altar. Now, after the death of God's beloved Reinfrid the prior, Serlo, the brother of William de Perci, received his office and remained therein until Dan William their nephew was made abbot of Whitby."

The same account enumerates the gifts of William de Percy to the monastery, among which occur "the town of Hachanesse, and two mills, and the church of St. Mary of the same town, and the church of St. Peter, where our monks served God, died and are buried." As it was probably written about 1160, it refers to a settlement of Whitby monks at Hackness before that date; and from the story of the burial of Reinfrid in the churchyard at Hackness, it appears that at the time of his death there was some reason why a monk of Whitby should be buried there, apart from the fact that it was conveniently near the place of his death. This event is undated, and it is obviously difficult to fix an exact date for it. For (1) Symeon of Durham states that the migration from Whitby to York took place after Reinfrid's death; (2) the Chronicle of St. Mary's gives Stephen the governance of the monastery of Whitby and the title of abbot, while Reinfrid was still alive; and (3) the Chartulary of Whitby asserts that Serlo succeeded Reinfrid as prior. While (3) assumes the continuity of Reinfrid's monastery, (1) and (2) regard it merely as the origin of the monastery of York; but while (2) puts Stephen in Reinfrid's place in or, at any rate, shortly after 1078, (1) implies and (3) states that Reinfrid ruled the monastery till his death. Further, (4) the continuator of Symeon takes Whitby and St. Mary's as parallel foundations, without hinting at their connec-

<sup>1</sup> *Artifices* is the word used. In rendering it 'craftsmen,' I use the word in its general sense (cf. 2 Kings xxiv, 14, where Vulg. has *artificem*), which must

be differentiated from the later and specialised meaning of 'craftsman' as a member of a craft or mystery.



tion or even stating in so many words that Reinfrid was the restorer of Whitby. He agrees with (3) in reckoning William de Percy, the nephew of the founder, as the first abbot.

As regards this last statement there is not a shadow of doubt. Stephen, it is true, seems to have ruled at Whitby with the title of abbot; but he carried that title with him to Lastingham and York, and it was not claimed by the next ruler of Whitby. The charters issued to the monastery in the time of Serlo refer to him as prior, and it is not until the time of William that the title of abbot comes into permanent use.<sup>1</sup> It is less easy to decide when Serlo became prior. But the Chartulary connects William de Percy's special munificence to the monastery with a period shortly after Serlo's profession as a monk. At the time of the charter granted by William de Percy, which is known as the charter of foundation, Serlo was prior; and this charter was certainly issued after the death of William I in 1087, and before the grantor's pilgrimage to Jerusalem, from which he did not return, in 1096. Dr. William Farrer is inclined to put it no earlier than 1090.<sup>2</sup> The text, as it stands, appears to confirm an earlier grant of the church of St. Peter and St. Hilda of Whitby "to God and St. Hilda the abbess, for the foundation of the abbey aforetime destroyed," while it gives a large endowment of lands to Serlo the prior and the monks serving God there.<sup>3</sup> There exists, it is true, an earlier charter in which Hugh, earl of Chester, the over-lord of William de Percy, notifies to the archbishop of York, William himself, H. sheriff of York, and other persons concerned, his grant of the church of St. Peter of Whitby, together with that of Fleinesburgh (Flamborough), to Reinfrid the prior and his convent.<sup>4</sup> But, for more than one reason, the authenticity of this confirmation of William de Percy's grant to Reinfrid is doubtful, and in any case the document cannot be assigned to any particular year in which Reinfrid was prior, or give a clue to the length of his priorate.

All the accounts, however, agree in representing Reinfrid as the institutor of the monastic life at Whitby, although only one, the narrative in the Chartulary, definitely states that the founder's grant of the site of the monastery was made to Reinfrid. The questions which arise are: (1) how far can Stephen's narrative be

<sup>1</sup> See Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ii, Nos. 855, 862, 863, 864, 865 (pp. 197, 206, 208, 209).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 855 (pp. 197-201); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, pp. 31-33.

<sup>3</sup> This seems to be the clear meaning, and I see no reason for doubting that *dedi . . . ecclesiam* is the right reading.

Dr. Farrer tentatively suggests *dedi . . . ecclesie*; but the clause *dedi Deo et Sancte Hilde abbatisse, ad fundandam abbatiam olim destructam, ecclesiam Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby* seems to stand by itself.

<sup>4</sup> Farrer, *E.Y.C.*, No. 854 (p. 193); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 28.

harmonised with the others, which entirely ignore it; (2) to whom was William de Percy's original grant of the site made; (3) at what point does Hackness first come into the story?

(1) There is no reason for doubting the general truth of Stephen's statement. There is room for the episode which he records in the period between the founder's original grant of the site, as mentioned in the Chartulary narrative, and the enlarged donation to Serlo. It is an episode which the writer of the Memorial of the foundation in the Chartulary might very well omit, as irrelevant to his purpose and raising the story of an old quarrel which had long been forgotten. On the other hand, it was of importance to the early history of St. Mary's. The only doubt which can be thrown upon Stephen's account arises from his natural partiality to himself and his convent. It is clear that, from the time of his entry into the community of hermits, he made his presence felt. They committed the management of their business to this active member, and, whether by his own machinations or no, he superseded Reinfrid and became abbot with the approval of the king and the archbishops. He omits to say whether this was with the consent of the founder or not. At any rate, the quarrel with William de Percy began not long after, and it is not at all improbable that this dispute divided the convent into two parties, with the result that Stephen and his supporters, owing to this and other reasons, determined upon secession and acquired their new home at Lastingham. It was not, however, for some time that they were able to make their final removal. Protected by royal influence, they were able to maintain a precarious hold upon their possessions at Whitby, until William de Percy took a favourable opportunity of seizing them. Then, it is clear from the other accounts, he made a new settlement of the monastery. His opposition, it may be conjectured, was not to the monks of his own foundation, but to Stephen and his supporters.

(2) Stephen nowhere hints at the date of the migration to Lastingham. The mention of the Abbot of York in Domesday implies that the translation of Stephen's convent from Lastingham to St. Mary's was by 1086, if not an accomplished fact, at any rate contemplated in the near future. But, if the monastery at York was not yet ready for the brethren from Lastingham, their translation to it was inevitable; and this prospect must already have put an end to any project of continuing the monastic church which had been begun at Lastingham. We must therefore allow that their stay at Lastingham had been long enough to admit of the building of a large portion of a conventual church there before they decided



to remove to York. This puts back the completion of the late eleventh-century work at Lastingham to 1084 or early in 1085, and, to give time for this building, it may be suggested that the removal from Whitby took place about 1080. Stephen makes the final abandonment of Whitby for Lastingham due to a positive act of wrongful disseisin committed by the founder, who took Whitby from them publicly and unjustly. If this is really true, it is impossible to account for the evidence of Domesday that the Abbot of York held "Prestebi and Sourebi" of William de Percy. In 1086, when the monks were at any rate thinking of leaving Lastingham for York, the endowment of the monastery at Whitby, represented by the two carucates of land in Prestebi which were regarded as the founder's original grant, remained in their hands. William's act of disseisin was therefore subsequent to the foundation of St. Mary's at York. But Stephen's tale of the improvement of the land under his rule is perfectly correct. Of the 28 carucates and six bovates of land in the soke of Whitby, only six carucates in Prestebi and Sourebi were under cultivation. "There are two ploughs in demesne, and there are eight sokemen with one plough, and 30 villeins with three ploughs, and a mill of ten shillings, and 26 acres of meadow in divers places."<sup>1</sup>

If, then, the original foundation charter had been granted to Reinfrid, and if from Reinfrid the rule of the monastery descended to Serlo, how could Stephen and his monks at York claim to hold the endowment in 1086? As has been said, the charter by which Earl Hugh confirmed William's grants to Reinfrid is a suspicious document upon which no argument can be founded, while the statement in the Chartulary of the grant to Reinfrid has no more weight than that of a merely traditional account. Reinfrid settled on the spot as a hermit with William de Percy's approval; but it is unlikely that a solitary would have been welcomed at once with a gift of land which he would have been unable to work single-handed. It is much more probable that the formal grant was made after the organisation of the monastery in 1078, and that it was made to Stephen as Reinfrid's successor in the management of affairs and as proctor of the convent. If the charter stood in the names of Stephen and the convent, it is easy to see how he and his monks kept their hold on the endowments after their departure elsewhere.

Presumably, after that departure, Reinfrid and a few monks remained at Whitby or, at any rate, in the neighbourhood, and

<sup>1</sup> D.B., i, f. 305, col. 1. Dr. Farrer (*E.Y.C.*, ii, p. 199) lays considerable stress on this point as corroborating Stephen's account.

formed the nucleus of the convent to which William gave a generous second endowment. In 1086 their nominal connection with Stephen's community may still have survived. I suggest, however, that William de Percy took advantage of the Conqueror's death in 1087 to deprive the York monks of their property at Whitby, and that Reinfrid died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by the founder's brother Serlo, to whom the new charter of foundation was granted.

(3) Now for the part which Hackness plays in the story. In summarising Stephen's narrative, Dr. Farrer says: "He describes how Reinfrid, having lived some time at Jarrow, departed thence with certain monks and settled in the place (Hackness) once renowned as a monastery of holy men and women, which had since become the home of beasts and birds. Afterwards, Reinfrid and his monks removed to Whitby.<sup>1</sup> But the original text says nothing of Hackness. Its words are: "Is quippe apud locum qui Gerva dicitur, in Northanhymbrorum partibus, prius aliquanto tempore commoratus, ibique divinae contemplationi vacans solitarius extitit, necnon postea multis sibi sociatis fratribus, qui ejus desiderio ad eum confluxerant, Deo nostro sub districtione regulæ viriliter aliquandiu deservivit. Locus autem ille quamvis ad ejus introitum fuisset ferarum et avium habitatio, olim tamen in eo extitit servorum Dei inibi degentium fertilis constipatio, inter quos etiam venerabilis presbiter Beda floruit, qui multa scripturarum sacramenta per Spiritum Sanctum disserens ad aedificationem fidelium imperpetuum dereliquit." This passage obviously refers entirely to Jarrow (Gerva): the habitation of beasts and birds in which Reinfrid settled was Jarrow, in which, among "the abundant assembly of servants of God that dwelt therein"—there is no special mention of *men and women*—Bede once flourished. Nor did Reinfrid leave Jarrow with certain monks, or make any intermediate settlement before going to Whitby. "Praedictus ergo Renfridus, desiderii sui non immemor, cum fratres qui cum eo morabantur in disciplinis regularibus instructos vidisset religionis praeceptis monasticae inhaerere, deputans labores vitae praesentis parvissimos ad comparationem aeternae retributionis, ipsis maerentibus valedicens, solitariam vitam ducendi gratia Wyttebeiam venit."<sup>2</sup>

These passages dispose of any theory that Hackness was occupied by monks before Reinfrid's appearance at Whitby. Actually, the first mention of Hackness after the Conquest is in Domesday, among the lands of William de Percy. "In Hagenesse and Sudfelt and Evrelai are eight carucates of land to the geld, where there can be

<sup>1</sup> Farrer, *E. Y. C.*, ii, p. 199.

<sup>2</sup> *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. xxxv.



five ploughs. Of this land two carucates are in the soke of Walesgrip, and the others are of the land of St. Hilda. Now William has two ploughs there, and there are fourteen villeins and four bordars with four ploughs. There are three churches and a priest. The wood for pasture is two leagues long and one broad. The whole manor is six leagues long and two broad. T.R.E. it was worth £7; now it is worth twenty shillings."<sup>1</sup> In the summary of lands at the end of the Yorkshire Domesday, William de Percy's manor of Hagenesse is assessed at four carucates, and his land in Sudfeld and Eurelag (Suffield and Everley) at six carucates, viz. ten carucates in all, instead of the eight previously mentioned.<sup>2</sup> It would seem that in the first entry the two carucates in the soke of the king's manor of Walesgrip or Walesgrif (Falsgrave), said to be "of this land," were actually additional to the eight there given, and that in the summary they are counted in with the rest. The charter of William de Percy to Serlo, granted within the next ten years, confers upon him and his monks, *inter alia*, "Hackness, and the church of St. Mary of the same town, and the church of St. Peter with all its appurtenances . . . and Nordfeld and Sudfeld, Everlaye and Brokesaye and Tornelaye, with all to the same towns appertaining."<sup>3</sup> In the somewhat doubtful charter of confirmation which Dr. Farrer is inclined to attribute to William Rufus, with the date 1091-1092, the king confirms to Serlo and the monks of Whitby "the church of St. Peter of Hackness and two carucates of land in the same town."<sup>4</sup> It is thus apparent that the church of St. Peter with the two carucates of land had already come to Whitby by royal grant, probably of William I, and the two carucates may be identified with those in the soke of Falsgrave. As Dr. Farrer notes, by such a grant the king's property in Hackness and that of William de Percy became united under one proprietorship.<sup>5</sup>

What, however, does Domesday mean by its reference to William de Percy's property in Hackness, Suffield and Everley as being "of the land of St. Hilda"? Dr. Farrer assumes that these eight carucates of land were "the ancient endowment of the monastery of St. Hilda at Whitby."<sup>6</sup> It is not at all improbable that some tradition of the endowment of the Saxon monastery still survived at the time of the Conquest, but it is most unlikely that there was any definite knowledge of its extent or its boundaries. It is a more

<sup>1</sup> D.B., i, f. 323, col. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 380d., col. 2.

<sup>3</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, pp. 197-8 (No. 855); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 32.

<sup>4</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, p. 206 (No. 862); *Chartul. Whitby*, ii, p. 496. Davis, *Regesta Regum*

*Anglo-Norm.*, i, No. 226, assigns this charter, which he appears to regard as authentic, to William I.

<sup>5</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, p. 207.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

probable interpretation of the phrase that in 1086 this land had been recently granted to the church of St. Peter and St. Hilda at Whitby and was therefore described as St. Hilda's land, St. Hilda being the patron saint who was regarded as the recipient of grants made to the monastery of Whitby.

Some light is thrown on this question by a narrative, copied by Dodsworth from, it would appear, another copy, the ultimate source of which seems to have been a lost register of the abbey.<sup>1</sup> The intention of the story was to account for the diversion of the patronage of the monastery from the founder's heirs to the Crown, and it is unquestionably inaccurate and garbled. But it supplies some clue to the origin of the land of St. Hilda in Hackness. It relates how, in the days of William II the monastery of Whitby under Serlo experienced troubles comparable to those which it had suffered when Reinfrid was prior, owing to the continued attacks of thieves and robbers and the incursions of pirates. "Wherefore Serlo the prior and his monks showed to William de Percy their misfortune and wretchedness, and besought him to give them a place of habitation at Hackenas. He gave them the church of St. Mary of Hackenas, that they might build a monastery there, because the abbess St. Hilda had built a monastery in the same town. And he readily granted their request that, when peace was established, they might return again to Whitby, to the monastery aforesaid. So they began to build a monastery at the said church of St. Mary, and there they remained for some time and led well the religious life." The narrative proceeds with the tale of a quarrel between William de Percy and Serlo, because William had given the villis of Stakesby and Everley to his esquire Ralph of Everley. In consequence of this, William threatened to recall his endowments; and Serlo, relying upon his ancient friendship with Rufus, went to court and obtained an injunction staying his brother from troubling him and his monks. "And so Serlo the prior, being desirous to dwell apart from his brother William de Percy and to abide in the king's fee, that his brother might be unable to do him any injury or insult, prayed King William to give to him and his monks in perpetual alms six carucates of land which were in his demesne, two in Hackenas and four in Northfeld with their appurtenances."

This story was doubted in some details by Dr. Atkinson,<sup>2</sup> and Dr. Farrer considers that "it appears improbable, and is unsupported

<sup>1</sup> Printed in *Chartul. Whitby*, i, pp. xxxviii, xxxix, and in *Monasticon*, iv, p. 634.

<sup>2</sup> *Chartul. Whitby*, i, pp. lviii-lxi. His view, however, was that the fictitious

element in the story was due to misconception, while he regarded a "vein of misrepresentation" as "the leading feature in the Stephen narrative."



by other evidence.”<sup>1</sup> So far as the quarrel between Serlo and his brother goes, it may well be merely a corrupt version of the tradition of the founder’s dispute with the monastery, of which Stephen’s account is more accurate. Both stories have similar features; in both the king takes the part of the monks; and the only new detail is that here a fresh reason is given for the quarrel, while the royal gift of land in Hackness simply takes the place of the grant of Lastingham to Stephen. On the other hand, this anonymous tale brings out points in connection with Hackness which have an aspect of high probability. The grant by William de Percy, though stated here as taking place in the reign of William II, probably converted Hackness into the St. Hilda’s land of Domesday. The temporary settlement at Hackness, though here the church of St. Mary, not that of St. Peter, is named as its site, explains the phrase in the *Chartulary*, “where our monks served God, died and are buried.”<sup>2</sup> And finally, though the grant is attributed primarily to William Rufus, the completion of the property in Hackness by a royal gift tallies with the evidence of the charters.

No positive solution of the various difficulties involved can be arrived at. But, comparing this last narrative with the other documents, I would suggest the following harmony of their accounts. If, in so doing, I pay little regard to the chronology of the anonymous narrative, it is because it was obviously written long after the time to which it refers, and its limitation of its record to the time of William II is untrustworthy in view of other evidence. Whenever Stephen’s secession took place, the abandonment of Whitby was gradual. Reinfrid probably returned to his old position of prior, and the connection with Stephen and his monks, although they retained possession of the site, practically came to an end. The difficulty of the situation at Whitby continued: the place was exposed to casual attacks and plunder, and the monks, some time before 1086, obtained a grant from William de Percy of a church and land at Hackness. Here they temporarily removed, still under Reinfrid: Serlo may have entered the monastery by this time and may have used his influence with his brother in this matter. During the sojourn at Hackness, Reinfrid died and was succeeded by Serlo. Meanwhile, the endowment of the monastery was augmented by various benefactors and by the gift of land, at Hackness and elsewhere, within the royal fee. Finally, before William de Percy’s departure from England in 1096, he granted the new foundation

<sup>1</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, p. 199.

<sup>2</sup> *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 3: “ubi mon-

achi nostri Deo servierunt, obierunt et sepulti sunt.”

charter to Serlo; and this gives us the latest limit for the date of the return of the monks to Whitby, of possession of which the monks of York by this time had been deprived. This is the course of events indicated by the conflicting stories, and in no particular is it out of keeping with probability.<sup>1</sup>

It may be noted further that the charter, probably of William II, attributed by Dr. Farrer to 1091–1092,<sup>2</sup> is granted to “the church of St. Peter of Presteby and Whiteby,” which implies the royal confirmation to Whitby of Presteby, which in 1086 had still belonged to the seceding monks, and had subsequently been resumed by the founder. The date of the charter is open to doubt; but any grant of Presteby to Whitby, as distinct from the monastery of which Stephen says that he was abbot, must be subsequent to Domesday. Further, any such grant implies the reversal of the attitude which the Conqueror, as there seems to be no reason to doubt, had adopted to Stephen and his monks, and endorses the withdrawal from them by William de Percy of the site of their original monastery. As I have already suggested, the probable date of this withdrawal was after the death of William I in 1087. If, then, the date of the charter is about 1091 or 1092, it may mark the return of the monks under Serlo from Hackness to a site which they now could claim as their own, a few years earlier than the limit already noticed.

Of the intermediate sojourn at Hackness there is strong evidence from the Durham *Liber Vitae*. Among the notices of agreements of confraternity into which the monks of Durham entered with other religious houses is the following entry: “Conuentio inter monachos dunelm’ et monachos de hakenesse. Pro sarlone sicut pro monacho aecclesiae nostrae et hoc idem ipse pro nobis. Pro aliis autem sicut pro fratribus de glestonbiri.”<sup>3</sup> These notices have been entered in more than one handwriting, and the Hackness entry is among the insertions added to the original contents of the leaf and occurs last in the series. But between the various hands there is no appreciable difference of date, and the contracts recorded appear, one and all, to have been made in the time of Bishop William of Saint-Calais, who died in 1096. The first was made between him and Vitalis, abbot of Westminster, who died in 1085; and the series includes a covenant with the monks of St. Peter at Lastingham, presumably

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Atkinson, in his long and elaborate discussion of the evidence for the early history of Whitby in the introductory chapters to *Chartul. Whitby*, takes the view that Serlo had succeeded Reinfrid as prior before the migration to Hackness. He also considers that the

land belonging to St. Mary’s, York, at Prestebi in 1086 was distinct from the site of the abbey; this conjecture seems highly improbable.

<sup>2</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, p. 206.

<sup>3</sup> *Liber Vitae Dunelm.*, i (Surtees Soc., 136), f. 48d.



before the removal to York.<sup>1</sup> It is obvious that the covenant with Hackness was made with Serlo, who is marked out in its terms for special remembrance. It must therefore have been concluded at a time when Serlo was prior of Hackness, and, further, at a time when the monks of Hackness were able to enter into an agreement upon their own account; for, if Hackness at this time had been merely a cell of Whitby, it is most unlikely that the agreement should have been with a dependency, and not with the parent house, or that a cell should have been capable of making such an agreement independently. All these considerations point to a date at which the monks from Whitby who had survived the departure of Stephen had migrated for the time being to Hackness, at which time also Serlo had succeeded Reinfrid as prior and the removal to Whitby had not yet taken place. This represents a period of a few years, the precise beginning and ending of which are uncertain. But this period may be allowed to cover the year 1086, and the Domesday reference to the "land of St. Hilda" is thus in keeping with the evidence of the *Liber Vitae*, which serves to explain it.

It will be noticed that the anonymous narrative already referred to implies that, when the temporary removal to Hackness took place, Serlo had succeeded Reinfrid as prior. In view of the other statements of the document, this need not be accepted as positive truth. We may remark (1) that the date of Reinfrid's death is quite unknown, and that it may have been anterior to 1086; (2) that the Memorial of the foundation, in telling the story of his death, states that, when it took place, he was on a journey "for the sake of his monastery," without implying where the monastery was located at the time. The Memorial also, in recording the place of his burial at Hackness, may be speaking, as such documents often do, in the light of later knowledge: the fact that Reinfrid had received casual interment at Hackness may very well have influenced the migration shortly afterwards. On the whole, however, it would be a mistake to assign too much importance to the anonymous narrative, or to conclude from it that the migration actually took place under Serlo. The point which it brings out is that there was such a migration, whatever may have been its actual cause. For this we have the corroborative evidence of a phrase in Domesday and an entry in the *Liber Vitae*; and in this light the phrase in the Memorial, "where our monks served God, died and are buried," receives its true meaning.

Domesday, as we have seen, refers to three churches in Hackness

<sup>1</sup> *Liber Vitae Dunelm.*, i (Surtees Soc., 136), f. 48.

with Suffield and Everley. Of these, two, viz. St. Mary's and St. Peter's in Hackness, are accounted for by William de Percy's charter to Serlo; and this charter and the Memorial of the foundation are at one in pointing to St. Peter's as the church used by the monks. In the charter, indeed, the clause following the mention of St. Peter's, "that the said monks of Whitby may be in peace and pray for the souls aforesaid,"<sup>1</sup> implies that the church was intended to be an asylum for Serlo and the monks serving God at Whitby: it may indicate, at any rate, that the chronology suggested by the anonymous narrative has something in it. The two churches are mentioned again in the charter of confirmation granted by Alan de Percy, son of the founder.<sup>2</sup> We have noticed that the charter attributed to William II confirms St. Peter's church to the monks. In Henry I's charter there is a clause granting soc, sac, toll and team to St. Peter's, "that some monks of Whitby may dwell there together and pray for me and my heirs, even as they do in the church of All Saints of Fishergate in York."<sup>3</sup> The same church was confirmed to the monks by Stephen<sup>4</sup>; but Henry II's charter, while confirming, as usual, the land in Hackness, Northfield and Burniston which occurs in the earlier royal charters, omits the church.<sup>5</sup>

The church of St. Mary, on the other hand, is not mentioned in the royal charters; but it was confirmed to Whitby by charters of four twelfth-century archbishops of York—Thurstan,<sup>6</sup> Henry Murdac,<sup>7</sup> St. William,<sup>8</sup> and Roger.<sup>9</sup> A second charter of Murdac, however, confirming the special liberties granted to Whitby by William II, Henry I, and Stephen—liberties which gave Whitby its status as a royal foundation, with the king as patron—grants and confirms to the abbey its cells, including St. Peter's.<sup>10</sup> This was ratified, together with the preceding archiepiscopal charters by Archbishop John le Romeyn in 1289.<sup>11</sup>

Of the third church mentioned in Domesday there is no other record. It would be useless to conjecture where it stood: all that can be said is that the priest for whom Domesday vouches probably served the parish church of St. Mary and the third church, possibly

<sup>1</sup> "Ut jam dicti monachi de Wyteby in pace sint et orent pro animabus pre-nominatis." *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 32, note 2, notes that the words "in pace" are written in red ink. This seems to show that some special meaning was attached to them.

<sup>2</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, No. 857 (p. 202); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, pp. 223, 224.

<sup>3</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, No. 865 (pp. 209, 210); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, pp. 155-157.

<sup>4</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, No. 868 (pp. 212, 213); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 531.

<sup>5</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, No. 870 (pp. 215, 216); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 530.

<sup>6</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, No. 877 (p. 224); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 163.

<sup>7</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, No. 878 (p. 225); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 164.

<sup>8</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, No. 879 (pp. 226, 227); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, pp. 165-167.

<sup>9</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, No. 881 (pp. 228, 229); *Chartul. Whitby*, i, pp. 56, 57.

<sup>10</sup> *E.Y.C.*, ii, pp. 225, 226; *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 237.

<sup>11</sup> *Chartul. Whitby*, i, pp. 236-238.



a chapel in one of the hamlets, while St. Peter's, at any rate for the time being, was served by the conventual body. But one of the two churches named in the charters has also disappeared. The present parish church of Hackness is said to be dedicated to St. Peter, and has borne that dedication from a time far beyond living memory. We should naturally expect that, if St. Peter's was purely a conventual church, St. Mary's would have been the church to survive; and it is certainly the case that the present building has developed upon the lines of an ordinary parish church and has nothing monastic about it. On the other hand, there is no reason for supposing that a church of a definitely monastic type was ever constructed by the monks during their stay at Hackness. They probably used one of two parish churches which they found there for their services; and, as this proved sufficient for the parochial needs of the place, it was retained permanently as the parish church, while St. Mary's was allowed to go into decay.

That this is the most probable solution may be shown by a reference to what we know of the "cell" of Hackness at a later period. It has been shown that there was a colony of Whitby monks there, that in all probability this colony was actually the convent of Whitby itself in temporary retirement, and that evidence for the probable date of this migration can be produced. What happened after the return of Serlo and his monks to Whitby? It is noticeable that the writer of the Memorial, using the phrase "where our monks served God, died and are buried," speaks of a past stage in the history of Hackness: his allusion to any monastic life there is to a former episode which is over and done with. He says nothing of the existence of a monastery there in his own time. Hackness doubtless became, in a certain sense, a cell or subordinate priory of Whitby after "our monks" had gone back to Whitby; and the charter of Henry I contemplates the permanent residence of a few monks there. There is, however, no trace of any later conventual establishment on the spot. It should be remembered that the use of the term "cell" or "priory" does not necessarily imply the presence of a convent. Of the many so-called alien priories in England only a very small number were conventual: most of them were nothing more than manors administered by one or two agents of the parent house or by its proctor in England. The phrase *prioratus sive manerium* is familiar to all students of their history. The same thing is true of some nominal cells of English houses which might be more accurately described as granges. Large monasteries like Durham or St. Albans could well spare monks to maintain permanent

colonies at such places as Finchale and Tynemouth. Whitby was never, so far as I can discover, so populous a house that it could afford to deplete its choir in order to man its dependencies. Its priories at York and Middlesbrough were on so modest a scale that they could be called conventual only by a wide interpretation of the term. While we may allow that the intention of maintaining a body of monks at Hackness was entertained, we may doubt whether it was carried into execution. If it was, the arrangement certainly did not last long.

Later than the charter of Henry I and the formal mention of Hackness as a cell of Whitby in the archbishops' charters, records of a conventual establishment there are entirely wanting. It is significant that the copy of Henry I's charter in the Whitby Chartulary entirely omits the king's provision for a body of monks at Hackness.<sup>1</sup> This is certainly a sign that, when the chartulary was compiled, that provision was obsolete. No prior or monk of Hackness occurs as a witness to a charter, although William, the priest of Hackness, witnesses one the date of which is somewhere between 1148 and 1166. The rectory of Hackness was a profitable possession to the abbey. Even after the new and reduced taxation of the churches of the province of York in 1318, it was taxed at the high figure of 24 marks.<sup>2</sup> No vicarage was ordained in it: it was served by a secular chaplain. In a Whitby account of 1395 the abbot and convent are charged with 20s., the chaplain's expenses incurred at the visitation of the archdeacon's official.<sup>3</sup> A year earlier, at the accession of Abbot Bolton, we have a detailed account of the stock in the grange and manor of Hackness, and a note that the grange needed repairs to the amount of £10 8s. 6d.<sup>4</sup> In 1395 again we have details of repairs to the parish church, when 20s. was spent upon the roofing of the chapel, another 20s. in boring holes for tile-pins in 1,000 stone slates, and 4s. in buying 600 slates.<sup>5</sup> There is not a word of a monastic establishment: the cell in these documents is no more than an outlying manor with a parish church for which the abbey has certain recognised responsibilities in return for the profits which it draws from it. Finally, in a document of 1532, the tie between Hackness and Whitby had become so slender that the rectory, like many appropriated rectories, was partly farmed by a layman<sup>6</sup>; while, in the extract from the post-suppression

In *Chartul. Whitby*, i, p. 157, the clause is supplied in brackets from another copy.

<sup>2</sup> *Taxatio Eccles.* (Record Comm.), pp. 304, 326b (£16). It had been taxed in 1291 at 50 marks (£33 6s. 8d.).

<sup>3</sup> *Chartul. Whitby*, ii, p. 616.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, ii, p. 322.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, ii, p. 617.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, ii, p. 746.



ministers' accounts printed among the Whitby documents in *Monasticon*, there occurs the significant distinction between "the manor of Haknes with its members" and "the late cell of Midilburgh."<sup>1</sup> Middlesbrough, small as it was, retained its monastic character, while Hackness was purely a manor.

Parallel examples of non-conventual cells might be quoted in some number. One may be mentioned which has a point in common with Hackness, in that it concerns the site of an early monastery mentioned in Bede. The Lincolnshire abbey at Bardney, which, like Whitby, rose upon or near the site of a Saxon monastery, had two cells, one at Partney, the Pearteneu of Bede, the other at Skendleby. It was the custom of the abbot and convent, in defiance of all rule, to send a single monk to each of these places, who remained there permanently or until he was recalled to Bardney, and said a daily mass in the parish church near his habitation. In the fifteenth century, these solitary priors became so fruitful a source of scandal in the neighbourhood that the cells were abandoned, and the chantry masses connected with them were transferred to the parish church of Bardney.<sup>2</sup> Here we have an instance of the attempt to keep up the religious character of a nominal cell with insufficient means and disastrous consequences. We have no grounds for supposing that this irregular expedient was adopted at Hackness; but the case of the small cell at which it is difficult or impossible to establish a convent is found here as at Partney and Skendleby. The site of an early monastery, bound by close ties with St. Hilda's house at Whitby, Hackness, in the revival of monastic life after the Norman Conquest, became for a short time the abode of a new convent which had been forced to leave Whitby temporarily. After the establishment of Whitby Abbey on a firm footing, Hackness sank into a subordinate position. One or two monks may occasionally have been found residing in the manor-house; but the intention of making Hackness a permanent monastic colony, recruited from Whitby, produced little or no result. The later history of the place is that of a manor and farm upon the estates of Whitby Abbey, the tenants of which, with the cotters who worked on the manor, had their spiritual wants supplied by the ministrations of a secular chaplain in a church which was purely parochial.

<sup>1</sup> *Monasticon*, i, p. 421.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1416-1422, p. 106.

## HACKNESS CHURCH.

A NOTE ON THE EARLIER BUILDING.

By JOHN BILSON, F.S.A.

It has been suggested that it may be of interest, as bearing on some points elucidated in the foregoing paper, to reproduce here some remarks which I made on the earlier building on the occasion of the Society's visit to Hackness on June 13, 1923.

Apart from the early sculptured and inscribed stones preserved at the east end of the south aisle, which have been described and illustrated by Mr. W. G. Collingwood in the *Journal*,<sup>1</sup> the sculptured impost on the north jamb of the chancel arch has been generally mentioned as the earliest feature in the church. The published accounts of the church, however, have omitted to notice that considerable evidence has survived of the nave to which this chancel arch belonged.

The greater parts of the side walls of this nave were removed when aisles were added, by the insertion of the south arcade about the middle of the twelfth century, and of the north arcade at the end of the twelfth, or beginning of the thirteenth century. Its west wall was removed when the thirteenth-century tower was built, but its east wall is practically complete. The chancel of this earlier church, which was doubtless square-ended, and narrower than the nave, must have been entirely destroyed in the later reconstruction of the eastern part of the church.

This early nave, which is represented by the present nave within the arcades, measures internally 30 feet 6 inches in length, and 18 feet 3 inches in width. Its walls are 2 feet in thickness. Near the east end of the south wall, on the side next the nave, there is a horizontal stone some 14 feet above the floor, and upon it a vertical stone and a horizontal stone, which apparently represent the sill and east jamb of an original window.

The chancel arch, which is 10 feet in width, has rude square projecting imposts, and the arch itself is built with single voussoirs the full thickness of the wall. The south face of the impost to the north jamb is sculptured in low relief with a flat-strap bifurcated plait, with bird-like heads joined by very long necks to rudimentary bodies.<sup>2</sup>

To what period must this early nave be attributed?

There is no doubt that, in the north of England at any rate, the builders of rural churches followed to some extent the old

<sup>1</sup> *Y.A.J.*, xix, 329, and xxiii, 278.

<sup>2</sup> See Mr. Collingwood's description and

illustration, *Y.A.J.*, xix, 329, and xxiii, 278.



English tradition of pre-Conquest times, for a considerable time after the Conquest, and the more or less imperfect assimilation of details of Norman inspiration enables us to extend this 'overlap' period in some cases into the earlier years of the twelfth century. In the present state of knowledge, however, we are not justified in asserting a post-Conquest date for work which shows only pre-Conquest characteristics, especially where these are so definitely old-English as they are at Hackness. The wall-thickness of 2 feet is very significant of pre-Conquest practice. The technique of the walling (best seen in the east wall) is decidedly non-Norman, as are the impostes and construction of the chancel arch. The birds in the sculpture on the northern impost are a survival of a very old motive, and, with the strap-work, have certainly nothing of Norman character. Mr. Collingwood shows reason to believe that this sculpture is post-Danish,<sup>1</sup> a conclusion which does not necessarily conflict with the view which I would suggest—that the church was built in the later pre-Conquest period, probably during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

This conclusion seems to receive confirmation from the evidence of Domesday. The T.R.E. value of 'Dic' Wapentake amounts in all to £162 17s. 8d. If we deduct the T.R.E. values of Morcar's manor of Pickering, and Tosti's manor of Falsgrave, both in the King's hands at the time of the Survey, the *valuit* for the remainder of the Wapentake amounts to £18 17s. 8d. The *valuit* of Hackness, with Suffield and Everley, was £7, which indicates a comparatively flourishing community. The effect of the Conqueror's harrying of 1069 is seen here, as elsewhere in Yorkshire, in the decline to the T.R.W. value of 20s. It is impossible to imagine that the three churches mentioned in Domesday had been built between 1066 and 1086.

The historical evidence so admirably analysed by Dr. Hamilton Thompson contains nothing to suggest that the monks from Whitby built a church at Hackness during their temporary sojourn there, which would seem to have been in the last years of the Conqueror's reign and the first years of his successor. On the contrary, it rather indicates that this temporary monastic settlement was attached to an existing church. The present church shows no monastic characteristics, and its later development was on the usual parish church lines. The conclusion is that the early church of which important parts have survived in the existing fabric was one of the churches mentioned in the Survey, and had already been built during the period immediately preceding the Norman Conquest.

<sup>1</sup> *Y.A.J.*, xix, 294; xx, 153; xxiii, 278, 287.

## MAJOR F. W. SLINGSBY, J.P., F.S.A.

The Council has lost one of its older members by the death on 13 Dec., 1923, with painful suddenness, whilst in the hunting field, of Major Frederick William Slingsby, of Slingsby Hall. The eldest son of John Slingsby, of Ravenshaw, Yorkshire, he was born in 1852, and married (1) a daughter of Edward Brooksbank, of Healaugh Manor, and (2) Miss Helen Telford Haldane. He was called to the bar in 1875, and was a justice of the peace for the W.R., and at one time a member of the W.R. County Council. During the war he served on the Remount Commission in Canada and the U.S.A. Of his many activities as a justice and a county councillor, and of his contributions to the *Yorkshire Post* on political topics it is not necessary here to speak. It is sufficient to say that he was a man of very decided opinions, which he expressed with the utmost fearlessness. His remains were laid to rest in Healaugh churchyard, the memorial service at Slingsby being attended by the Rev. C. V. Collier, F.S.A., on behalf of the Society.

Major Slingsby joined the Council of the Society on 25 Jan., 1905, and was most regular in his attendance. He had the success of the Society at heart and gave his support to any scheme which would promote its usefulness, or place it upon a surer foundation. On matters of policy his opinion was highly valued by his colleagues, who deplore his loss.

He served on the Society's Ancient Monuments Committee from its formation, and it was in connection with this Committee that his best work as an antiquary was done. He was always on the alert, and frequently sent in information which was of the greatest value in securing the preservation of one of the ancient monuments of his county. Latterly, he had been working on the Place-Name survey for Yorkshire. Major Slingsby was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in Jan., 1923, and was one of the oldest members of the Surtees Society, which he joined in 1878. He was also a member of the Council of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, in which he took a great interest, having edited the parish registers of Allerton Mauleverer, Askham Richard, Cowthorpe and Grinton, whilst at the time of his death he was engaged in transcribing that of Oswaldkirk.

For a good many years the Major had been a popular member of the Yorkshire Tykes' Club, and had the distinction of holding the office of Archtyke for a longer period (1914-1918) than any other member.

E.W.C.



## Notes.

[The Council has decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries ; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archæological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

### V.

#### PRINCE HENRY'S SCHOOL, OTLEY.

Amongst the many Yorkshire schools of ancient foundation the Free Grammar School of Prince Henry at Otley can claim a respectable antiquity. The foundation had its origin in a bequest of £250 under the will of Thomas Cave, chapman of Wakefield, who died in 1603. A chapman or cheapman is one who sells his wares cheaply, and has come to denote a travelling merchant. The testator in this case had amassed a fortune in the cloth trade, and at the time of his death was a considerable landowner. Attached to his bequest was the condition that the people of Otley should raise a like sum, the whole £500 to be invested in land so as to bring in 40 marks by the year, to continue for ever, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher at Otley aforesaid, to teach and bring up the children in the fear of God and good learning. Application was to be made within four years of the testator's death to Her Majesty or her successor on the throne, for a grant of foundation; and, land to the required value having been bought at Thirsk, King James I granted a Charter at Westminster, 30th April, 1607, of which the full text is printed in *Chronicles of the Free Grammar School of Prince Henry at Otley*.<sup>1</sup> Prince Henry is, of course, the Prince of Wales, elder brother of Charles I, who died 6th November, 1612. A "Free" school was not quite what we should understand by the expression to-day. The education provided had to be liberal, *i.e.* free, and the school was free from the statutes of mortmain and from ecclesiastical jurisdiction. But it does not mean that no fees were charged. Latin and Greek were taught gratis, but for instruction in mathematics and all other subjects payment was made—as luxuries apparently. Indeed, one of the original statutes decidedly sniffs at the English language and literature:

“ He shall not use in Schoole Language to his schollars (which be of ripe years and proceedings), but only ye Latin,

<sup>1</sup> By the late Fred Cobley. Wm. Walker & Sons, Otley, 1923.

Greek, and Hebrew. Nor shall he willingly p'mitt ye use of ye English tongue in ye Schoole to them which are or shalbe able to speak Latin."

Among the original Governors are Thomas, 1st Lord Fairfax of Denton, Sir Robert Dyneley, of Bramhope, and Thomas Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley, whilst other early Governors include the names of the 3rd Lord Fairfax, the great Parliamentary General, Vavasour of Weston, Hawksworth, Arthington, Dawson, Darwin, and many other families whose names are household words in Wharfedale to-day. The volume contains portraits, fac-similes of documents and seals, and other illustrations.

## VI.

### A NOTE ON THE ROMAN FORTIFICATIONS AT LONG PRESTON.

The discovery of the Queen's Street, a prolongation of the Roman road from Tadcaster to Ilkley,<sup>1</sup> made it advisable to search for a military post between Ilkley and Overborough. About half-way between the two, and just north of Long Preston Beck, there is a very suitable piece of ground a little over 500 feet above sea-level, itself almost flat, but with a fall in all directions except the north-east, which fall becomes precipitous to the south. The neighbouring ancient name of Little Newton, together with that of Back Borrans (formerly applied to a field not far off), gave further clues; and excavation soon proved that a low, broad bank, running from within the churchyard towards the beck, was the much-destroyed remains of a rampart containing at places a thin band of clay based on very ragged cobble foundations, with typical Roman fosses. Nothing of the rampart seems to remain elsewhere. The contents of the fosses suggested that they had only been open a very short time, and this hint led to the discovery of a smaller fort represented only by fosses.

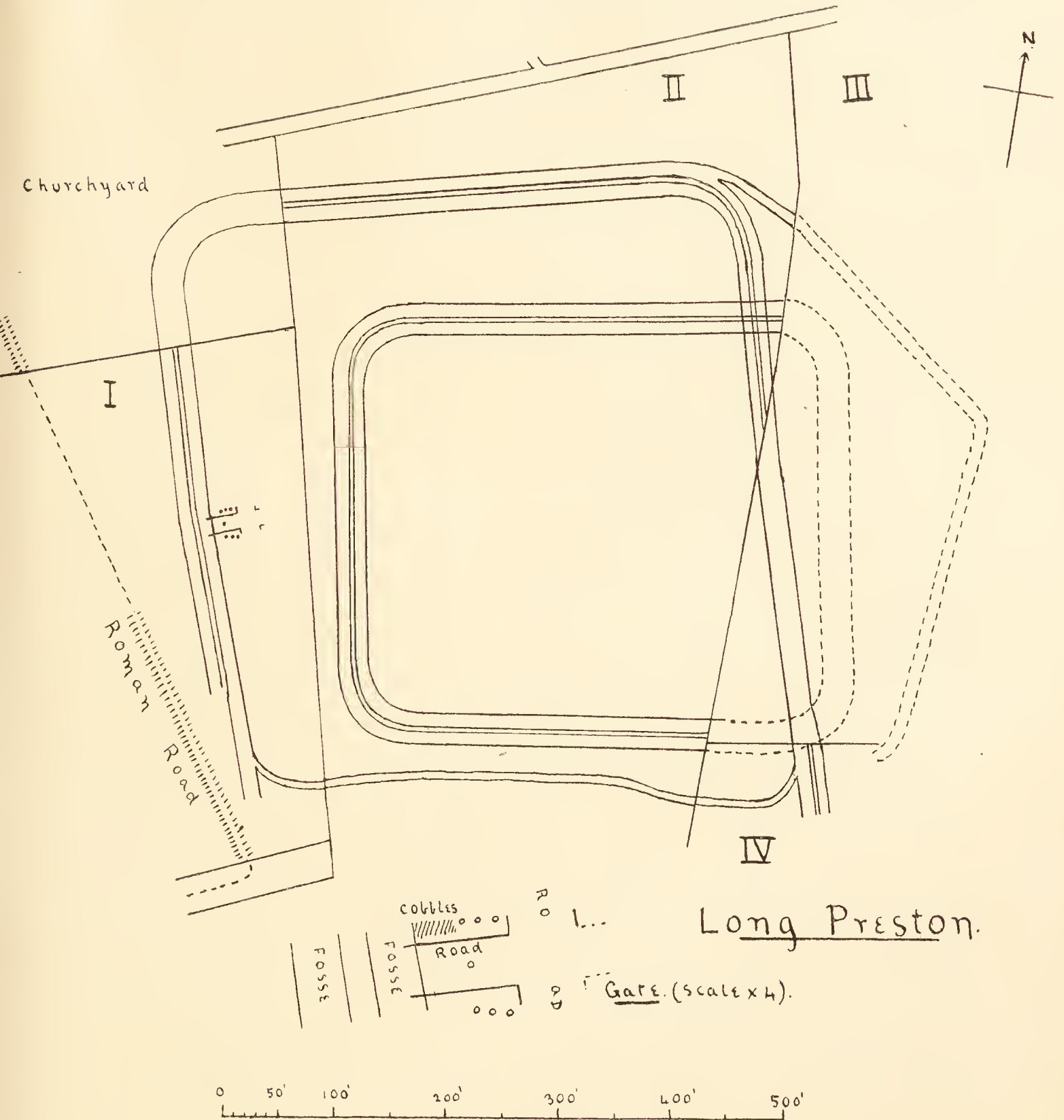
As yet only just enough work has been done to outline these fortifications with approximate accuracy, and to prove their Roman origin. At present, therefore, it is not advisable to do more than record the main points of the discovery in the hope that future workers may be able to develop it, and so solve several very interesting problems that arise.

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquary*, Jan.-Feb., 1915. It seems likely that the Roman road from the Bradford and Keighley direction

formed a junction with this a little south of Long Preston (*Bradford Antiquary*, 1913-14).



On the accompanying plan the fosses are shown in outline, and that with a completeness varying with the certainty of their existence and position. In the churchyard and field III no digging has been done; and in the latter the position of the annexe fosse is based on surface markings which may be very deceptive, that of the eastern side of the smaller fort being guessed from what may be



the beginning of a curve shown in the northern inner fosse at the eastern edge of field II.

The layout of the larger fort (about six acres) is unconventional. The crooked southern side is plainly due to following the edge of the steep slope to the beck, and the single fosse here is quite small (7 feet by 2 feet 6 inches: subsoil measurements in all cases). This

branches from the eastern and western fosses, which have been cut straight through to the steep southern slope. These each have an angle near their centres, apparently due to two causes: (*a*) a desire to avoid the road, and (*b*) a desire to keep as far as possible from rising ground outside the north-eastern corner. There are two fosses (10 feet by 3 feet) except on the southern side and the southern part of the western side, where the single fosse is larger (12 feet by 3 feet 9 inches). The omission of the outer fosse here is apparently due to the proximity of the road: its exact point of termination has not been proved. The northern half of the fort is more regular. Branching from the north-eastern angle is a fosse (10 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches) which can hardly fail to mark an annexe; and where this additional defence is present the eastern fosses are smaller (8 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches). All the fosses dug are of the V section with a square gutter at the bottom.

Tempests prevented a thorough clearing of the western gate (the only one examined), but enough was done to prove the existence of a double entrance with rather small and irregularly placed post-holes containing no wood. The two inner members of the central row could not be identified owing to the road being destroyed. Both fosses pass the gate without interruption, the road being prolonged across the filled-up inner one. The intravallum road was found in good condition.

All the finds came from the surface soil hereabouts. They consist of several pieces of coarse pottery, too fragmentary for certain identification except in one case—a mortarium of about 300 A.D. One piece of what appears to be window glass was found.

The paucity of the finds, taken together with the irregularity of the plan and the comparative slightness of the defences, seems to mark the place rather as an exceptionally strong temporary camp than as a definite fort. But the case of the smaller fort (about three acres) may be different. Here the regular outline is marked by two larger fosses (11 feet by 3 feet 9 inches—a third has not been tested for) except on the very strong southern side (10 feet by 2 feet 6 inches). The rampart has again probably been of clay on stone, for there seem to be remains of a cobble foundation, and much clay is present in the fosses. This entrenchment has only been touched at present, and considerable finds may be underground.

I have to thank the various owners and tenants for giving facilities for this investigation: The Rev. R. Shipman, Mrs. Wood, and Messrs. Sharp, Harrison, and Coates.

F. VILLY.



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